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HISTORY

OF

DODGE COUNTY, WISCONSIN,

CONTAINING

A HISTORY OF DODGE COUNTY, ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT, GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT, RESOURCES,
ETC., ETC., AN EXTENSIVE AND MINUTE SKETCH OF ITS CITIES, THEIR IMPROVEMENTS,
INDUSTRIES, MANUFACTORIES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, SOCIETIES, ETC., ETC., WAR
RECORD, BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT MEN AND
EARLY SETTLERS, ETC., ETC., ETC.; ALSO HISTORY OF WISCONSIN,
CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF
WISCONSIN, CONDENSED ABSTRACT OF
LAWS OF WISCONSIN, MISCELLA-
NEOUS, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED.

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P R E F A C E.

The history of Dodge County is one which contains many features identical with the history of Wisconsin, the preservation of which is essential to the truthful record of the State's life. The publishers of this volume have fully appreciated that fact and have so arranged the order of compilation as to give each prominent characteristic due place.

There is no effort herein to reach literary excellence, but rather a decided attempt to capture vagrant items of interest, and weave them together upon the thread of system. Many men will say that their own acts are not sufficiently expatiated upon, or commensurate credit given certain friends of theirs; but the publishers have not aimed merely to please individuals. The work engaged in by them was of a higher nature. They have concentrated records for benefit of posterity, rather than for the selfish gratification of the vanity of certain parties.

In this volume, we believe we have given the present generation an invaluable reflex of the times and deeds of pioneer days, and to those pioneer men and women a monument far more lasting than cold marble. In order to be accurate, we have sent proofs of every page herein published to competent citizens of Dodge County, which they have corrected and approved.

The compilers desire to express their sense of obligation to the Press, the Pulpit and the Pioneers, for the cordial co-operation, and also to venture the hope that the product of their labors may not prove unacceptable.

It would be impossible to name all the individuals who have aided us in the preparation of this work, but it would be an injustice to not particularly thank HIRAM BARBER, Esq., of Horicon; LUTHER A. COLE, Esq., of Watertown; Hon. E. C. LEWIS and RICHARD MERTZ, Esq., of Juneau; Hon. H. W. LANDER, Hon. D. C. GOWDEY, Hon. B. F. SHERMAN, THOMAS HUGHES, Esq., S. P. K. LEWIS, Esq., and J. E. HOSMER, Esq., of Beaver Dam; Hon. BENJAMIN FERGUSON, G. W. BROWER, Esq., and J. L. BROWER, Esq., of Fox Lake; Hon. W. C. WHITFORD, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and particularly to the officers of the State Historical Society, of Madison, for access to and copies of their valuable collection of historical books, newspaper clippings, correspondence, manuscripts, etc., etc.

THE PUBLISHERS.

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MAP OF DODGE Co. Wis.



HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

BY C. W. BUTTERFIELD.

I.—WISCONSIN ANTIQUITIES.

The first explorers of the valleys of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi and its tributaries, seem not to have noticed, to any considerable extent, the existence within these vast areas of monuments of an extinct race. Gradually, however, as the tide of emigration broke through the barriers of the Alleghanies and spread in a widely extended flow over what are now the States of the Northwest, these prehistoric vestiges attracted more and more the attention of the curious and the learned, until, at the present time, almost every person is presumed to have some general knowledge, not only of their existence, but of some of their striking peculiarities. Unfortunately, these signs of a long since departed people are fast disappearing by the never ceasing operations of the elements, and the constant encroachments of civilization. The earliest notices of the animal and vegetable kingdom of this region are to be found in its rocks; but Wisconsin's earliest records of men can only be traced in here and there a crumbling earth-work, in the fragment of a skeleton, or in a few stone and copper implements—dim and shadowy relics of their handicraft.

The ancient dwellers in these valleys, whose history is lost in the lapse of ages, are designated, usually, as the Mound-Builders; not that building mounds was probably their distinctive employment, but that such artificial elevations of the earth are, to a great extent, the only evidences remaining of their actual occupation of the country. As to the origin of these people, all knowledge must, possibly, continue to rest upon conjecture alone. Nor were the habitations of this race confined to the territory of which Wisconsin now forms a part. At one time, they must have been located in many ulterior regions. The earth-works, tumuli, or "mounds," as they are generally designated, are usually symmetrically raised and often inclosed in mathematical figures, such as the square, the octagon, and the circle, with long lines of circumvallation. Besides these earth-works, there are pits dug in the solid rock; rubbish heaps formed in the prosecution of mining operations; and a variety of implements and utensils, wrought in copper or stone, or moulded in clay. Whence came the inhabitants who left these evidences to succeeding generations? In other words, who were the Mound-Builders? Did they migrate from the Old World, or is their origin to be sought for elsewhere? And as to their manners and customs and civilization—what of these things? Was the race finally swept from the New World to give place to Red men, or was it the one from which the latter descended? These momentous questions are left for the ethnologist, the archæologist, and the antiquarian of the future to answer—if they can.

Inclosures and mounds of the prehistoric people, it is generally believed, constituted but parts of one system; the former being, in the main, intended for purposes of defense or religion; the latter, for sacrifice, for temple sites, for burial places, or for observatories. In selecting sites for many of these earth-works, the Mound-Builders appear to have been influenced by motives which prompt civilized men to choose localities for their great marts; hence, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities of the West are founded on ruins of pre-existing structures. River terraces and river bottoms seem to have been the favorite places for these earth-works. In such localities, the natural advantages of the country could be made available with much less trouble than in portions of the country lying at a distance from water-courses. In Wisconsin, therefore, as in other parts, the same general idea of selecting points contiguous to the principal natural thoroughfares is found to have prevailed with the Mound-Builders; for their works are seen in the basin of the Fox river of the Illinois, in that of Rock river and its branches, in the valley of Fox river of Green bay, in that of the Wisconsin, as well as near the waters of the Mississippi.

While a few circumvallations and immense mounds, such as are common to certain other portions of the United States, are discoverable in Wisconsin, yet by far the largest number of earthworks have one peculiarity not observable, except in a few instances, outside the State. This characteristic is a very striking one. The fact is revealed that they are imitative in form—resembling beasts, reptiles, birds, fish, man. All these, for convenience, are usually classed under the general name of “animal mounds,” although some are in the similitude of trees, some of war clubs, others of tobacco pipes. Generally, these figures are in groups, though sometimes they are seen alone. For what purpose these earth-works were heaped up—they rise above the surface two, four, and sometimes six feet—or what particular uses they were intended to subserve, is unknown. It is, however, safe to affirm that they had some significance. A number resemble the bear; a few, the buffalo; others, the raccoon. Lizards, turtles, and even tadpoles, are outlined in the forms of some. The war eagle, and the war club has each its representative. All this, of course, could not have been a mere happening—the work of chance. The sizes of these mounds are as various as their forms. One near Cassville, in Grant county, very complete in its representation of an animal, supposed to be of the elephant species, was found, upon measurement, to have a total length of one hundred and thirty-five feet. Another in Sauk county, quite perfect in its resemblance to the form of a man, was of equal length—a veritable colossus; prone, it is true, and soon to disappear, if it has not already been destroyed, by ravages of a superior civilization.

In portions of Wisconsin, as well as in a few places outside the State, are found earth-works of another kind, but quite as remarkable as the “animal mounds,” which, from their supposed use, have been styled “garden beds.” They are ridges, or beds, about six inches in height and four feet in width, ranged, with much apparent method, in parallel rows, sometimes rectangular in shape, sometimes of various but regular and symmetrical curves, and occupying fields of from ten to a hundred acres.

The Mound-Builders have left many relics, besides their earthworks, to attest their presence in Wisconsin in ages past. Scattered widely are found stone and copper axes, spear-heads, and arrow-heads, also various other implements—evidently their handiwork. As these articles are frequently discovered many feet beneath the surface, it argues a high antiquity for the artificers. Whether they had the skill to mould their copper implements is doubtful. Such as plainly show the work of hammering, indicate an art beyond that possessed by the Red men who peopled America upon its first discovery by Europeans. In a few instances, fragments of human skulls have been found so well preserved as to enable a comparison to be drawn between the crania of

this ancient race and those of modern ones; the results, however, of these comparisons throw little, if any, light upon "the dark backward and abysm" of mound-building times.

The evidences of an extinct people of superior intelligence is very strikingly exhibited in the ancient copper mines of the Lake Superior region. Here are to be found excavations in the solid rock; heaps of rubble and dirt; copper utensils fashioned into knives, chisels, and spear and arrow-heads; stone hammers; wooden bowls and shovels; props and levers for raising and supporting the mass copper; and ladders for ascending and descending the pits. These mines were probably worked by people not only inhabiting what is now the State of Wisconsin, but territory farther to the southward. The copper was here obtained, it is believed, which has been found in many places, even as far away as the northern shore of the Gulf of Mexico, wrought into various implements and utensils. But there are no traces in Wisconsin of a "copper age" succeeding a "stone age," discernable in any prehistoric relics. They all refer alike to one age—the indefinite past; to one people—the Mound-Builders.

II.—THE INDIAN TRIBES OF WISCONSIN.

When, as early, it is believed, as 1634, civilized man first set foot upon the territory now included within the boundaries of Wisconsin, he discovered, to his surprise, that upon this wide area met and mingled clans of two distinct and wide-spread families—the Algonquins and Sioux. The tribes of the former, moving westward, checked the advance of the latter in their excursions eastward. As yet there had been no representatives of the Huron-Iroquois seen west of Lake Michigan—the members of this great family, at that date dwelling in safety in the extensive regions northward and southward of the Erie and Ontario lakes. Already had the French secured a foot-hold in the extensive valley of the St. Lawrence; and, naturally enough, the chain of the Great Lakes led their explorers to the mouth of Green bay, and up that water-course and its principal tributary, Fox river, to the Wisconsin, an affluent of the Mississippi. On the right, in ascending this bay, was seen, for the first time, a nation of Indians, lighter in complexion than neighboring tribes, and remarkably well formed, now well known as the **MENOMONEES**.

This nation is of Algonquin stock, but their dialect differed so much from the surrounding tribes of the same family, it having strange guttural sounds and accents, as well as peculiar inflections of verbs and other parts of speech, that, for a long time, they were supposed to have a distinct language. Their traditions point to an emigration from the East at some remote period. When first visited by the French missionaries, these Indians subsisted largely upon wild rice, from which they took their name. The harvest time of this grain was in the month of September. It grew spontaneously in little streams with slimy bottoms, and in marshy places. The harvesters went in their canoes across these watery fields, shaking the ears right and left as they advanced, the grain falling easily, if ripe, into the bark receptacle beneath. To clear it from chaff and strip it of a pellicle inclosing it, they put it to dry on a wooden lattice above a small fire, which was kept up for several days. When the rice was well dried, it was placed in a skin of the form of a bag, which was then forced into a hole, made on purpose, in the ground. They then tread it out so long and so well, that the grain being freed from the chaff, was easily winnowed. After this, it was pounded to meal, or left unpounded, and boiled in water seasoned with grease. It thus became a very palatable diet. It must not be inferred that this was the only food of the Menomonees; they were adepts in fishing, and hunted with skill the game which abounded in the forests.

For many years after their discovery, the Menomonees had their homes and hunting

grounds upon, or adjacent to, the Menomonee river. Finally, after the lapse of a century and a quarter, down to 1760, when the French yielded to the English all claims to the country, the territory of the Menomonees had shifted somewhat to the westward and southward, and their principal village was found at the head of Green bay, while a smaller one was still in existence at the mouth of their favorite stream. So slight, however, had been this change, that the country of no other of the surrounding tribes had been encroached upon by the movement.

In 1634, the Menomonees probably took part in a treaty with a representative of the French, who had thus early ventured so far into the wilds of the lake regions. More than a score of years elapsed before the tribe was again visited by white men,—that is to say, there are no authentic accounts of earlier visitations. In 1660, Father René Menard had penetrated the Lake Superior country as far, at least, as Kewenaw, in what is now the northern part of Michigan, whence some of his French companions probably passed down the Menomonee river to the waters of Green bay the following year; but no record of the Indians, through whose territory they passed, was made by these voyagers. Ten years more—1670—brought to the Menomonees (who doubtless had already been visited by French fur-traders) Father Claudius Allouez, to win them to Christianity. He had previously founded a mission upon the bay of Chegoimegon, now Chaquamegon, or Ashland bay, an arm of Lake Superior, within the present State of Wisconsin, in charge of which, at that date, was Father James Marquette. Proceeding from the "Sault" on the third of November, Allouez, early in December, 1669, reached the mouth of Green bay, where, on the third, in an Indian village of Sacs, Pottawattamies, Foxes and Winnebagoes, containing about six hundred souls, he celebrated the holy mass for the first time upon this new field of his labors,—eight Frenchmen, traders with the Indians, whom the missionary found there upon his arrival, taking part in the devotions. His first Christian work with the Menomonees was performed in May of the next year. Allouez found this tribe a feeble one, almost exterminated by war. He spent but little time with them, embarking, on the twentieth of that month, after a visit to some Pottawattamies and Winnebagoes, "with a Frenchman and a savage to go to Sainte Mary of the Sault." His place was filled by Father Louis André, who, not long after, erected a cabin upon the Menomonee river, which, with one at a village where his predecessor had already raised the standard of the cross, was soon burned by the savages; but the missionary, living almost constantly in his canoe, continued for some time to labor with the Menomonees and surrounding tribes. The efforts of André were rewarded with some conversions among the former; for Marquette, who visited them in 1673, found many good Christians among them.

The record of ninety years of French domination in Wisconsin—beginning in June, 1671, and ending in October, 1761—brings to light but little of interest so far as the Menomonees are concerned. Gradually they extended their intercourse with the white fur traders. Gradually and with few interruptions (one in 1728, and one in 1747 of a serious character) they were drawn under the banner of France, joining with that government in its wars with the Iroquois; in its contests, in 1712, 1729, 1730, and 1751, with the Foxes; and, subsequently, in its conflicts with the English.

The French post, at what is now Green Bay, Brown county, Wisconsin, was, along with the residue of the western forts, surrendered to the British in 1760, although actual possession of the former was not taken until the Fall of the next year. The land on which the fort stood was claimed by the Menomonees. Here, at that date, was their upper and principal village, the lower one being at the mouth of the Menomonee river. These Indians soon became reconciled to the English occupation of their territory, notwithstanding the machinations of French traders who endeavored to prejudice them against the new comers. The Menomonees, at this time, were very much reduced, having, but a short time previous, lost three hundred of their warriors

by the small pox, and most of their chiefs in the late war in which they had been engaged by the then French commander there, against the English. They were glad to substitute English for French traders; as they could purchase supplies of them at one half the price they had previously paid. It was not long before the sincerity of the Menomonees was put to the test. Pontiac's War of 1763 broke out, and the post of Mackinaw was captured. The garrison, however, at Green bay was not only not attacked by the savages, but, escorted by the Menomonees and other tribes, crossed Lake Michigan in safety to the village of L'Arbre Croche; thence making their way to Montreal. The Menomonees continued their friendship to the English, joining with them against the Colonies during the Revolution, and fighting on the same side during the war of 1812-15.

When, in July, 1816, an American force arrived at Green bay to take possession of the country, the Menomonees were found in their village near by, very peaceably inclined. The commander of the troops asked permission of their chief to build a fort. "My Brother!" was the response, "how can we oppose your locating a council-fire among us? You are too strong for us. Even if we wanted to oppose you we have scarcely got powder and ball to make the attempt. One favor we ask is, that our French brothers shall not be disturbed. You can choose any place you please for your fort, and we shall not object." No trouble had been anticipated from the Menomonees, and the expectations of the government of the United States in that regard were fully realized. What added much to the friendship now springing up between the Menomonees and the Americans was the fact that the next year—1817—the annual contribution, which for many years had been made by the British, consisting of a shirt, leggins, breech-clout, and blanket for each member of the tribe, and for each family a copper kettle, knives, axes, guns and ammunition, was withheld by them.

It was found by the Americans, upon their occupation of the Menomonee territory, that some of the women of that tribe were married to traders and boatmen who had settled at the head of the bay, there being no white women in that region. Many of these were Canadians of French extraction; hence the anxiety that they should be well treated, which was expressed by the Menomonees upon the arrival of the American force. At this period there was a considerable trade carried on with these Indians at Prairie du Chien, as many of them frequently wintered on the Mississippi. The first regular treaty with this tribe was "made and concluded" on the thirtieth day of March, 1817, "by and between William Clark, Ninian Edwards, and Auguste Chouteau, commissioners on the part and behalf of the United States of America, of the one part," and the chiefs and warriors, deputed by the Menomonees, of the other part. By the terms of this compact all injuries were to be forgiven and forgotten; perpetual peace established; lands, heretofore ceded to other governments, confirmed to the United States; all prisoners to be delivered up; and the tribe placed under the protection of the United States, "and of no other nation, power, or sovereign, whatsoever." The Menomonees were now fully and fairly, and for the first time, entitled to be known as "American Indians," in contradistinction to the term which had been so long used as descriptive of their former allegiance—"British Indians."

The territory of the Menomonees, when the tribe was taken fully under the wing of the General Government, had become greatly extended. It was bounded on the north by the dividing ridge between the waters flowing into Lake Superior and those flowing south into Green bay and the Mississippi; on the east, by Lake Michigan; on the south, by the Milwaukee river, and on the west by the Mississippi and Black rivers. This was their territory; though they were practically restricted to the occupation of the western shore of Lake Michigan, lying between the mouth of Green bay on the north and the Milwaukee river on the south, and to a somewhat indefinite area west. Their general claim, as late as 1825, was north to the Chippewa country:

east to Green bay and Lake Michigan; south to the Milwaukee river, and west to Black river. And what is most surprising is that the feeble tribe of 1761 had now, in less than three quarters of a century, become a powerful nation, numbering between three and four thousand.

The Menomonee territory, as late as 1831, still preserved its large proportions. Its eastern division was bounded by the Milwaukee river, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green bay, Fox river, and Winnebago lake; its western division, by the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers on the west; Fox river on the south; Green bay on the east, and the high lands whence flow the streams into Lake Superior, on the north. This year, however, it was shorn of a valuable and large part by the tribe ceding to the United States all the eastern division, estimated at two and one half million acres. The following year, the Menomonees aided the General Government in the Black Hawk war.

That the Menomonees might, as much as possible, be weaned from their wandering habits, their permanent home was designated to be a large tract lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river. Their territory farther west, was reserved for their hunting grounds until such time as the General Government should desire to purchase it. In 1836, another portion, amounting to four million acres, lying between Green bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was disposed of to the United States, besides a strip three miles in width from near the portage north, on each side of the Wisconsin river and forty-eight miles long—still leaving them in peaceable possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long, and about eighty broad.

Finally, in 1848, the Menomonees sold all their lands in Wisconsin to the General Government, preparatory to their movement to a reservation beyond the Mississippi of six hundred thousand acres; but the latter tract was afterward re-ceded to the United States; for, notwithstanding there were treaty stipulations for the removal of the tribe to that tract, there were obstacles in the way of their speedy migration, resulting, finally, in their being permitted to remain in Wisconsin. Lands, to the amount of twelve townships, were granted them for their permanent homes, on the upper Wolf river, in what is now Shawano and Oconto counties—a portion, but a very small one, of what was once their extensive possessions. To this reservation they removed in October, 1852. Thus are the Menomonees, the only one of the original tribes of Wisconsin who, as a whole, have a local habitation within its limits. This tribe refused to join the Sioux in their outbreak in 1861, and several of their warriors served as volunteers in the United States army during the late civil war.

It is now over two centuries since the civilized world began to gain knowledge of the existence, in the far West, of a tribe of Indians known as the WINNEBAGOES—that is, *men of the sea*; pointing, possibly, to their early migration from the shores of the Mexican gulf, or the Pacific. The territory now included within the limits of Wisconsin, and so much of the State of Michigan as lies north of Green bay, Lake Michigan, the Straits of Mackinaw and Lake Huron were, in early times, inhabited by several tribes of the Algonquin race, forming a barrier to the Dakotas, or Sioux, who had advanced eastward to the Mississippi. But the Winnebagoes, although one of the tribes belonging to the family of the latter, had passed the great river, at some unknown period, and settled upon the head waters of Green bay. Here, this “sea-tribe,” as early, it is believed, as 1634, was visited by an agent of France and a treaty concluded with them. The tribe afterward called themselves Hochungara, or Ochunkoraw, but were styled by the Sioux, Hotanke, or Sturgeon. Nothing more is heard of the Ouenibigoutz, or Winnebegouk (as the Winnebagoes were early called by the Jesuit missionaries, and the Algonquin tribes, meaning men from the fetid or salt water, translated by the French, Puants) for the next thirty-five years, although there is no doubt that the tribe had been visited meanwhile by adventurous Frenchmen, when on the second of December, 1669, some of that nation were noted at a Sac (Sauk or Saukis) village on Green bay, by Father Allouez.

As early at least as 1670, the French were actively engaged among the Winnebagoes trading. "We found affairs," says one of the Jesuit missionaries, who arrived among them in September of that year, "we found affairs there in a pretty bad posture, and the minds of the savages much soured against the French, who were there trading; ill-treating them in deeds and words, pillaging and carrying away their merchandise in spite of them, and conducting themselves toward them with insupportable insolences and indignities. The cause of this disorder," adds the missionary, "is that they had received some bad treatment from the French, to whom they had this year come to trade, and particularly from the soldiers, from whom they pretended to have received many wrongs and injuries." It is thus made certain that the arms of France were carried into the territory of the Winnebagoes over two hundred years ago.

The Fox river of Green bay was found at that date a difficult stream to navigate. Two Jesuits who ascended the river in 1670, had "three or four leagues of rapids to contend with," when they had advanced "one day's journey" from the head of the bay, "more difficult than those which are common in other rivers, in this, that the flints, over which" they had to walk with naked feet to drag their canoes, were so "sharp and so cutting, that one has all the trouble in the world to hold one's self steady against the great rushing of the waters." At the falls they found an idol that the savages honored; "never failing, in passing, to make him some sacrifice of tobacco, or arrows, or paintings, or other things, to thank him that, by his assistance, they had, in ascending, avoided the dangers of the waterfalls which are in this stream; or else, if they had to ascend, to pray him to aid them in this perilous navigation." The devout missionaries caused the idol "to be lifted up by the strength of arm, and cast into the depths of the river, to appear no more" to the idolatrous savages.

The mission of St. Francis Xavier, founded in December, 1669, by Allouez, was a roving one among the tribes inhabiting the shores of Green bay and the interior country watered by the Fox river and its tributaries, for about two years, when its first mission-house was erected at what is now Depere, Brown county. This chapel was soon after destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in 1676.

The Winnebagoes, by this time, had not only received considerable spiritual instruction from the Jesuit fathers, but had obtained quite an insight into the mysteries of trading and trafficking with white men; for, following the footsteps of the missionaries, and sometimes preceding them, were the ubiquitous French fur traders. It is impossible to determine precisely what territory was occupied by the Winnebagoes at this early date, farther than that they lived near the head of Green bay.

A direct trade with the French upon the St. Lawrence was not carried on by the Winnebagoes to any great extent until the beginning of the eighteenth century. As early as 1679, an advance party of La Salle had collected a large store of furs at the mouth of Green bay, doubtless in a traffic with this tribe and others contiguous to them; generally, however, the surrounding nations sold their peltries to the Ottawas, who disposed of them, in turn, to the French. The commencement of the eighteenth century found the Winnebagoes firmly in alliance with France, and in peace with the dreaded Iroquios. In 1718, the nation numbered six hundred. They were afterward found to have moved up Fox river, locating upon Winnebago lake, which stream and lake were their ancient seat, and from which they had been driven either by fear or the prowess of more powerful tribes of the West or Southwest. Their intercourse with the French was gradually extended and generally peaceful, though not always so, joining with them, as did the Menomonees, in their wars with the Iroquois, and subsequently in their conflicts with the English, which finally ended in 1760.

When the British, in October, 1761, took possession of the French post, at the head of

Green bay, the Winnebagoes were found to number one hundred and fifty warriors only; their nearest village being at the lower end of Winnebago lake. They had in all not less than three towns. Their country, at this period, included not only that lake, but all the streams flowing into it, especially Fox river; afterward extended to the Wisconsin and Rock rivers. They readily changed their course of trade — asking now of the commandant at the fort for English traders to be sent among them. In the Indian outbreak under Pontiac in 1763, they joined with the Menomonees and other tribes to befriend the British garrison at the head of the bay, assisting in conducting them to a place of safety. They continued their friendship to the English during the Revolution, by joining with them against the colonies, and were active in the Indian war of 1790-4, taking part in the attack on Fort Recovery, upon the Maumee, in the present State of Ohio, in 1793. They fought also on the side of the British in the war of 1812-15, aiding, in 1814, to reduce Prairie du Chien. They were then estimated at 4,500. When, in 1816, the government of the United States sent troops to take possession of the Green bay country, by establishing a garrison there, some trouble was anticipated from these Indians, who, at that date, had the reputation of being a bold and warlike tribe. A deputation from the nation came down Fox river and remonstrated with the American commandant at what was thought to be an intrusion. They were desirous of knowing why a fort was to be established so near them. The reply was that, although the troops were armed for war if necessary, their purpose was peace. Their response was an old one: "If your object is peace, you have too many men; if war, you have too few." However, the display of a number of cannon which had not yet been mounted, satisfied the Winnebagoes that the Americans were masters of the situation, and the deputation gave the garrison no farther trouble. On the 3d of June, 1816, at St. Louis, the tribe made a treaty of peace and friendship with the General Government; but they continued to levy tribute on all white people who passed up Fox river. English annuities also kept up a bad feeling. At this time, a portion of the tribe was living upon the Wisconsin river, away from the rest of the nation, which was still seated upon the waters flowing into Green bay. In 1820, they had five villages on Winnebago lake and fourteen on Rock river. In 1825, the claim of the Winnebagoes was an extensive one, so far as territory was concerned. Its southeast boundary stretched away from the source of Rock river to within forty miles of its mouth, in Illinois, where they had a village. On the west it extended to the heads of the small streams flowing into the Mississippi. To the northward, it reached Black river and the upper Wisconsin, in other words, to the Chippewa territory, but did not extend across Fox river, although they contended for the whole of Winnebago lake. In 1829, a large part of their territory in southwest Wisconsin, lying between Sugar river and the Mississippi, and extending to the Wisconsin river, was sold to the General Government; and, three years later all the residue lying south and east of the Wisconsin and the Fox river of Green bay; the Winnebago prophet having before that date supported the Sacs in their hostility. Finally, in the brief language of the treaty between this tribe (which had become unsettled and wasteful) and the United States, of the first of November, 1837, "The Winnebago Nation of Indians" ceded to the General Government "all their lands east of the Mississippi." Not an acre was reserved. And the Indians agreed that, within eight months from that date, they would move west of "the great river." This arrangement, however, was not carried out fully. In 1842, there were only 756 at Turkey river, Iowa, their new home, with as many in Wisconsin, and smaller bands elsewhere. All had become lawless, and roving. Some removed in 1848; while a party to the number of over eight hundred left the State as late as 1873. The present home of the tribe is in Nebraska, where they have a reservation north of and adjacent to the Omahas, containing over one hundred thousand acres. However, since their first removal beyond the Mississippi, they have several times

changed their place of abode. Their number, all told, is less than twenty-five hundred.

When the territory, now constituting the northern portion of Wisconsin, became very generally known to the civilized inhabitants of the eastern part of the United States, it was found to be occupied by Indians called the CHIPPEWAS. Their hunting-grounds extended south from Lake Superior to the heads of the Menomonee, the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers; also farther eastward and westward. At an early day they were engaged in a war with the Sioux—a war indeed, which was long continued. The Chippewas, however, persistently maintained their position—still occupying the same region when the General Government extended its jurisdiction over the whole country south of the Great Lakes and west to the Mississippi.

By treaties with the Chippewas at different periods, down to the year 1827, the General Government had recognized them as the owners of about one quarter of which is now the entire State. The same policy was pursued toward this tribe as with neighboring ones, in the purchase of their lands by the United States. Gradually they parted with their extensive possessions, until, in 1842, the last acre within what is now Wisconsin was disposed of. It was the intention of the General Government to remove the several bands of the Chippewas who had thus ceded their lands to a tract reserved for them beyond the Mississippi; but this determination was afterward changed so as to allow them to remain upon certain reservations within the limits of their old-time hunting grounds. These reservations they continue to occupy. They are located in Bay-field, Ashland, Chippewa and Lincoln counties. The clans are known, respectively, as the Red Cliff band, the Bad River band, the Lac Courte Oreille band, and the Lac de Flambeau band.

Of all the tribes inhabiting what is now Wisconsin when its territory was first visited by white men, the SACS (Sauks or Saukies) and FOXES (Outagamies) are, in history, the most noted. They are of the Algonquin family, and are first mentioned in 1665, by Father Allouez, but as separate tribes. Afterward, however, because of the identity of their language, and their associations, they were and still are considered as one nation. In December, 1669, Allouez found upon the shores of Green bay a village of Sacs, occupied also by members of other tribes; and early in 1670 he visited a village of the same Indians located upon the Fox river of Green bay, at a distance of four leagues from its mouth. Here a device of these Indians for catching fish arrested the attention of the missionary. "From one side of the river to the other," he writes, "they made a barricade, planting great stakes, two fathoms from the water, in such a manner that there is, as it were, a bridge above for the fishes, who by the aid of a little bow-net, easily take sturgeons and all other kinds of fish which this pier stops, although the water does not cease to flow between the stakes." When the Jesuit father first obtained, five years previous, a knowledge of this tribe, they were represented as savage above all others, great in numbers, and without any permanent dwelling place. The Foxes were of two stocks: one calling themselves Outagamies or Foxes, whence our English name; the other, Musquakink, or men of red clay, the name now used by the tribe. They lived in early times with their kindred the Sacs east of Detroit, and as some say near the St. Lawrence. They were driven west, and settled at Saginaw, a name derived from the Sacs. Thence they were forced by the Iroquois to Green bay; but were compelled to leave that place and settle on Fox river.

Allouez, on the twenty-fourth of April, 1670, arrived at a village of the Foxes, situated on Wolf river, a northern tributary of the Fox. "The nation," he declares, "is renowned for being numerous; they have more than four hundred men bearing arms; the number of women and children is greater, on account of polygamy which exists among them—each man having commonly four wives, some of them six, and others as high as ten." The missionary found that the Foxes had retreated to those parts to escape the persecutions of the Iroquois. Allouez established among these Indians his mission of St. Mark, rejoicing in the fact that in less than

two years he had baptized "sixty children and some adults." The Foxes, at the summons of De la Barre, in 1684, sent warriors against the Five Nations. They also took part in Denonville's more serious campaign; but soon after became hostile to the French. As early as 1693, they had plundered several on their way to trade with the Sioux, alleging that they were carrying arms and ammunition to their ancient enemies—frequently causing them to make portages to the southward in crossing from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. Afterward they became reconciled to the French; but the reconciliation was of short duration. In 1712, Fort Detroit, then defended by only a handful of men, was attacked by them in conjunction with the Mascoutens and Kickapoos. However, in the end, by calling in friendly Indians, the garrison not only protected themselves but were enabled to act on the offensive, destroying the greater part of the besieging force.

The nation continued their ill will to the French. The consequence was that their territory in 1716 had been invaded and they were reduced to sue for peace. But their friendship was not of long continuance. In 1718, the Foxes numbered five hundred men and "abounded in women and children." They are spoken of at that date as being very industrious, raising large quantities of Indian corn. In 1728, another expedition was sent against them by the French. Meanwhile the Menomonees had also become hostile; so, too, the Sacs, who were now the allies of the Foxes. The result of the enterprise was, an attack upon and the defeat of a number of Menomonees; the burning of the wigwams of the Winnebagoes (after passing the deserted village of the Sacs upon the Fox river), that tribe, also, at this date being hostile; and the destruction of the fields of the Foxes. They were again attacked in their own country by the French, in 1730, and defeated. In 1734, both the Sacs and Foxes came in conflict with the same foe; but this time the French were not as successful as on previous expeditions. In 1736, the Sacs and Foxes were "connected with the government of Canada;" but it is certain they were far from being friendly to the French.

The conflict between France and Great Britain commencing in 1754, found the Sacs and Foxes allied with the former power, against the English, although not long previous to this time they were the bitter enemies of the French. At the close of that contest so disastrous to the interests of France in North America, these tribes readily gave in their adhesion to the conquerors, asking that English traders might be sent them. The two nations, then about equally divided, numbered, in 1761, about seven hundred warriors. Neither of the tribes took part in Pontiac's war, but they befriended the English. The Sacs had migrated farther to the westward; but the Foxes—at least a portion of them—still remained upon the waters of the river of Green bay, which perpetuates their name. A few years later, however, and the former were occupants of the upper Wisconsin; also, to a considerable distance below the portage, where their chief town was located. Further down the same stream was the upper village of the Foxes, while their lower one was situated near its mouth at the site of the present city of Prairie du Chien. At this date, 1766, the northern portion of what is now Wisconsin, including all that part watered by the streams flowing north into Lake Superior, was the home of the Chippewas. The country around nearly the whole of Green bay was the hunting ground of the Menomonees. The territory of Winnebago lake and Fox river was the seat of the Winnebagoes. The region of the Wisconsin river was the dwelling place of the Sacs and Foxes.

During the war of the Revolution, the Sacs and Foxes continued the firm friends of the English. At the commencement of the nineteenth century, only a small part of their territory was included in what is now Wisconsin, and that was in the extreme southwest. In 1804, they ceded this to the United States; so that they no longer were owners of any lands within this State. From that date, therefore, these allied tribes can not be considered as belonging to the

Indian nations of Wisconsin. A striking episode in their subsequent history — the Black Hawk War — comes in, notwithstanding, as a part, incidentally, of the annals of the State.

Deserving a place in a notice of the Indian tribes of Wisconsin is the nation known as the POTTAWATTAMIES. As early as 1639, they were the neighbors of the Winnebagoes upon Green bay. They were still upon its southern shore, in two villages, in 1670; and ten years subsequent to that date they occupied, at least in one village the same region. At the expiration of the first quarter of the eighteenth century, a part only of the nation were in that vicinity — upon the islands at the mouth of the bay. These islands were then known as the Pottawattamie islands, and considered as the ancient abode of these Indians. Already had a large portion of this tribe emigrated southward, one band resting on the St. Joseph of Lake Michigan, the other near Detroit. One peculiarity of this tribe — at least of such as resided in what is now Wisconsin — was their intimate association with neighboring bands. When, in 1669, a village of the Pottawattamies, located upon the southeast shore of Green bay, was visited by Allouez, he found with them Sacs and Foxes and Winnebagoes. So, also, when, many years subsequent to that date, a band of these Indians were located at Milwaukee, with them were Ottawas and Chippewas. These "united tribes" claimed all the lands of their respective tribes and of other nations, giving the United States, when possession was taken of the western country by the General Government, no little trouble. Finally, by a treaty, held at Chicago in 1833, their claims, such as they were, to lands along the western shore of Lake Michigan, within the present State of Wisconsin, extending westward to Rock river, were purchased by the United States, with permission to retain possession three years longer of their ceded lands, after which time this "united nation of Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies" began to disappear, and soon were no longer seen in southeastern Wisconsin or in other portions of the State.

Besides the five tribes — Menomonees, Winnebagoes, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, and Pottawattamies — many others, whole or in part, have, since the territory now constituting the State was first visited by white men, been occupants of its territory. Of these, some are only known as having once lived in what is now Wisconsin; others — such as the Hurons, Illinois, Kickapoos, Mascoutens, Miamis, Noquets, Ottawas and Sioux, are recognized as Indians once dwelling in this region; yet so transitory has been their occupation, or so little is known of their history, that they scarcely can be claimed as belonging to the State.

Commencing in 1822, and continuing at intervals through some of the following years, was the migration to Wisconsin from the State of New York of the remains or portions of four tribes: the Oneidas, Stockbridges, Munsees and Brothertowns. The Oneidas finally located west of Green Bay, where they still reside. Their reservation contains over 60,000 acres, and lies wholly within the present counties of Brown and Outagamie. The Stockbridges and Munsees, who first located above Green Bay, on the east side of Fox river, afterward moved to the east side of Winnebago lake. They now occupy a reservation joining the southwest township of the Menominee reservation, in Shawano county, and are fast becoming citizens. The Brothertowns first located on the east side of Fox river, but subsequently moved to the east side of Winnebago lake, where, in 1839, they broke up their tribal relations and became citizens of Wisconsin territory.

III.—PRE-TERRITORIAL ANNALS OF WISCONSIN.

When, in 1634, the first white man set foot upon any portion of the territory now constituting the State of Wisconsin, the whole country was, of course, a wilderness. Its inhabitants, the aboriginal Red men, were thinly but widely scattered over all the country. JEAN NICOLET, a Frenchman, who had been in Canada since 1618, and had spent several years among the

Indians, was the first of civilized men to unlock the mystery of its situation and people. French authorities upon the St. Lawrence sent him as an ambassador to the Winnebagoes, of whom he had heard strange stories. On his outward voyage he visited the Hurons—allies of the French—a tribe seated upon the eastern side of the lake which bears their name, and Nicolet was empowered to negotiate a peace with them. "When he approached the Winnebago town, he sent some of his Indian attendants to announce his coming, put on a robe of damask, and advanced to meet the expectant crowd with a pistol in each hand. The squaws and children fled, screaming that it was a manito, or spirit, armed with thunder and lightning; but the chiefs and warriors regaled him with so bountiful a hospitality, that a hundred and twenty beavers were devoured at a single feast." Such was the advent of the daring Frenchman into what is now the State of Wisconsin.

"Upon the borders of Green bay," wrote the Jesuit, Paul le Jeune, in 1640, "are the Menomonees; still farther on, the Winnebagoes, a sedentary people, and very numerous. Some Frenchmen," he continues, "call them the 'Nation of the Stinkards,' because the Algonquin word Winipeg signifies 'stinking water.' Now they thus call the water of the sea; therefore, these people call themselves 'Winnebagoes,' because they came from the shores of a sea of which we have no knowledge; consequently we must not call them the 'Nation of Stinkards,' but the 'Nation of the Sea.'" From these Men of the Sea, Nicolet passed westward, ascended Fox river of Green Bay, until night the portage to the Wisconsin, down which stream he could have floated easily to the Mississippi, the "great water" of his guides, which he mistook for the sea. This adventurous Frenchman, when so near re-discovering the river which has given immortality to De Soto, turned his face to the eastward; retraced his steps to Green bay, and finally returned in safety to Quebec. This was the first exploration of what is now Wisconsin—only fourteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims upon the wild shores of New England.

Wisconsin, for twenty-four years after its discovery, was left to its savage inhabitants. At length, in 1658, two daring fur traders penetrated to Lake Superior, and wintered there. They probably set foot upon what is now Wisconsin soil, as they made several trips among the surrounding tribes. They saw, among other things, at six days' journey beyond the lake, toward the southwest, Indians that the Iroquois had driven from their homes upon the eastern shores of Lake Huron. These Frenchmen heard of the ferocious Sioux, and of a great river—not the sea, as Nicolet had supposed—on which they dwelt. This was the Mississippi; and to these traders is the world indebted for a knowledge of its existence; as De Soto's discovery was never used, and soon became well-nigh, if not entirely, forgotten. From these upper countries, in the Summer of 1660, the two returned to Quebec, with three hundred Indians in sixty canoes, laden with peltry. This was, indeed, the dawn—though exceedingly faint—of what is now the commerce of the great Northwest. Nineteen years after flashed a more brilliant light; for, in 1679, the "Griffin," laden with furs, left one of the islands at the mouth of Green bay, on its return—spreading her sails for Niagara, but never more to be heard of.

Following in the footsteps of the fur traders came the Jesuit missionaries to Lake Superior; one of them, Father Menard, as early as 1660, reaching its southern shore as far to the westward, probably, as Kewenaw, in the present State of Michigan. There is no positive evidence, however, that he or his French companions, visited any portion of what is now Wisconsin; although the next year, 1661, some of his associates probably passed down the Menomonee river to Green bay. Following Menard came Father Claude Allouez, arriving on the first day of October, 1665, at "Chagowamigong," or "Chegoimegon," now Chequamegon, or Ashland Bay, "at the bottom of which," wrote the missionary, "is situated the great villages of the savages, who there plant their fields of Indian corn, and lead a stationary life." Near by he erected a small chapel of bark—the

first structure erected by civilized man in Wisconsin. At La Pointe, in the present Ashland county, he established the mission of the Holy Ghost.

The next Catholic mission in what is now Wisconsin was that of St. Francis Xavier, founded also by Allouez. Upon the second of December, 1669, he first attended to his priestly devotions upon the waters of Green bay. This mission, for the first two years of its existence, was a migratory one. The surrounding tribes were all visited, including the Pottawattamies, Menomonees, Winnebagoes, and Sacs and Foxes. However, in 1671, one hundred and five years before the Declaration of Independence, there was erected, at what is now Depere, Brown county, a chapel for the mission of St. Francis Xavier. Thus early did the Jesuit Fathers, in their plain garbs and unarmed, carry the cross to many of the benighted heathen occupying the country circumscribed by Lakes Michigan, Huron and Superior, and the "great river"—the Mississippi.

French domination in Wisconsin dates from the year 1671, the very year in which it seems the indomitable LaSalle, upon his first expedition, passed the mouth of Green bay, but did not enter it. France then took formal possession of the whole of the country of the upper lakes. By this time, the commerce with the western tribes had so attached them to her interests that she determined to extend her power to the utmost limits—vague and indeterminate as they were—of Canada. An agent—Daumont de St. Luson—was dispatched to the distant tribes, proposing a congress of Indian nations at the Falls of Ste. Mary, between Lake Huron and Lake Superior. The invitation was extended far and near. The principal chiefs of Wisconsin tribes, gathered by Nicolas Perrot in Green bay, were present at the meeting. Then and there, with due ceremony, it was announced that the great Northwest was placed under the protection of the French government. And why not? She had discovered it—had to a certain extent explored it—had to a limited extent established commerce with it—and her missionaries had proclaimed the faith to the wondering savages. But none of her agents—none of the fur-traders—none of the missionaries—had yet reached the Mississippi, the "great river," concerning which so many marvels had been heard, although it is claimed that, in 1669, it had been seen by the intrepid La Salle. But the time for its discovery, or properly re-discovery, was at hand, if, indeed, it can be called, with propriety, a re-discovery, since its existence to the westward was already known to every white man particularly interested in matters appertaining to the Northwest. Now, however, for the first time, its upper half was to be, to a certain extent, explored. For the first time, a white man was to behold its vast tribute, above the Illinois river, rolling onward toward the Mexican gulf. Who was that man? His name was Louis Joliet; with him was Father James Marquette.

Born at Quebec, in 1645, educated by the Jesuits, and first resolving to be a priest, then turning fur-trader, Joliet had, finally, been sent with an associate to explore the copper mines of Lake Superior. He was a man of close and intelligent observation, and possessed considerable mathematical acquirements. At this time, 1673, he was a merchant, courageous, hardy, enterprising. He was appointed by French authorities at Quebec to "discover" the Mississippi. He passed up the lakes to Mackinaw, and found at Point St. Ignace, on the north side of the strait, Father James Marquette, who readily agreed to accompany him. Their outfit was very simple: two birch-bark canoes and a supply of smoked meat and Indian corn. They had a company of five men with them, beginning their voyage on the seventeenth of May, 1673. Passing the straits, they coasted the northern shores of Lake Michigan, moved up Green bay and Fox river to the portage. They crossed to the Wisconsin, down which they paddled their frail canoes, until, on the seventeenth of June, they entered—"discovered"—the Mississippi. So the northern, the eastern and the western boundary of what is now Wisconsin had been reached at this date; therefore, it may be said that its territory had been explored sufficiently for the forming of a

pretty correct idea of its general features as well as of its savage inhabitants. After dropping down the Mississippi many miles, Joliet and Marquette returned to Green bay, where the latter remained to recruit his exhausted strength, while Joliet descended to Quebec, to report his "discoveries" to his superiors.

Then followed the expedition of LaSalle to the west, from the St. Lawrence, when, in 1679, he and Father Louis Hennepin coasted along the western shore of Lake Michigan, frequently landing; then, the return of Henri de Tonty, one of LaSalle's party down the same coast to Green bay, in 1680, from the Illinois; the return, also, the same year, of Hennepin, from up the Mississippi, whither he had made his way from the Illinois, across what is now Wisconsin, by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers to Green bay, in company with DuLhut, or DuLuth, who, on his way down the "great river" from Lake Superior, had met the friar; and then, the voyage, in 1683, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, by the same route, of LeSueur, and his subsequent establishment at La Pointe, in what is now Ashland county, Wisconsin, followed several years after by a trip up the Mississippi. The act of Daumont de St. Lussou, at the Sault Sainte Mary, in 1671, in taking possession of the country beyond Lake Michigan, not being regarded as sufficiently definite, Nicolas Perrot, in 1689, at Green bay, again took possession of that territory, as well as of the valleys of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and extending the dominion of New France over the country on the Upper Mississippi, and "to other places more remote." The voyage of St. Cosme, in 1699, when he and his companions frequently landed on the west coast of Lake Michigan, upon what is now territory of Wisconsin, completed the explorations in the west for the seventeenth century.

Following in the footsteps of early explorations, of self sacrificing attempts of the Jesuits to carry the cross to the wild tribes of the West, of the first visits of the lawless *courcurs de bois*, was the military occupation—if such it can be called—of what is now Wisconsin by the French. The ninety years of domination by France in this region were years of only nominal possession. The record of this occupation is made up of facts concerning the Indian policy of the French rulers; their contests with the Sacs and Foxes; their treaties, at various times, with different tribes; their interest in, and protection of, the fur trade, and kindred subjects. The Indian tribes were, at most, only the allies of France. Posts—mere stockades without cannon, more for protection to fur-traders than for any other purpose—were erected upon the Mississippi at two points at least, upon what is now territory of Wisconsin. On the west side of Fox river of Green bay, "half a league from its mouth," was a French post, as early as 1721, where resided, besides the commandant and an uncouth squad of soldiers, a Jesuit missionary; and near by were collected Indians of different tribes. Of course, the omnipresent fur-trader helped to augment the sum-total of its occupants. This post was, not long after, destroyed, but another was established there. When, however, France yielded her inchoate rights in the West to Great Britain—when, in 1761, the latter took possession of the country—there was not a French post within what is now Wisconsin. The "fort" near the head of Green bay, had been vacated for some years; it was found "rotten, the stockade ready to fall, and the houses without cover;" emblematic of the decay—the fast-crumbling and perishing state—of French supremacy, at that date, in America. Wisconsin, when England's control began, was little better than a howling wilderness. There was not within the broad limits of what is now the State, a single *bona fide* settler, at the time the French Government yielded up its possession to the English; that is to say, there were none according to the present acceptation of the term "settler."

The military occupation of Wisconsin by the British, after the Seven Years' War, was a brief one. La Bay—as the post at what is now the city of Fort Howard, Brown county, was called—was, on the twelfth of October, 1761, taken possession of by English troops, under Captain Belfour, of the Eightieth regiment. Two days after, that officer departed, leaving Lieutenant

James Gorrell, in command, with one sergeant, one corporal and fifteen privates. There also remained at the post a French interpreter and two English traders. The name of the fortification was changed to Fort Edward Augustus. This post was abandoned by the commandant on the twenty-first of June, 1763, on account of the breaking out of Pontiac's War and the capture of the fort at Mackinaw by the savages. The cause of this war was this: The Indian tribes saw the danger which the downfall of the French interests in Canada was sure to bring to them. They banded together under Pontiac to avert their ruin. The struggle was short but fierce—full of "scenes of tragic interest, with marvels of suffering and vicissitude, of heroism and endurance;" but the white man conquered. The moving incidents in this bloody drama were enacted to the eastward of what is now Wisconsin, coming no nearer than Mackinaw, which, as just mentioned, the savages captured; but it resulted in the evacuation of its territory by British troops, who never after took possession of it, though they continued until 1796 a nominal military rule over it, after Mackinaw was again occupied by them.

An early French Canadian trading station at the head of Green bay assumed finally the form of a permanent settlement—the first one in Wisconsin. To claim, however that any French Canadian is entitled to the honor of being the first permanent white settler is assuming for him more than the facts seem to warrant. The title of "The Father and Founder of Wisconsin" belongs to no man.

After Pontiac's War, one of the noted events in this region was the journey of Jonathan Carver, who, in 1766, passed up Fox river to the portage, and descended the Wisconsin to the Mississippi. He noticed the tumbling-down post at what is now Green Bay, Brown county. He saw a few families living in the fort, and some French settlers, who cultivated the land opposite, and appeared to live very comfortably. That was the whole extent of improvements in what is now Wisconsin. The organization of the Northwest Fur Company; the passage of an act by the British Parliament by which the whole Northwest was included in the Province of Quebec; the joining of the Indians in this region with the British, against the Americans, in the War of the Revolution; the exploration of the lead region of the Upper Mississippi by Julian Dubuque; the passage of the ordinance of 1787; the first settlement of the territory northwest of the River Ohio; and the Indian war which followed, are all incidents, during British occupation, of more or less interest for the student of Wisconsin history. He will find that, by the treaty of 1783 and of 1795, with Great Britain, all the inhabitants residing in this region were to be protected by the United States in the full and peaceable possession of their property, with the right to remain in, or to withdraw from it, with their effects, within one year. All who did not leave were to be deemed American citizens, allowed to enjoy all the privileges of citizenship, and to be under the protection of the General Government. He will also find that less than two years was the whole time of actual military occupation of what is now Wisconsin by British soldiers, and that English domination, which should have ended at the close of the Revolution, was arbitrarily continued until the Summer of 1796, when the western posts, none of which were upon territory circumscribed by Lakes Michigan and Superior and the Mississippi river, were delivered into the keeping of the United States. Thus the supremacy of Great Britain over the Northwest was, after an actual continuance of thirty-five years, at an end.

Although the General Government did not get possession of the region northwest of the Ohio, throughout its full extent, for thirteen years subsequent to its acquirement by the treaty of peace of 1783 with Great Britain, nevertheless, steps were taken, very soon, to obtain concessions from such of the colonies as had declared an ownership in any portion of it. None of the claimants, seemingly, had better rights than Virginia, who, by virtue of conquests, largely her own, of the Illinois settlements and posts, extended her jurisdiction over that country, erecting into a county

so much of the region northwest of the Ohio, as had been settled by Virginians or might afterward be settled by them. But as, previous to her yielding all rights to territory beyond that river, she had not carried her arms into the region north of the Illinois or made settlements upon what is now the soil of Wisconsin, nor included any portion of it within the bounds of an organized county, it follows that her dominion was not actually extended over any part of the area included within the present boundaries of this State; nor did she then claim jurisdiction north of the Illinois river, but on the other hand expressly disclaimed it.

Virginia and all the other claimants finally ceded to the United States their rights, such as they were, beyond the Ohio, except two reservations of limited extent; and the General Government became the undisputed owner of the "Great West," without any internal claims to possession save those of the Indians. Meanwhile, the United States took measures to extend its jurisdiction over the whole country by the passage of the famous ordinance of 1787, which established a government over "the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio." But this organic law was, of course, nugatory over that portion of the region occupied by the British, until their yielding possession in 1796, when, for the first time, Anglo-American rule commenced, though nominally, in what is now Wisconsin. By the ordinance just mentioned, "the United States, in congress assembled," declared that the territory northwest of the Ohio should, for the purposes of temporary government, be one district, subject, however, to be divided into districts, as future circumstances might, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient. It was ordained that a governor, secretary and three judges should be appointed for the Territory; a general assembly was also provided for; and it was declared that religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education should forever be encouraged. It was also ordained that there should be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, "otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted." Thus was established the first Magna Charta for the five great States since that time formed out of "the territory northwest of the River Ohio," and the first rules and regulations for their government.

Under this act of Congress, Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor of the Northwestern Territory, as it was called, and Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum, and John Armstrong, judges,—the latter not accepting the office, John Cleves Symmes was appointed in his place. Winthrop Sargeant was appointed secretary. At different periods, counties were erected to include various portions of the Territory. By the governor's proclamation of the 15th of August, 1796, one was formed to include the whole of the present area of Northern Ohio, west of Cleveland; also, all of what is now the State of Indiana, north of a line drawn from Fort Wayne "west-northerly to the southern part of Lake Michigan;" the whole of the present State of Michigan, except its extreme northwest corner on Lake Superior; a small corner in the northeast, part of what is now Illinois, including Chicago; and so much of the present State of Wisconsin as is watered by the streams flowing into Lake Michigan, which of course included an extensive portion, taking in many of its eastern and interior counties as now constituted. This vast county was named Wayne. So the few settlers then at the head of Green bay had their local habitations, constructively at least, in "Wayne county, Northwestern Territory." It was just at that date that Great Britain vacated the western posts, and the United States took quiet possession of them. But the western portion of what is now Wisconsin, including all its territory watered by streams flowing northward into Lake Superior, and westward and southwestward into the Mississippi, was as yet without any county organization; as the county of St. Clair, including the Illinois country to the southward, reached no farther north than the mouth of Little Mackinaw creek, where it empties into the River Illinois, in what is now the State of Illinois. The

"law of Paris," which was in force under French domination in Canada, and which by the British Parliament in 1774, had been continued in force under English supremacy, was still "the law of the land" west of Lake Michigan, practically at least.

From and after the fourth day of July, 1800, all that part of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, which lay to the westward of a line beginning upon that stream opposite to the mouth of Kentucky river and running thence to what is now Fort Recovery in Mercer county, Ohio; thence north until it intersected the territorial line between the United States and Canada, was, for the purposes of temporary government, constituted a separate territory called INDIANA. It included not only the whole of the present State of Illinois and nearly all of what is now Indiana, but more than half of the State of Michigan as now defined, also a considerable part of the present Minnesota, and the whole of what is now Wisconsin.

The seat of government was established at "Saint Vincennes on the Wabash," now the city of Vincennes, Indiana. To this extensive area was added "from and after" the admission of Ohio into the Union, all the territory west of that State, and east of the eastern boundary line of the Territory of Indiana as originally established; so that now all "the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio," was, excepting the State of Ohio, included in Indiana Territory. On the thirtieth day of June, 1805, so much of Indiana Territory as lay to the north of a line drawn east from the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, and east of a line drawn from the same bend through the middle of the first mentioned lake to its northern extremity, and thence due north to the northern boundary of the United States, was, for the purpose of temporary government, constituted a separate Territory called MICHIGAN. Of course no part of the present State of Wisconsin was included therein; but the whole remained in the Territory of Indiana until the second day of March, 1809, when all that part of the last mentioned Territory which lay west of the Wabash river, and a direct line drawn from that stream and "Post Vincennes," due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, was, by an act approved on the third of February previous, constituted a separate Territory, called ILLINOIS. Meanwhile jurisdiction had been extended by the authorities of Indiana Territory over the country lying west of Lake Michigan, to the extent, at least, of appointing a justice of the peace for each of the settlements of Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. All of what is now Wisconsin was transferred to the Territory of Illinois, upon the organization of the latter, except a small portion lying east of the meridian line drawn through Vincennes, which remained a part of Indiana Territory. This fraction included nearly the whole area between Green bay and Lake Michigan.

When, in 1816, Indiana became a State, "the territory of the United States northwest of the River Ohio," contained, besides Ohio and Indiana, the Territories of Illinois and Michigan, only; so the narrow strip, formerly a part of Indiana Territory, lying east of a line drawn due north from Vincennes, and west of the western boundary line of Michigan Territory, belonged to neither, and was left without any organization. However, upon the admission of Illinois into the Union, in 1818, all "the territory of the United States, northwest of the River Ohio," lying west of Michigan Territory and north of the States of Indiana and Illinois, was attached to and made a part of Michigan Territory; by which act the whole of the present State of Wisconsin came under the jurisdiction of the latter. During the existence of the Territory of Illinois, a kind of jurisdiction was had over the two settlements in what is now Wisconsin—rather more ideal than real, however.

In 1834, Congress greatly increased the limits of the Territory of Michigan, by adding to it, for judicial purposes, a large extent of country west of the Mississippi—reaching south as far as

the present boundary line between the present States of Iowa and Missouri; north, to the territorial line between the United States and Canada; and west, to the Missouri and White Earth rivers. It so continued down to the fourth of July, 1836.

A retrospective glance at the history of this region for forty years previous to the last mentioned year, including the time which elapsed after the surrender of the western posts, in 1796, by the British, discloses many facts of interest and importance.

The Anglo-Americans, not long after the region of country west of Lake Michigan became a part of Indiana Territory, began now and then to cast an eye, either through the opening of the Great Lakes or the Mississippi, upon its rolling rivers, its outspread prairies, and its dense forests, and to covet the goodly land; but the settlers at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien were mostly French Canadians at this date, although a few were Americans. The General Government, however, began to take measures preparatory to its occupation, by purchasing, in 1804, a tract in what is now the southwest portion of the State, of the Indians, and by holding the various tribes to a strict account for any murders committed by them on American citizens passing through their territories or trading with them. Comparative peace reigned in the incipient settlements at the head of Green bay and at the mouth of the Wisconsin, which was changed by the breaking out of the war of 1812, with Great Britain.

The English early succeeded in securing the Wisconsin Indian tribes as their allies in this war; and the taking of Mackinaw by the British in July, 1812, virtually put the latter in possession of what is now the eastern portion of the State. Early in 1814, the government authorities of the United States caused to be fitted out at St. Louis a large boat, having on board all the men that could be mustered and spared from the lower country, and sent up the Mississippi to protect the upper region and the few settlers therein. The troops landed at Prairie du Chien, and immediately proceeded to fortify. Not long after, Colonel McKay, of the British army, crossing the country by course of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, with over five hundred British and Indians, received the surrender of the whole force. The officers and men were paroled and sent down the river. This was the only battle fought upon Wisconsin soil during the last war with England. The post at Prairie du Chien was left in command of a captain with two companies from Mackinaw. He remained there until after the peace of 1815, when the place was evacuated by the British.

When it became generally known to the Indian tribes in what is now Wisconsin, that the contest between the United States and Great Britain was at an end, they generally expressed themselves as ready and willing to make treaties with the General Government—eager, in fact, to establish friendly relations with the power they had so recently been hostile to. This was, therefore, a favorable moment for taking actual possession of the country between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan; and United States troops were soon ordered to occupy the two prominent points between Green Bay and Prairie du Chien. At the former place was erected Fort Howard; at the latter Fort Crawford. At Green Bay, half a hundred (or less) French Canadians cultivated the soil; at Prairie du Chien, there were not more than thirty houses, mostly occupied by traders, while on the prairie outside the village, a number of farms were cultivated. Such was Wisconsin when, at the close of the last war with Great Britain, it began in earnest to be occupied by Americans. The latter were few in number, but in 1818, they began to feel, now that the country was attached to Michigan Territory and the laws of the United States were extended over them, that they were not altogether beyond the protection of a government of their own, notwithstanding they were surrounded by savage tribes. Their happiness was increased upon the erection, by proclamation of Lewis Cass, governor of the Territory of Michigan, of three Territorial counties: Michilimackinac, Brown and Crawford. Their establishment dates

the twenty-sixth of October, 1818. The county of Michilimackinac not only included all of the present State of Wisconsin lying north of a line drawn due west from near the head of the Little Noquet bay, but territory east and west of it, so as to reach from Lake Huron to the Mississippi river. Its county seat was established "at the Borough of Michilimackinac." The whole area in Michigan Territory south of the county of Michilimackinac and west of Lake Michigan formed the two counties of Brown and Crawford: the former to include the area east of a line drawn due north and south through the middle of the portage between the Fox river of Green bay and the Wisconsin; the latter to include the whole region west of that line. Prairie du Chien was designated as the county seat of Crawford; Green Bay, of Brown county. On the 22d of December, 1826, a county named Chippewa was formed from the northern portions of Michilimackinac, including the southern shores of Lake Superior throughout its entire length, and extending from the straits leading from that lake into Lake Huron, west to the western boundary line of Michigan Territory, with the county seat "at such point in the vicinity of the Sault de Ste. Marie, as a majority of the county commissioners to be appointed shall designate." Embraced within this county,—its southern boundary being the parallel $46^{\circ} 31'$ north latitude,—was all the territory of the present State of Wisconsin now bordering on Lake Superior.

Immediately upon the erection of Brown and Crawford counties, they were organized, and their offices filled by appointment of the governor. County courts were established, consisting of one chief and two associate justices, either of whom formed a quorum. They were required to hold one term of court annually in their respective counties. These county courts had original and exclusive jurisdiction in all civil cases, both in law and equity, where the matter in dispute exceeded the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and did not exceed the value of one thousand dollars. They had, however, no jurisdiction in ejectment. They had exclusive cognizance of all offenses the punishment whereof was not capital, and the same power to issue remedial and other process, writs of error and mandamus excepted, that the supreme court had at Detroit. Appeals from justices of the peace were made to the county courts.

The establishing of Indian agencies by the General Government; the holding of treaties with some of the Indian tribes; the adjustment of land claims at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien; the appointment of postmasters at these two points, were all indications of a proper interest being taken by the United States in the affairs of the country. But a drawback to this region, was the fact that, in all civil cases of over a thousand dollars, and in criminal cases that were capital, as well as in actions of ejectment, and in the allowance of writs of error, and mandamus, recourse must be had to the supreme court at Detroit; the latter place being the seat of government of Michigan Territory. However, in January, 1823, an act of congress provided for a district court, and for the appointment of a judge, for the counties of Brown, Crawford, and Michilimackinac. This court had concurrent jurisdiction, civil and criminal, with the supreme court of the Territory, in most cases, subject, however, to have its decisions taken to the latter tribunal by a writ of error. The law provided for holding one term of court in each year, in each of the counties named in the act; so, at last, there was to be an administration of justice at home, and the people were to be relieved from all military arbitrations, which frequently had been imposed upon them. James Duane Doty was appointed judge of this court at its organization. A May term of the court was held in Prairie du Chien; a June term in Green Bay; a July term in "the Borough of Michilimackinac," in each year. In 1824, Henry S. Baird, of Brown county, was appointed district attorney. Doty held the office of judge until May, 1832, when he was succeeded by David Irvin. This court continued until 1836, when it was abrogated by the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin.

For a long time it had been known that there were lead mines in what is now the south-

western portion of the State; but it was not until the year 1825, and the two following years, that very general attention was attracted to them, which eventuated in the settlement of different places in that region, by Americans, who came to dig for lead ore. This rapid increase of settlers awakened the jealousy of the Winnebago Indians, at what they deemed an unauthorized intrusion upon their lands, which, with other causes operating unfavorably upon their minds, aroused them in June, 1827, to open acts of hostility. Murders became frequent. Finally, the militia of Prairie du Chien were called out. On the twenty-ninth of August, Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the United States army, with a strong force of regulars, ascended the Wisconsin river to put an end to any further spread of Winnebago disturbances. He was joined on the first of September, by one hundred and thirty Galena volunteers, mounted, and under command of General Henry Dodge. The Winnebagoes were awed into submission. Thus ended the "Winnebago War." It was followed by the erection at the portage of Fort Winnebago, by the United States.

After the restoration of tranquillity, the United States proceeded by treaty with the Indians, to secure the right to occupy the lead regions. This was in 1828. The next year, the General Government purchased of the Winnebagoes, Southwestern Wisconsin, which put an end to all trouble on account of mining operations. On the ninth of October, 1829, a county was formed, by the legislative council of the Territory of Michigan, comprising all that part of Crawford county lying south of the Wisconsin river. This new county was called Iowa. The county seat was temporarily established at Mineral Point. Following this was a treaty in 1831, with the Menomonees, for all their lands east of Green bay, Winnebago lake, and the Fox and Milwaukee rivers.

There was now a crisis at hand. The most prominent event to be recorded in the pre-Territorial annals of Wisconsin is known as the Black Hawk War. This conflict of arms between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States arose from a controversy in regard to lands. By a treaty made at Fort Harmar, just across the River Muskingum from Marietta, Ohio, in January, 1789, the Pottawattamie and Sac tribes of Indians, among others, were received into the friendship of the General Government, and a league of peace and unity established between the contracting parties. On the third of November, 1804, a treaty at St. Louis stipulated that the united Sac and Fox tribes should be received into the friendship of the United States, and also be placed under their protection. These tribes also agreed to consider themselves under the protection of the General Government and of no other power whatsoever. At this treaty lands were ceded which were circumscribed by a boundary beginning at a point on the Missouri river opposite the mouth of the Gasconade, and running thence in a direct course so as to strike the River Jefferson at the distance of thirty miles from its mouth, and down that stream to the Mississippi. It then ran up the latter river to the mouth of the Wisconsin, and up that stream to a point thirty-six miles in a direct line from its mouth; thence by a straight course to a point where the Fox river of the Illinois leaves the small lake then called Sakaegan, and from that point down the Fox to the Illinois, and down the latter to the Mississippi. The consideration for this cession was the payment of goods to the value of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars and fifty cents, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars—six hundred to be paid to the Sacs and four hundred to the Foxes—to be liquidated in goods valued at first cost. Afterward, Fort Madison was erected just above the Des Moines rapids in the Mississippi, on the territory ceded at the last mentioned treaty. Then followed the war with Great Britain, and the Sacs and Foxes agreed to take no part therein. However, a portion afterward joined the English against the Americans along with other Western tribes. At the restoration of peace the Sacs and Foxes held treaties with the United States. There was a renewal of the treaty of 1804.

Such in brief is a general outline of affairs, so far as those two tribes were concerned, down to the close of the last war with England. From this time, to the year 1830, several additional treaties were made with the Sacs and Foxes by the General Government: one in 1822, by which they relinquished their right to have the United States establish a trading house or factory at a convenient point at which the Indians could trade and save themselves from the imposition of traders, for which they were paid the sum of one thousand dollars in merchandise. Again, in 1824, they sold to the General Government all their lands in Missouri, north of Missouri river, for which they received one thousand dollars the same year, and an annuity of one thousand dollars for ten years. In 1830, they ceded to the United States a strip of land twenty miles wide from the Mississippi to the Des Moines, on the north side of their territory. The time had now come for the two tribes to leave the eastern shore of the Mississippi and retire across the "great water." Keokuk, the Watchful Fox, erected his wigwam on the west side of the river, and was followed by a large part of the two tribes. But a band headed by Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or the Black Sparrow Hawk, commonly called Black Hawk, refused to leave their village near Rock Island. They contended that they had not sold their town to the United States; and, upon their return early in 1831, from a hunt across the Mississippi, finding their village and fields in possession of the whites, they determined to repossess their homes at all hazards. This was looked upon, or called, an encroachment by the settlers; so the governor of Illinois took the responsibility of declaring the State invaded, and asked the United States to drive the refractory Indians beyond the Mississippi. The result was, the Indian village was destroyed by Illinois volunteers. This and the threatened advance across the river by the United States commander, brought Black Hawk and his followers to terms. They sued for peace—agreeing to remain forever on the west side of the Mississippi. But this truce was of short duration.

Early in the Spring of 1832, Black Hawk having assembled his forces on the Mississippi, in the vicinity of the locality where Fort Madison had stood, crossed that stream and ascended Rock river. This was the signal for war. The governor of Illinois made a call for volunteers; and, in a brief space of time, eighteen hundred had assembled at Beardstown, Cass county. They marched for the mouth of Rock river, where a council of war was held by their officers and Brigadier-General Henry Atkinson, of the regular forces. The Indians were sent word by General Atkinson that they must return and recross the Mississippi, or they would be driven back by force. "If you wish to fight us, come on," was the laconic but defiant reply of the Sac chief. When the attempt was made to compel these Indians to go back across the "great river," a collision occurred between the Illinois militia and Black Hawk's braves, resulting in the discomfiture of the former with the loss of eleven men. Soon afterward the volunteers were discharged, and the first campaign of Black Hawk's War was at an end. This was in May, 1832.

In June following, a new force had been raised and put under the command of General Atkinson, who commenced his march up Rock river. Before this, there had been a general "forting" in the lead region, including the whole country in Southwest Wisconsin, notwithstanding which, a number of settlers had been killed by the savages, mostly in Illinois. Squads of volunteers, in two or three instances, had encountered the Indians; and in one with entire success—upon the Pecatonica, in what is now Lafayette county, Wisconsin—every savage (and there were seventeen of them) being killed. The loss of the volunteers was three killed and wounded. Atkinson's march up Rock river was attended with some skirmishing; when, being informed that Black Hawk and his force were at Lake Koshkonong, in the southwest corner of what is now Jefferson county, Wisconsin, he immediately moved thither with a portion of his army, where the whole force was ordered to concentrate. But the Sac chief with his people had flown. Colonels Henry Dodge and James D. Henry, with the forces under them, discovered the

trail of the savages, leading in the direction of the Wisconsin river. It was evident that the retreating force was large, and that it had but recently passed. The pursuing troops hastened their march. On the twenty-first of July, 1832, they arrived at the hills which skirt the left bank of that stream, in what is now Roxbury town (township), Dane county. Here was Black Hawk's whole force, including women and children, the aged and infirm, hastening by every effort to escape across the river. But that this might now be effected, it became necessary for that chief to make a firm stand, to cover the retreat. The Indians were in the bottom lands when the pursuing whites made their appearance upon the heights in their rear. Colonel Dodge occupied the front and sustained the first attack of the Indians. He was soon joined by Henry with his force, when they obtained a complete victory. The action commenced about five o'clock in the afternoon and ended at sunset. The enemy, numbering not less than five hundred, sustained a loss of about sixty killed and a large number wounded. The loss of the Americans was one killed and eight wounded. This conflict has since been known as the battle of Wisconsin Heights.

During the night following the battle, Black Hawk made his escape with his remaining force and people down the Wisconsin river. The women and children made their way down stream in canoes, while the warriors marched on foot along the shore. The Indians were pursued in their flight, and were finally brought to a stand on the Mississippi river, near the mouth of the Bad Axe, on the west boundary of what is now Vernon county, Wisconsin. About two o'clock on the morning of the second of August, the line of march began to the scene of the last conflict in the Black Hawk War. Dodge's command formed the advance, supported by regular troops, under Colonel Zachary Taylor, afterward president of the United States. Meanwhile an armed steamboat had moved up the Mississippi and lay in front of the savages; so they were attacked on all sides by the exasperated Americans. The battle lasted about two hours, and was a complete victory for the whites. Black Hawk fled, but was soon after captured. This ended the war.

The survey of public lands by the General Government; the locating and opening of land offices at Mineral Point and Green Bay; the erection of Milwaukee county from a part of Brown, to include all the territory bounded on the east and south by the east and south lines of the present State, on the north by what is now the north boundary of Washington and Ozaukee counties and farther westward on the north line of township numbered twelve, and on the west by the dividing line between ranges eight and nine; and the changing of the eastern boundary of Iowa county to correspond with the western one of Milwaukee county;—are some of the important events following the close of the Black Hawk war. There was an immediate and rapid increase of immigration, not only in the mining region but in various other parts of what is now Wisconsin, more especially in that portion bordering on Lake Michigan. The interior was yet sparsely settled. By the act of June 28, 1834, congress having attached to the Territory of Michigan, for judicial purposes, all the country "west of the Mississippi river, and north of the State of Missouri," comprising the whole of what is now the State of Iowa, all of the present State of Minnesota west of the Mississippi river, and more than half of what is now the Territory of Dakota, the legislative council of Michigan Territory extended her laws over the whole area, dividing it on the 6th of September, 1834, by a line drawn due west from the lower end of Rock island to the Missouri river into two counties: the country south of that line constituting the county of Des Moines; north of the line, to be known as the county of Dubuque. This whole region west of the Mississippi was known as the Iowa district. Immediately after the treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes, the United States having come into ownership of a large tract in this district, several families crossed the Mississippi, and settled on the purchase, but as

the time provided for the Indians to give possession was the first of June, 1833, these settlers were dispossessed by order of the General Government. So soon, however, as the Indians yielded possession, settlements began, but, from the date just mentioned until September, 1834, after the district was attached, for judicial purposes, to Michigan Territory, it was without any municipal law whatever. The organization of the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines on the sixth of that month, secured, of course a regular administration of justice. In 1835, in order to facilitate intercourse between the two remote military posts of Fort Howard at Green Bay, and Fort Crawford at Prairie du Chien, a military road was commenced to connect the two points; so, one improvement followed another. On the 9th of January, 1836, a session (the first one) of the seventh legislative council of Michigan Territory — that is, of so much of it as lay to the westward of Lake Michigan—was held at Green Bay, and a memorial adopted, asking Congress for the formation of a new Territory west of that lake; to include all of Michigan Territory not embraced in the proposed State of Michigan. Congress, as will now be shown, very soon complied with the request of the memorialists.

IV.—WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

The establishing of a separate and distinct Territory west of Lake Michigan, was the result of the prospective admission of Michigan into the Union (an event which took place not until the twenty-sixth of January, 1837), as the population, in all the region outside of the boundaries determined upon by the people for that State, would otherwise be left without a government, or, at least, it would be necessary to change the capital of the old Michigan Territory farther to the westward; so it was thought best to erect a new territory, to be called WISCONSIN (an Indian word signifying wild rushing water, or channel, so called from the principal eastern tributary of the Mississippi within its borders), which was done by an act of congress, approved April 20, 1836, to take effect from and after the third day of July following. The Territory was made to include all that is now embraced within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and a part of the Territory of Dakota, more particularly described within boundaries commencing at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, running thence through the middle of Lake Michigan to a point opposite the main channel of Green bay; thence through that channel and the bay to the mouth of the Menomonee river; thence up that stream to its head, which is nearest the lake of the Desert; thence to the middle of that lake; thence down the Montreal river to its mouth; thence with a direct line across Lake Superior to where the territorial line of the United States last touches the lake northwest; thence on the north, with the territorial line, to the White Earth river; on the west by a line drawn down the middle of the main channel of that stream to the Missouri river, and down the middle of the main channel of the last mentioned stream to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; and thence with the boundaries of the States of Missouri and Illinois, as already fixed by act of congress, to the place or point of beginning. Its counties were Brown, Milwaukee, Iowa, Crawford, Dubuque, and Des Moines, with a portion of Chippewa and Michilimackinac left unorganized. Although, at this time, the State of Michigan was only engaged, so to speak, to the Union, to include the two peninsulas (many of its citizens preferring in lieu thereof the lower one only, with a small slice off the northern boundary of the State of Ohio as now constituted), yet the marriage ceremony was performed, as has been stated, a few months afterward.

The act of congress establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin was very full and complete. It first determined its boundaries; then it declared that all authority of the government of Michigan over the new Territory should cease on the fourth day of July, 1836, with a

proper reservation of rights in favor of the Indians. It provided for subsequently dividing the Territory into one or more, should congress deem it wise so to do. It also declared that the executive power and authority in and over the Territory should be vested in a governor, at the same time defining his powers. It provided for the appointment of a secretary, stating what his duties should be. The legislative power was vested in the governor and legislative assembly, the latter to consist of a council and house of representatives, answering respectively to the senate and assembly, as states are usually organized. There was a provision for taking the census of the several counties, and one giving the governor power to name the time, place, and manner of holding the first election, and to declare the number of members of the council and house of representatives to which each county should be entitled. He was also to determine where the first legislative assembly should meet, and a wise provision was that the latter should not be in session in any one year more than seventy-five days.

One section of the act declared who should be entitled to vote and hold office; another defined the extent of the powers of the legislature, and a third provided that all laws should be submitted to congress for their approval or rejection. There was a section designating what offices should be elective and what ones should be filled by the governor. There were others regulating the judiciary for the Territory and declaring what offices should be appointed by the United States, providing for their taking the proper oaths of office and regulating their salaries. One, perhaps the most important of all, declared that the Territory should be entitled to and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and advantages granted by the celebrated ordinance of 1787. There was also a provision for the election of a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States; and a declaration that all suits and indictments pending in the old courts should be continued in the new ones. Five thousand dollars were appropriated for a library for the accommodation of the legislative assembly of the Territory and of its supreme court.

For the new Territory, Henry Dodge was, on the 30th of April, 1836, by Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, commissioned governor. John S. Horner was commissioned secretary; Charles Dunn, chief justice; David Irvin and William C. Frazer, associate judges; W. W. Chapman, attorney, and Francis Gehon, marshal. The machinery of a territorial government was thus formed, which was set in motion by these officers taking the prescribed oath of office. The next important step to be taken was to organize the Territorial legislature. The provisions of the organic act relative to the enumeration of the population of the Territory were that previously to the first election, the governor should cause the census of the inhabitants of the several counties to be taken by the several sheriffs, and that the latter should make returns of the same to the Executive. These figures gave to Des Moines county, 6,257; Iowa county, 5,234; Dubuque county, 4,274; Milwaukee county, 2,893; Brown county, 2,706; Crawford county, 850. The entire population, therefore, of Wisconsin Territory in the summer of 1836, as given by the first census was, in precise numbers, twenty-two thousand two hundred and fourteen, of which the two counties west of the Mississippi furnished nearly one half. The apportionment, after the census had been taken, made by the governor, gave to the different counties thirteen councilmen and twenty-six representatives. Brown county got two councilmen and three representatives; Crawford, two representatives, but no councilmen; Milwaukee, two councilmen and three representatives; Iowa, Dubuque and Des Moines, each three councilmen; but of representatives, Iowa got six; Dubuque, five, and Des Moines, seven. The election was held on the tenth of October, 1836, exciting considerable interest, growing out, chiefly, of local considerations. The permanent location of the capital, the division of counties, and the location of county seats, were the principal questions influencing the voters. There were elected from the county of Brown, Henry S. Baird and John P. Arndt, members of the council; Ebenezer Childs, Albert

G. Ellis and Alexander J. Irwin, members of the house of representatives; from Milwaukee, the councilmen were Gilbert Knapp and Alanson Sweet; representatives, William B. Sheldon, Madison W. Cornwall and Charles Durkee: from Iowa, councilmen, Ebenezer Brigham, John B. Terry and James R. Vineyard; representatives, William Boyles, G. F. Smith, D. M. Parkinson, Thomas McKnight, T. Shanley and J. P. Cox: from Dubuque, councilmen, John Foley, Thomas McCraney and Thomas McKnight; representatives, Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlin, Hosea T. Camp, P. H. Engle and Patrick Quigley: from Des Moines, councilmen, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas and Arthur B. Inghram; representatives, Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds and David R. Chance: from Crawford, representatives, James H. Lockwood and James B. Dallam.

Belmont, in the present county of LaFayette, then in Iowa county, was, by the governor, appointed the place for the meeting of the legislature; he also fixed the time—the twenty-fifth of October. A quorum was in attendance in both branches at the time decided upon for their assembling, and the two houses were speedily organized by the election of Peter Hill Fagle, of Dubuque, speaker of the house, and Henry S. Baird, of Brown, president of the council. Each of the separate divisions of the government—the executive, the judicial, and the legislative—was now in working order, except that it remained for the legislature to divide the Territory into judicial districts, and make an assignment of the judges; and for the governor to appoint a Territorial treasurer, auditor and attorney general. The act of congress establishing the Territory required that it should be divided into three judicial districts. The counties of Crawford and Iowa were constituted by the legislature the first district, to which was assigned Chief Justice Dunn. The second district was composed of the counties of Des Moines and Dubuque; to it was assigned Associate Judge Irvin. The third district was formed of the counties of Brown and Milwaukee, to which was assigned Associate Judge Frazer.

Governor Dodge, in his first message to the Territorial legislature, directed attention to the necessity for defining the jurisdiction and powers of the several courts, and recommended that congress should be memorialized to extend the right of pre-emption to actual settlers upon the public lands and to miners on mineral lands; also, to remove the obstructions in the rapids of the Upper Mississippi, to construct harbors and light-houses on Lake Michigan, to improve the navigation of Fox river and to survey the same from its mouth to Fort Winnebago, to increase the amount of lands granted to the Territory for school purposes, and to organize and arm the militia for the protection of the frontier settlements. The first act passed by the legislature was one privileging members from arrest in certain cases and conferring on themselves power to punish parties for contempt. The second one established the three judicial districts and assigned the judges thereto. One was passed to borrow money to defray the expenses of the session; others protecting all lands donated to the Territory by the United States in aid of schools, and creating a common school fund. A memorial to congress was adopted requesting authorization to sell the school-section in each township, and appropriate the money arising therefrom for increasing the fund for schools.

During this session, five counties were "set off" west of the Mississippi river: Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine, and Cook; and fifteen east of that stream: Walworth, Racine, Jefferson, Dane, Portage, Dodge, Washington, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Calumet, Manitowoc, Marquette, Rock, Grant and Green.

The principal question agitating the legislature at its first session was the location of the capital. Already the people west of the Mississippi were speculating upon the establishment of a Territory on that side the river, prospects for which would be enhanced evidently, by placing the seat of government somewhat in a central position east of that stream, for Wisconsin

Territory. Now, as Madison was a point answering such requirements she triumphed over all competitors; and the latter numbered a dozen or more—including, among others, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee, Racine, Belmont, Mineral Point, Green Bay, and Cassville. The struggle over this question was one of the most exciting ever witnessed in the Territorial legislature. Madison was fixed upon as the seat of government, but it was provided that sessions of the legislature should be held at Burlington, in Des Moines county, until the fourth of March, 1839, unless the public buildings in the new capital should be sooner completed. After an enactment that the legislature should thereafter meet on the first Monday of November of each year, both houses, on the ninth day of December, 1836, adjourned *sine die*.

In the act of congress establishing the Territory of Wisconsin it was provided that a delegate to the house of representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, should be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the legislative assembly; and that the first election should be held at such time and place or places, and be conducted in such manner as the governor of the Territory should appoint and direct. In pursuance of this enactment, Governor Dodge directed that the election for delegate should be at the time and places appointed for the election of members of the legislative assembly—the 10th of October, 1836. The successful candidate for that office was George W. Jones, of Sinsinawa Mound, Iowa county—in that portion which was afterward “set off” as Grant county. Jones, under the act of 1819, had been elected a delegate for Michigan Territory, in October, 1835, and took his seat at the ensuing session, in December of that year. By the act of June 15, 1836, the constitution and State government which the people of Michigan had formed for themselves was accepted, ratified and confirmed, and she was declared to be one of the United States of America, so that the term of two years for which Jones had been elected was cut short, as, in the nature of the case, his term could not survive the existence of the Territory he represented. But, as he was a candidate for election to represent the new Territory of Wisconsin in congress as a delegate, and was successful, he took his seat at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-fourth congress—December 12, 1836, notwithstanding he had been elected only a little over two months.

The first term of the supreme court of the Territory was held at Belmont on the 8th day of December. There were present, Charles Dunn, chief justice, and David Irvin, associate judge. John Catlin was appointed clerk, and Henry S. Baird having previously been commissioned attorney general for the Territory by Governor Dodge, appeared before the court and took the oath of office. Causes in which the United States was party or interested were looked after by the United States attorney, who received his appointment from the president; while all cases in which the Territory was interested was attended to by the attorney general, whose commission was signed by the governor. The appointing of a crier and reporter and the admission of several attorneys to practice, completed the business for the term. The annual term appointed for the third Monday of July of the following year, at Madison, was not held; as no business for the action of the court had matured.

At the time of the complete organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, when the whole machinery had been put fairly in motion; when its first legislature at its first session had, after passing forty-two laws and three joint resolutions, in forty-six days, adjourned;—at this time, the entire portion west of the Mississippi had, in round numbers, a population of only eleven thousand; while the sparsely settled mineral region, the military establishments—Fort Crawford, Fort Winnebago, and Fort Howard—and the settlements at or near them, with the village of Milwaukee, constituted about all there was of the Territory east of that river, aggregating about twelve thousand inhabitants. There was no land in market, except a narrow strip along

the shore of Lake Michigan, and in the vicinity of Green bay. The residue of the country south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers was open only to preëmption by actual settlers. The Indian tribes still claimed a large portion of the lands. On the north and as far west as the Red river of the north were located the Chippewas. The southern limits of their possessions were defined by a line drawn from a point on that stream in about latitude $46^{\circ} 30'$ in a southeasterly direction to the head of Lake St. Croix; thence in the same general direction to what is now Stevens Point, in the present Portage county, Wisconsin; thence nearly east to Wolf river; and thence in a direction nearly northeast to the Menomonee river. The whole country bounded by the Red river and Mississippi on the east; the parallel of about 43° of latitude on the south; the Missouri and White Earth river on the west; and the Territorial line on the north, was occupied by the Sioux. In the southwest part of the Territory, lying mostly south of latitude 43° —in the country reaching to the Missouri State boundary line south, and to the Missouri river west—were the homes of the Pottawattamies, the Iowas, and the Sacs and Foxes. Between the Wisconsin river and the Mississippi, and extending north to the south line of the Chippewas was the territory of the Winnebagoes. East of the Winnebagoes in the country north of the Fox river of Green bay were located the Menomonees, their lands extending to Wolf river. Such was the general outline of Indian occupancy in Wisconsin Territory at its organization. A portion of the country east of Wolf river and north of Green bay and the Fox river; the whole of the area lying south of Green bay, Fox river and the Wisconsin; and a strip of territory immediately west of the Mississippi, about fifty miles in width, and extending from the Missouri State line as far north as the northern boundary of the present State of Iowa, constituted the whole extent of country over which the Indians had no claim.

The second session of the first legislative assembly of the Territory began at Burlington, now the county seat of Des Moines county, Iowa, on the 6th of November, 1837. The governor, in his message, recommended a codification of the laws, the organization of the militia, and other measures of interest to the people. An act was passed providing for taking another census, and one abolishing imprisonment for debt. By a joint resolution, congress was urged to make an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars in money, and two townships of land for a "University of the Territory of Wisconsin." The money was not appropriated, but the land was granted—forty-six thousand and eighty acres. This was the fundamental endowment of the present State university, at Madison. A bill was also passed to regulate the sale of school lands, and to prepare for organizing, regulating and perfecting schools. Another act, which passed the legislature at this session, proved an apple of discord to the people of the Territory. The measure was intended to provide ways and means whereby to connect, by canals and slack-water, the waters of Lake Michigan with those of the Mississippi, by way of Rock river, the Catfish, the four lakes and the Wisconsin, by the incorporation of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company. This company was given authority to apply to congress for an appropriation in money or lands to aid in the construction of the work, which was to have its eastern outlet in the Milwaukee river, and to unite at its western terminus with Rock river, near the present village of Jefferson, in Jefferson county. The result was that a grant of land of odd-numbered sections in a strip of territory five miles on each side of the line of the proposed canal was secured, and in July, 1839, over forty thousand acres were sold at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. However, owing mainly to the fact that purchasers were compelled to pay double the government price for their lands—owing also to the circumstance of an antagonism growing up between the officers of the canal company and the Territorial officers intrusted with the disposition of the lands, and to conflicts between the beneficiaries of

the grant and some of the leading politicians of the time—the whole scheme proved a curse and a blight rather than a blessing, and eventuating, of course, in the total failure of the project. There had been much Territorial and State legislation concerning the matter; but very little work, meanwhile, was done on the canal. It is only within the year 1875 that an apparent quietus has been given to the subject, and legislative enactments forever put at rest.

Fourteen counties were set off during this session of the legislature at Burlington—all west of the Mississippi. They were Benton, Buchanan, Cedar, Clinton, Delaware, Fayette, Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Keokuk, Linn, Slaughter, Scott and Clayton. One hundred and five acts and twenty joint resolutions were passed. On the 20th of January, 1838, both houses adjourned until the second Monday of June following.

The census of the Territory having been taken in May, the special session of the first legislature commenced on the eleventh of June, 1838, at Burlington, pursuant to adjournment, mainly for the purpose of making a new apportionment of members of the house. This was effected by giving twelve members to the counties east of the Mississippi, and fourteen to those west of that stream, to be contingent, however, upon the division of the Territory, which measure was not only then before congress, but had been actually passed by that body, though unknown to the Territorial legislature. The law made it incumbent on the governor, in the event of the Territory being divided before the next general election, to make an apportionment for the part remaining,—enacting that the one made by the act of the legislature should, in that case, have no effect. Having provided that the next session should be held at Madison, the legislative body adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-fifth of June, 1838, the public buildings at the new capital having been put under contract in April, previous. Up to this time, the officers of the Territory at large, appointed by the president of the United States at its organization, had remained unchanged, except that the secretary, John S. Horner, had been removed and his place given to William B. Slaughter, by appointment, dated February 16, 1837. Now there were two other changes made. On the nineteenth of June, Edward James was commissioned marshal, and on the fifth of July, Moses M. Strong was commissioned attorney of the United States for the Territory. By an act of congress, approved June 12, 1838, to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to establish a Territorial government west of the Mississippi, it was provided that from and after the third day of July following, all that part of Wisconsin Territory lying west of that river and west of a line drawn due north from its headwaters or sources to the Territorial line, for the purposes of a Territorial government should be set apart and known by the name of Iowa. It was further enacted that the Territory of Wisconsin should thereafter extend westward only to the Mississippi. It will be seen therefore that all that portion of the present State of Minnesota, extending eastward from the Mississippi to the St. Croix and northward to the United States boundary line, was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, even after the organization of the Territory of Iowa. The census taken in May, just previous to the passage of this act, gave a total population to the several counties of the Territory, east of the Mississippi, of 18,149.

On the third Monday of July, 1838, the annual terms of the supreme court—the first one after the re-organization of the Territory of Wisconsin—was held at Madison. There were present Chief Justice Dunn and Associate Judge Frazer. After admitting five attorneys to practice, hearing several motions, and granting several rules, the court adjourned. All the terms of the Supreme Court thereafter were held at Madison.

At an election held in the Territory on the tenth day of September, 1838, James Duane Doty received the highest number of votes for the office of delegate to congress, and was declared by Governor Dodge duly elected, by a certificate of election, issued on the twenty-seventh day of October following. Upon the commencement of the third session of the twenty-fifth congress

on Monday, December 10, 1838, Isaac E. Crary, member from Michigan, announced to the chair of the house of representatives that Doty was in attendance as delegate from Wisconsin Territory, and moved that he be qualified. Jones, the former delegate, then rose and protested against Doty's right to the seat, claiming that his (Jones') term had not expired. The basis for his claim was that under the act of 1817, a delegate must be elected only for one congress, and not for parts of two congressional terms; that his term as a delegate from Wisconsin did not commence until the fourth of March, 1837, and consequently would not expire until the fourth of March, 1839. The subject was finally referred to the committee of elections. This committee, on the fourteenth of January, 1839, reported in favor of Doty's right to his seat as delegate, submitting a resolution to that effect which passed the house by a vote of one hundred and sixty-five to twenty-five. Whereupon Doty was qualified as delegate from Wisconsin Territory, and took his seat at the date last mentioned.

On the 8th of November, Andrew G. Miller was appointed by Martin Van Buren, then president of the United States, associate judge of the supreme court, to succeed Judge Frazer, who died at Milwaukee, on the 18th of October. During this year, Moses M. Strong succeeded W. W. Chapman as United States attorney for the Territory.

On the 26th day of November, 1838, the legislature of the re-organized Territory of Wisconsin—being the first session of the second legislative assembly—met at Madison. Governor Dodge, in his message, recommended an investigation of the banks then in operation, memorializing congress for a grant of lands for the improvement of the Fox river of Green bay and the Wisconsin; the revision of the laws; the division of the Territory into judicial districts; the justice of granting to all miners who have obtained the ownership of mineral grounds under the regulations of the superintendent of the United States lead mines, either by discovery or purchase, the right of pre-emption; and the improvement of the harbors on Lake Michigan.

The attention of this Legislature was directed to the mode in which the commissioners of public buildings had discharged their duties. There was an investigation of the three banks then in operation in the Territory—one at Green Bay, one at Mineral Point, and the other at Milwaukee. A plan, also, for the revision of the laws of the Territory was considered. A new assignment was made for the holding of district courts. Chief Justice Dunn was assigned to the first district, composed of the counties of Iowa, Grant and Crawford; Judge Irvin to the second, composed of the counties of Dane, Jefferson, Rock, Walworth and Green; while Judge Miller was assigned to the third district, composed of Milwaukee, Brown and Racine counties—including therein the unorganized counties of Washington and Dodge, which, for judicial purposes, were, when constituted by name and boundary, attached to Milwaukee county, and had so remained since that date. The legislature adjourned on the 22d of December, to meet again on the 21st of the following month. "Although," said the president of the council, upon the occasion of the adjournment, "but few acts of a general character have been passed, as the discussions and action of this body have been chiefly confined to bills of a local nature, and to the passage of memorials to the parent government in behalf of the great interests of the Territory; yet it is believed that the concurrent resolutions of the two houses authorizing a revision of the laws, is a measure of infinite importance to the true interests of the people, and to the credit and character of the Territory."

The census of the Territory having been taken during the year 1838, showed a population of 18,130, an increase in two years of 6,447.

The second session of the second legislative assembly commenced on the twenty-first day of January, 1839, agreeable to adjournment. The most important work was the revision of the laws which had been perfected during the recess, by the committee to whom the work was intrusted,

consisting of three members from each house: from the council, M. L. Martin, Marshall M. Strong, and James Collins; from the house of representatives, Edward V. Whiton, Augustus Story, and Birlow Shackelford. The act legalizing the revision, took effect on the fourth day of July following. The laws as revised, composed the principal part of those forming the Revised Statutes of 1839, a valuable volume for all classes in the territory—and especially so for the courts and lawyers—during the next ten years. The *sine die* adjournment of this legislature took place on the 11th of March, 1839.

On the 8th of March of this year, Henry Dodge, whose term for three years as governor was about to expire, was again commissioned by the president of the United States, as governor of the Territory of Wisconsin. At the July term of the supreme court, all the judges were present, and several cases were heard and decided. A seal for the court was also adopted. The attorney general of the Territory at this time was H. N. Wells, who had been commissioned by Governor Dodge, on the 30th of March previous, in place of H. S. Baird, resigned. Wells not being in attendance at this term of the court, Franklin J. Munger was appointed by the judge attorney general for that session. The clerk, John Collin having resigned, Simeon Mills was selected by the court to fill his place. From this time, the supreme court met annually, as provided by law, until Wisconsin became a State.

The next legislature assembled at Madison, on the second of December, 1839. This was the third session of the second legislative assembly of the Territory. The term for which members of the house were elected, would soon expire; it was therefore desirable that a new apportionment should be made. As the census would be taken the ensuing June, by the United States, it would be unnecessary for the Territory to make an additional enumeration. A short session was resolved upon, and then an adjournment until after the completion of the census. One of the subjects occupying largely the attention of the members, was the condition of the capitol, and the conduct of the commissioners intrusted with the money appropriated by congress to defray the cost of its construction. The legislature adjourned on the thirteenth of January, 1840, to meet again on the third of the ensuing August. The completion of the census showed a population for the Territory of thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-four, against eighteen thousand one hundred and thirty, two years previous. Upon the re-assembling of the legislature—which is known as the extra session of the second legislative assembly—at the time agreed upon, some changes were made in the apportionment of members to the house of representatives; the session lasted but a few days, a final adjournment taking place on the fourteenth of August, 1840. At the July term of the supreme court, Simeon Mills resigned the office of clerk, and La Fayette Kellogg was appointed in his place. Kellogg continued to hold the position until the state judiciary was organized. At the ensuing election, James Duane Doty was re-elected Territorial delegate, taking his seat for the first time under his second term, on the eighth day of December, 1840, at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-sixth congress.

The first session of the third legislative assembly commenced on the seventh of December, 1840, with all new members in the house except three. All had recently been elected under the new apportionment. Most of the session was devoted to the ordinary routine of legislation. There was, however, a departure, in the passage of two acts granting divorces, from the usual current of legislative proceedings in the Territory. There was, also, a very interesting contested election case between two members from Brown county. Such was the backwardness in regard to the building of the capitol, at this date, that a large majority of the members stood ready to remove the seat of government to some other place. However, as no particular point could be agreed upon, it remained at Madison. The legislature adjourned on the nineteenth of February,

1841, having continued a term of seventy-five days, the maximum time limited by the organic act.

Francis J. Dunn, appointed by Martin Van Buren, was commissioned in place of William B. Slaughter, as secretary of the Territory, on the 25th of January, 1841, but was himself superseded by the appointment of A. P. Field, on the 23d day of April following. On the 15th of March, Daniel Hugunin was commissioned as marshal in place of Edward James, and on the 27th of April, Thomas W. Sutherland succeeded Moses M. Strong as United States attorney for the Territory. On the 26th of June, Governor Dodge commissioned as attorney general of the Territory, M. M. Jackson. On the 13th of September following, Dodge was removed from office by John Tyler, then president of the United States, and James Duane Doty appointed in his place. The appointment of Doty, then the delegate of the Territory in congress, by the president of the United States as governor, and the consequent resignation of the latter of his seat in the house of representatives, caused a vacancy which was filled by the election of Henry Dodge to that office, on the 27th of September, 1841; so that Doty and Dodge changed places. Dodge took his seat for the first time, at the commencement of the second session of the twenty-fifth congress—Monday, December 7, 1841.

About this time, the Milwaukee and Rock river canal imbroglio broke out afresh. The loan agent appointed by the governor to negotiate a loan of one hundred thousand dollars for the work, reported that he had negotiated fifty-six thousand dollars of bonds, which had been issued; but he did not report what kind of money was to be received for them. Now, the canal commissioners claimed that it was their right and duty not to recognize any loan which was to be paid in such currency as they disapproved of. This dispute defeated the loan, and stopped all work on the canal. During the year 1841, Thomas W. Sutherland succeeded Moses M. Strong as United States attorney. The second session of the third legislative assembly began at Madison, on the sixth of December, 1841. Governor Doty, in his message to that body, boldly avowed the doctrine that no law of the Territory was effective, until expressly approved by congress. "The act," said he, "establishing the government of Wisconsin, in the third section, requires the secretary of the Territory to transmit annually, on or before the first Monday in December, 'two copies of the laws to the speaker of the house of representatives, for the use of congress.' The sixth section provides that 'all laws of the governor and legislative assembly shall be submitted to, and, if disapproved by the congress of the United States, the same shall be null and of no effect.'" "These provisions," he added, "it seems to me, require the laws to be actually submitted to congress before they take effect. They change the law by which this country was governed while it was a part of Michigan. That law provided that the laws should be reported to congress, and that they should 'be in force in the district until the organization of the general assembly therein, unless disapproved of by congress.'" The governor concluded in these words: "The opinion of my predecessor, which was expressed to the first legislature assembled after the organization of this government, in his message delivered at Belmont on the twenty-sixth day of October, 1836, fully sustains this view of the subject which I have presented. He said: 'We have convened under an act of congress of the United States establishing the Territorial government of Wisconsin, for the purpose of enacting such laws as may be required for the government of the people of this Territory, after their approval by congress.'" This construction of the organic act resulted in a lengthy warfare between the governor and the legislative assembly.

At this session, the Milwaukee and Rock river canal again raised a tumult. "Congress had made a valuable grant of land to the Territory in trust. The Territory was the trustee; the canal company the *cestui que trust*. The trust had been accepted, and a large portion of the lands had been sold, one tenth of the purchase money received, and ample securities held

for the balance." The Territory now, by its legislature, repealed all the laws authorizing a loan, and all which contemplated the expenditure of any money on its part in constructing the canal. The legislature resolved that all connection ought to be dissolved, and the work on the canal by the Territory abandoned, and that the latter ought not further to execute the trust. They resolved also that the congress be requested to divert the grant to such other internal improvements as should be designated by the Territory, subject to the approval of congress; and that, if the latter should decline to make this diversion, it was requested to take back the grant, and dispose of the unsold lands. On the eleventh of February, 1842, a tragedy was enacted in the legislative council, causing great excitement over the whole Territory. On that day, Charles C. P. Arndt, a member from Brown county, was, while that body was in session, shot dead by James R. Vineyard, a member from Grant county. The difficulty grew out of a debate on motion to lay on the table the nomination of Enos S. Baker to the office of sheriff of Grant county. Immediately before adjournment of the council, the parties who had come together, after loud and angry words had been spoken, were separated by the by-standers. When an adjournment had been announced, they met again; whereupon Arndt struck at Vineyard. The latter then drew a pistol and shot Arndt. He died in a few moments. Vineyard immediately surrendered himself to the sheriff of the county, waived an examination, and was committed to jail. After a short confinement, he was brought before the chief justice of the Territory, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail. He was afterward indicted for manslaughter, was tried and acquitted. Three days after shooting Arndt, Vineyard sent in his resignation as member of the council. That body refused to receive it, or to have it read even; but at once expelled him. The second and last session of the third legislative assembly came to a close on the eighteenth of February, 1842.

The first session of the fourth legislative assembly commenced on the fifth day of December, 1842. The members had been elected under a new apportionment based upon a census taken in the previous June, which showed a total population for the Territory of forty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-eight—an increase of nearly ten thousand in two years. A political count showed a decided democratic majority in each house. Governor Doty's political proclivities were with the whig party. The contest between him and the legislature now assumed a serious character. He refused to "hold converse" with it, for the reason that, in his opinion, no appropriation had been made by congress to defray the expenses of the session, and, as a consequence, none could be held. The legislature made a representation to congress, then in session, of the objections of the governor, and adjourned on the tenth of December, to meet again on the thirteenth of January, 1843. It was not until the fourth of February following that a quorum in both houses had assembled, when the legislature, through a joint committee, waited on the governor, and informed him that they had again met according to adjournment, and were then ready to proceed to business. Previous to this time, congress had made an appropriation to cover the expenses of the legislature now in session, which it was supposed would remove all conflict about its legality. But the governor had, on the thirtieth day of January previous, issued a proclamation, convening a special session of the legislature on the sixth of March, and still refused to recognize the present one as legal. Both houses then adjourned to the day fixed by the executive. A final adjournment took place on the seventeenth of April following.

The term of two years for which Henry Dodge was elected as delegate, having expired at the close of the third session of the twenty-seventh congress, he was, on the twenty-fifth of September, 1843, re-elected, taking his seat for the first time on his second term at the commencement of the first session of the twenty-eighth congress, Monday, December 4, 1843. On the thirtieth of October of this year, George Floyd was commissioned by President Tyler as

secretary of the Territory, in place of A. P. Field.

The second session of the fourth legislative assembly of the Territory, commencing on the fourth of December, 1843, and terminating on the thirty-first of January, 1844—a period of fifty-nine days—accomplished but little worthy of especial mention, except the submission of the question of the formation of a State government to a vote of the people, to be taken at the general election to be held in September following. The proposition did not succeed at the ballot-box. The third session of the fourth legislative assembly did not commence until the sixth of January, 1845, as the time had been changed to the first Monday in that month for annual meetings. Governor Doty having persisted in spelling Wisconsin with a “k” and an “a”—*Wis-konsan*—and some of the people having adopted his method, it was thought by this legislature a matter of sufficient importance to be checked. So, by a joint resolution, the orthography—*Wisconsin*—employed in the organic act, was adopted as the true one for the Territory, and has ever since been used. Before the commencement of this session Doty's term of office had expired. He was superseded as governor of the Territory by N. P. Tallmadge, the latter having been appointed on the twenty-first of June, 1844. On the thirty-first of August, Charles M. Prevost was appointed marshal of the Territory, in place of Daniel Hugunin. There was the utmost harmony between Governor Tallmadge and the legislature of the Territory at its session in 1845.

His message, which was delivered to the two houses in person, on the seventeenth of January, was well received. Among other items of interest to which he called the attention of the legislative assembly, was one concerning the construction of a railroad to connect Lake Michigan with the Mississippi. “The interests of the Territory,” said he, “seem imperiously to demand the construction of a railroad, or other communication, from some suitable point on Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. Much difference of opinion seems to exist as to what it shall be, and how it is to be accomplished. There is a general impression,” continued the governor, “that the construction of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal, which was intended to connect those waters, is abandoned. It remains to be seen what shall be substituted for it.” The session terminated on the twenty-fourth of February, 1845.

James K. Polk having been inaugurated president of the United States on the fourth of March, 1845, Henry Dodge was again put into the gubernatorial chair of the Territory, receiving his appointment on the eighth of April, 1845. Other changes were made by the president during the same year, John B. Rockwell being, on the fourteenth of March, appointed marshal, and W. P. Lynde, on the fourteenth of July, United States attorney for the Territory, Governor Tallmadge, on the twenty-second of January of this year, having commissioned the latter also as attorney general. On the twenty-second of September, Morgan L. Martin was elected delegate to the twenty-ninth congress, as the successor of Henry Dodge.

The fourth and last session of the fourth legislative assembly was organized on the fifth of January, 1846. This session, although a short one, proved very important. Preliminary steps were taken for the formation of a State government. The first Tuesday in April next succeeding was the day fixed upon for the people to vote for or against the proposition. When taken it resulted in a large majority voting in favor of the measure. An act was passed providing for taking the census of the Territory, and for the apportionment by the governor of delegates to form a State constitution, based upon the new enumeration. The delegates were to be elected on the first Monday in September, and the convention was to assemble on the first Monday in October, 1846. The constitution when formed was to be submitted to the vote of the people for adoption or rejection, as, at the close of the session, the terms of members of the council who had been elected for four years, and of the house, who had been elected for two years, all ended. The legislature

re-organized the election districts, and conferred on the governor the power and duty of making an apportionment, based on the census to be taken, for the next legislative assembly, when, on the third of February, 1846, both houses adjourned *sine die*. On the twenty-second of January, Governor Dodge appointed A. Hyatt Smith attorney general of the Territory. On the twenty-fourth of February, John Catlin was appointed Territorial secretary by the president.

The census taken in the following June showed a population for the Territory of one hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred and seventy-seven. Delegates having been elected to form a constitution for the proposed new State, met at Madison on the fifth day of October. After completing their labors, they adjourned. This event took place on the sixteenth of December, 1846. The constitution thus formed was submitted to a popular vote on the first Tuesday of April, 1847, and rejected. The first session of the fifth legislative assembly commenced on the fourth of January of that year. But little was done. Both houses finally adjourned on the eleventh of February, 1847. John H. Tweedy was elected as the successor of Morgan L. Martin, delegate to the thirtieth congress, on the sixth of September following. On the twenty-seventh of that month, Governor Dodge issued a proclamation for a special session of the legislature, to commence on the eighteenth of the ensuing month, to take action concerning the admission of Wisconsin into the Union. The two houses assembled on the day named in the proclamation, and a law was passed for the holding of another convention to frame a constitution; when, after nine days' labor, they adjourned. Delegates to the new convention were elected on the last Monday of November, and that body met at Madison on the fifteenth of December, 1847. A census of the Territory was taken this year, which showed a population of two hundred and ten thousand five hundred and forty-six. The result of the labors of the second constitutional convention was the formation of a constitution, which, being submitted to the people on the second Monday of March, 1848, was duly ratified.

The second and last session of the fifth legislative assembly — the last legislative assembly of Wisconsin Territory — commenced on the seventh of February, 1848, and adjourned *sine die* on the thirteenth of March following. On the twentieth of the same month, J. H. Tweedy, delegate from Wisconsin, introduced a bill in congress for its admission into the Union. The bill was finally passed; and on the twenty-ninth of May, 1848, Wisconsin became a State. There had been seventeen sessions of the legislative assembly of the Territory, of an average duration of forty days each: the longest one lasted seventy-six days; the shortest, ten days. So long as the Territory had an existence, the apportionment of thirteen members for the council, and twenty-six for the house of representatives, was continued, as provided in the organic act. There had been, besides those previously mentioned, nine additional counties "set off" by the legislative assembly of the Territory, so that they now numbered in all twenty-eight: Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock, Green, Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe.

V.—WISCONSIN AS A STATE.

FIRST ADMINISTRATION. — NELSON DEWEY, GOVERNOR—1848, 1849.

The boundaries prescribed in the act of congress, entitled "An Act to enable the people of Wisconsin Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union," approved August 6, 1846, were accepted by the convention which formed the constitution of Wisconsin, and are described in that instrument as "beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois — that is to say, at a point in the center of Lake Michigan

where the line of forty-two degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same ; thence running with the boundary line of the State of Michigan, through Lake Michigan [and] Green bay to the mouth of the Menomonee river ; thence up the channel of the said river to the Brule river ; thence up said last mentioned river to Lake Brule ; thence along the southern shore of Lake Brule, in a direct line to the center of the channel between Middle and South islands, in the Lake of the Desert ; thence in a direct line to the head waters of the Montreal river, as marked upon the survey made by Captain Cram ; thence down the main channel of the Montreal river to the middle of Lake Superior ; thence through the center of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Louis river ; thence up the main channel of said river to the first rapids in the same, above the Indian village, according to Nicollett's map ; thence due south to the main branch of the River St. Croix ; thence down the main channel of said river to the Mississippi ; thence down the center of the main channel of that river to the northwest corner of the State of Illinois ; thence due east with the northern boundary of the State of Illinois to the place of beginning " The territory included within these lines constitutes the STATE OF WISCONSIN, familiarly known as the "Badger State." All that portion of Wisconsin Territory, as formerly constituted, lying west of so much of the above mentioned boundary as extends from the middle of Lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Croix river, not being included in Wisconsin, the limits of the State are, of course, not identical with those of the Territory as they previously existed.

The State of Wisconsin, thus bounded, is situated between the parallel of forty-two degrees thirty minutes and that of forty-seven degrees, north latitude, and between the eighty-seventh and ninety-third degrees west longitude, nearly. For a portion of its northern border it has Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world ; for a part of its eastern boundary it has Lake Michigan, almost equal in size to Lake Superior ; while the Mississippi, the largest river in the world but one, forms a large portion of its western boundary. The State of Michigan lies on the east ; Illinois on the south ; Iowa and Minnesota on the west. Wisconsin has an average length of about two hundred and sixty miles ; an average breadth of two hundred and fifteen miles.

The constitution of Wisconsin, adopted by the people on the second Monday of March, 1848, provided for the election of a governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, attorney general, members of the State legislature, and members of congress, on the second Monday of the ensuing May. On that day—the 8th of the month—the election was held, which resulted in the choice of Nelson Dewey, for governor ; John E. Holmes, for lieutenant governor ; Thomas McHugh, for secretary of state ; Jairus C. Fairchild, for state treasurer ; and James S. Brown, for attorney general. The State was divided into nineteen senatorial, and sixty-six assembly districts, in each of which one member was elected ; it was also divided into two congressional districts, in each of which one member of congress was elected—William Pitt Lynde in the first district, composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green ; Mason C. Darling, in the second district, composed of the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dodge, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix, and La Pointe—the counties of Richland, Chippewa and La Pointe being unorganized.

The first session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced at Madison, the seat of government for the State, on Monday, the 5th day of June, 1848. Ninean E. Whiteside was elected speaker of the assembly, and Henry Billings president of the senate, *pro tempore*. The democrats were largely in the majority in both houses. The legislature, in joint convention, on the 7th of June, canvassed, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution, the votes given on the 8th of May previous, for the State officers and the two representatives in congress. On the same

day, the governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, treasurer, and attorney general, were sworn into office in presence of both houses. All these officers, as well as the representatives in congress, were democrats. Dewey's majority over John H. Tweedy, whig, was five thousand and eighty-nine. William P. Lynde's majority in the first district, for congress, over Edward V. Whiton whig, was two thousand four hundred and forty-seven. Mason C. Darling's majority in the second district, over Alexander L. Collins, whig, was two thousand eight hundred and forty-six. As the thirtieth congress, to which Lynde and Darling were elected would expire on the 4th of March, 1849, their terms of office would, of course, end on that day. The former took his seat on the 5th of June, the latter on the 9th of June, 1848.

The constitution vested the judicial power of the State in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of probate, and in justices of the peace, giving the legislature power to vest such jurisdiction as should be deemed necessary in municipal courts; also, conferring upon it the power to establish inferior courts in the several counties, with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction. The State was divided into five judicial circuits; and judges were to be elected at a time to be provided for by the legislature at its first session. It was provided that there should be no election for a judge or judges, at any general election for State or county officers, nor within thirty days either before or after such election.

On the 8th of June, 1848, Governor Dewey delivered his first message to a joint convention of the two houses. It was clear, concise, and definite upon such subjects as, in his opinion demanded immediate attention. His views were generally regarded as sound and statesmanlike by the people of the State. "You have convened," said he, "under the provisions of the constitution of the State of Wisconsin, to perform as representatives of the people, the important duties contemplated by that instrument." "The first session of the legislature of a free people," continued the governor, "after assuming the political identity of a sovereign State, is an event of no ordinary character in its history, and will be fraught with consequences of the highest importance to its future welfare and prosperity. Wisconsin possesses the natural elements, fostered by the judicious system of legislation," the governor added, "to become one of the most populous and prosperous States of the American Union. With a soil unequaled in fertility, and productive of all the necessary comforts of life, rich in mineral wealth, with commercial advantages unsurpassed by any inland State, possessing extensive manufacturing facilities, with a salubrious climate, and peopled with a population enterprising, industrious, and intelligent, the course of the State of Wisconsin must be onward, until she ranks among the first of the States of the Great West. It is," concluded the speaker, "under the most favorable auspices that the State of Wisconsin has taken her position among the families of States. With a population numbering nearly one quarter of a million, and rapidly increasing, free from the incubus of a State debt, and rich in the return yielded as the reward of labor in all the branches of industrial pursuits, our State occupies an enviable position abroad, that is highly gratifying to the pride of our people." Governor Dewey then recommended a number of measures necessary, in his judgment, to be made upon changing from a Territorial to a State government.

The first important business of the legislature, was the election of two United States senators. The successful candidates were Henry Dodge and Isaac P. Walker, both democrats. Their election took place on the 8th of June, 1848, Dodge taking his seat in the senate on the 23d of June, and Walker on the 26th of June, 1848. The latter drew the short term; so that his office would expire on the 4th day of March, 1849, at the end of the thirtieth congress: Dodge drew the long term, his office to expire on the 4th day of March, 1851, at the end of the thirty-first congress. The residue of the session was taken up in passing such acts as were deemed necessary to put the machinery of the new State government, in all its branches, in fair

running order. One was passed providing for the annual meeting of the legislature, on the second Wednesday of January of each year; another prescribing the duties of State officers; one dividing the State into three congressional districts. The first district was composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, and Racine; the second, of the counties of Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Dane, Iowa, Sauk, Richland, Crawford, Adams, Portage, Chippewa, La Pointe, and St. Croix; the third, of the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Dodge, Jefferson, and Columbia. Another act provided for the election of judges of the circuit courts, on the first Monday of August, 1848. By the same act, it was provided that the first term of the supreme court should be held in Madison on the second Monday of January, 1849, and thereafter at the same place on the same day, yearly; afterward changed so as to hold a January and June term in each year. An act was also passed providing for the election, and defining the duties of State superintendent of public instruction. That officer was to be elected at the general election to be holden in each year, his term of office to commence on the first Monday of January succeeding his election. Another act established a State university; another exempted a homestead from a forced sale; another provided for a revision of the statutes. The legislature, after a session of eighty-five days, adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-first of August, 1848.

The State, as previously stated, was divided into five judicial circuits: Edward V. Whiton being chosen judge at the election on the first Monday in August, 1848, of the first circuit, composed of the counties of Racine, Walworth, Rock, and Green, as then constituted; Levi Hubbell of the second, composed of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson, and Dane; Charles H. Larrabee, of the third, composed of Washington, Dodge, Columbia, Marquette, Sauk, and Portage, as then formed; Alexander W. Stow, of the fourth, composed of Brown, Manitowoc, Sheboygan, Fond du Lac, Winnebago, and Calumet; and Mortimer M. Jackson, of the fifth circuit, composed of the counties of Iowa, LaFayette, Grant, Crawford and St. Croix, as then organized; the county of Richland being attached to Iowa county; the county of Chippewa to the county of Crawford; and the county of LaPointe to the county of St. Croix, for judicial purposes.

In the ensuing Fall there was a presidential election. There were then three organized political parties in the State: whig, democratic, and free-soil—each of which had a ticket in the field. The democrats were in the majority, and their four electors cast their votes for Lewis Cass and William O. Butler. At this election, Eleazer Root was the successful candidate for State superintendent of public instruction. In his election party politics were not considered. There were also three members for the thirty-first congress chosen: Charles Durkee, to represent the first district; Orsamus Cole, the second; and James D. Doty, the third district. Durkee was a free-soiler; Cole, a whig; Doty, a democrat—with somewhat decided Doty proclivities.

The act of the legislature, exempting a homestead from forced sale of any debt or liability contracted after January 1, 1849, approved the twenty-ninth of July previous, and another act for a like exemption of certain personal property, approved August 10, 1848, were laws the most liberal in their nature passed by any State of the Union previous to those dates. It was prophesied that they would work wonderful changes in the business transactions of the new State—for the worse; but time passed, and their utility were soon evident: it was soon very generally acknowledged that proper exemption laws were highly beneficial—a real good to the greatest number of the citizens of a State.

So much of Wisconsin Territory as lay west of the St. Croix and the State boundary north of it, was, upon the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, left, for the time being, without a government—unless it was still "Wisconsin Territory." Henry Dodge, upon being elected to the United States senate from Wisconsin, vacated, of course, the office of governor of this fraction. John H. Tweedy, delegate in congress at the time Wisconsin became a State, made a formal

resignation of his office, thus leaving the fractional Territory unrepresented. Thereupon John Catlin, secretary of the Territory of Wisconsin as a whole, and now claiming, by virtue of that office, to be acting governor of the fractional part, issued a proclamation as such officer for an election on the thirtieth of October, 1848, of a delegate in congress. Nearly four hundred votes were polled in the district, showing "Wisconsin Territory" still to have a population of not less than two thousand. H. H. Sibley was elected to that office. On the fifteenth of January, 1849, he was admitted to a seat as "delegate from Wisconsin Territory." This hastened the formation of the Territory of Minnesota—a bill for that purpose having become a law on the third of March, when "Wisconsin Territory" ceased finally to exist, being included in the new Territory.

The year 1848—the first year of the existence of Wisconsin as a State—was one of general prosperity to its rapidly increasing population. The National Government effected a treaty with the Menomonee Indians, by which their title was extinguished to the country north of the Fox river of Green bay, embracing all their lands in the State. This was an important acquisition, as it opened a large tract of country to civilization and settlement, which had been for a considerable time greatly desired by the people. The State government at the close of the year had been in existence long enough to demonstrate its successful operation. The electric telegraph had already reached the capital; and Wisconsin entered its second year upon a flood tide of prosperity.

Under the constitution, the circuit judges were also judges of the supreme court. An act of the legislature, approved June 29, 1848, providing for the election of judges, and for the classification and organization of the judiciary of the State, authorized the election, by the judges, of one of their number as chief justice. Judge Alexander W. Stow was chosen to that office, and, as chief justice, held, in conjunction with Associate Judges Whiton, Jackson, Larrabee, and Hubbell, the first session of the supreme court at Madison, commencing on the eighth day of January, 1849.

The second session of the State legislature commenced, according to law, on the tenth of January, 1849, Harrison C. Hobart being elected speaker of the assembly. Governor Dewey, in his message, sent to both houses on the 11th, referred to the rapidly increasing population of the State, and the indomitable energy displayed in the development of its productive capacity. He recommended the sale of the university lands on a long credit, the erection of a State prison, and the modification of certain laws. On the seventeenth of January, the two houses met in joint convention to elect an United States senator in place of Isaac P. Walker, who had drawn the short term. The democrats had a small majority on joint ballot. Walker was re-elected; this time, for a full term of six years, from the 4th of March, 1849. The legislature at this session passed many acts of public utility; some relating to the boundaries of counties; others, to the laying out of roads; eighteen, to the organization of towns. The courts were cared for; school districts were organized; special taxes were authorized, and an act passed relative to the sale and superintendence of the school and university lands, prescribing the powers and duties of the commissioners who were to have charge of the same. These commissioners, consisting of the secretary of state, treasurer of state, and attorney general, were not only put in charge of the school and university lands held by the State, but also of funds arising from the sale of them. This law has been many times amended and portions of it repealed. The lands at present subject to sale are classified as school lands, university lands, agricultural college lands, Marathon county lands, normal school lands, and drainage lands, and are subject to sale at private entry on terms fixed by law. Regulations concerning the apportionment and investment of trust funds are made by the commissioners in pursuance of law. All lands now the property of the State subject to sale, or that have been State lands and sold, were derived from the Gen-

eral Government. Lands owned by the State amount, at the present time, to about one and one half million acres.

A joint resolution passed the legislature on the 31st of March, 1849, instructing Isaac P. Walker to resign his seat as United States senator, for "presenting and voting for an amendment to the general appropriation bill, providing for a government in California and New Mexico, west of the Rio Grande, which did not contain a provision forever prohibiting the introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude" in those Territories. The senator refused to regard these instructions. The legislature adjourned on the second of April, 1849, after a session of eighty-three days.

In July, 1848, the legislature of Wisconsin elected M. Frank, Charles C. Jordan, and A. W. Randall, commissioners to collate and revise all the public acts of the State, of a general and permanent nature in force at the close of the session. Randall declining to act, Charles M. Baker was appointed by the governor in his place. The commissioners commenced their labors in August, 1848, and were engaged in the revision the greater part of the time until the close of the session of the legislature of 1849. It was found impossible for the revisers to conclude their labors within the time contemplated by the act authorizing their appointment; so a joint select committee of the two houses at their second session was appointed to assist in the work. The laws revised by this committee and by the commissioners, were submitted to, and approved by, the legislature. These laws, with a few passed by that body, which were introduced by individual members, formed the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin of 1849—a volume of over nine hundred pages.

At the general election held in November of this year, Dewey was re-elected governor. S. W. Beall was elected lieutenant governor; William A. Barstow, secretary of state; Jairus C. Fairchild was re-elected treasurer; S. Park Coon was elected attorney general; and Eleazer Root, re-elected superintendent of public instruction. All these officers were chosen as democrats, except Root, who ran as an independent candidate, the term of his office having been changed so as to continue two years from the first day of January next succeeding his election. By the revised statutes of 1849, all State officers elected for a full term went into office on the first of January next succeeding their election.

The year 1849 developed in an increased ratio the productive capacity of the State in every department of labor. The agriculturist, the artisan, the miner, reaped the well-earned reward of his honest labor. The commercial and manufacturing interests were extended in a manner highly creditable to the enterprise of the people. The educational interest of the State began to assume a more systematic organization. The tide of immigration suffered no decrease during the year. Within the limits of Wisconsin, the oppressed of other climes continued to find welcome and happy homes.

SECOND ADMINISTRATION.—NELSON DEWEY, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM)—1850, 1851.

On the first day of January, 1850, Nelson Dewey took the oath of office, and quietly entered upon his duties as governor, for the second term. The third legislature convened on the ninth. Moses M. Strong was elected speaker of the assembly. Both houses had democratic majorities. Most of the business transacted was of a local character. By an act approved the fifth of February, the "January term" of the supreme court was changed to December. The legislature adjourned after a session of only thirty-four days. An act was passed organizing a sixth judicial circuit, from and after the first Monday in July, 1850, consisting of the counties of Crawford, Chippewa, Bad Axe, St. Croix and La Pointe, an election for judge to be holden on the same day. Wiram Knowlton was elected judge of that circuit.

The first charitable institution in Wisconsin, incorporated by the State, was the "Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Blind." A school for that unfortunate class had been opened in Janesville, in the latter part of 1859, receiving its support from the citizens of that place and vicinity. By an act of the legislature, approved February 9, 1850, this school was taken under the care of the Institute, to continue and maintain it, at Janesville, and to qualify, as far as might be, the blind of the State for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government; for obtaining the means of subsistence; and for the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens. It has since been supported from the treasury of the State. On the seventh of October, 1850, it was opened for the reception of pupils, under the direction of a board of trustees, appointed by the governor. The Institute, at the present time, has three departments: in one is given instruction such as is usually taught in common schools; in another, musical training is imparted; in a third, broom-making is taught to the boys,—sewing, knitting and various kinds of fancy work to the girls, and seating cane-bottomed chairs to both boys and girls. On the thirteenth of April, 1874, the building of the Institute was destroyed by fire. A new building has since been erected.

The taking of the census by the United States, this year, showed a population for Wisconsin of over three hundred and five thousand—the astonishing increase in two years of nearly ninety-five thousand! In 1840, the population of Wisconsin Territory was only thirty thousand. This addition, in ten years, of two hundred and seventy-five thousand transcended all previous experience in the settlement of any portion of the New World, of the same extent of territory. It was the result of a steady and persistent flow of men and their families, seeking permanent homes in the young and rising State. Many were German, Scandinavian and Irish; but the larger proportion were, of course, from the Eastern and Middle States of the Union. The principal attractions of Wisconsin were the excellency and cheapness of its lands, its valuable mines of lead, its extensive forests of pine, and the unlimited water-power of its numerous streams.

By the Revised Statutes of 1849, Wisconsin was divided into three congressional districts—the second congressional apportionment—each of which was entitled to elect one representative in the congress of the United States. The counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth and Racine constituted the first district; the counties of Rock, Green, La Fayette, Grant, Iowa, Dane, Sauk, Adams, Portage, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe, the second district; the counties of Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Brown, Winnebago, Calumet, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Columbia, Dodge and Jefferson, the third district. At the general election in the Autumn of this year, Charles Durkee, of the first district; Benjamin C. Eastman, of the second; and John B. Macy, of the third district, were elected to represent the State in the thirty-second congress of the United States. Durkee, it will be remembered, represented the same district in the previous congress: he ran the second time as an independent candidate. Eastman and Macy were elected upon democratic tickets. The General Government this year donated to the State all the swamp and overflowed lands within its boundaries.

The year 1850 to the agriculturist of Wisconsin was not one of unbounded prosperity, owing to the partial failure of the wheat crop. In the other branches of agriculture there were fair returns. The State was visited during the year by cholera; not, however, to a very alarming extent.

The fourth session of the legislature of the State commenced on the 8th of January, 1851. Frederick W. Horn was elected speaker of the assembly. The majority in the legislature was democratic. Governor Dewey, in his message, referred to the death of the president of the United States, Zachary Taylor; said that the treasury and finances of the State were in a

sound condition; and then adverted to many topics of interest and importance to the people of Wisconsin. It was an able document. One of the important measures of the session was the election of an United States senator, in the place of Henry Dodge, whose term of office would expire on the 4th of March, next ensuing. In joint convention of the legislature held on the 20th of January, Dodge was re-elected for a full term of six years. On the 22d, the governor approved a joint resolution of the legislature, rescinding not only so much of the joint resolution of the legislative assembly of Wisconsin, passed March 31, 1849, as censured Isaac J. Walker, but also the instructions in those resolutions relative to his resigning his seat in the senate of the United States.

Among the important bills passed at this session of the legislature was one providing for the location and erection of a State prison. Another one—the apportionment bill—was vetoed by the governor, and having been passed on the last day of the session, failed to become a law. The legislature adjourned on the eighteenth of March, 1851, after a session of seventy days.

On the 1st day of January, 1851, Timothy O. Howe took his seat as one of the associate judges of the supreme court, he having been elected judge of the fourth circuit in place of Alexander W. Stow. The office of chief justice of the supreme court, which had been filled by Judge Stow, therefore became vacant, and so remained until the commencement of the next term—June 18, 1851—when Levi Hubbell, judge of the second circuit, was, by the judges present, pursuant to the statute, elected to that office.

By an act of the legislature approved March 14, 1851, the location and erection of a State prison for Wisconsin was provided for—the point afterward determined upon as a suitable place for its establishment being Waupun, Dodge county. By a subsequent act, the prison was declared to be the general penitentiary and prison of the State for the reformation as well as for the punishment of offenders, in which were to be confined, employed at hard labor, and governed as provided for by the legislature, all offenders who might be committed and sentenced according to law, to the punishment of solitary imprisonment, or imprisonment therein at hard labor. The organization and management of this the first reformatory and penal State institution in Wisconsin, commenced and has been continued in accordance with the demands of an advanced civilization and an enlightened humanity.

On the 29th of September, 1851, Judge Hubbell was re-elected for the full term of six years as judge of the second judicial circuit, to commence January 1, 1852.

At the general election in November, 1851, Leonard J. Farwell was chosen governor; Timothy Burns, lieutenant governor; Charles D. Robinson, secretary of State; E. H. Janssen, State treasurer; E. Estabrook, attorney general; and Azel P. Ladd, superintendent of public instruction. All these officers were elected as democrats except Farwell, who ran as a whig; his majority over D. A. J. Upham, democrat, was a little rising of five hundred.

THIRD ADMINISTRATION.—L. J. FARWELL, GOVERNOR—1852-1853.

Governor Farwell's administration commenced on the fifth day of January, 1852. Previous to this—on the third day of the month—Edward V. Whiton was chosen by the judges of the supreme court, chief justice, to succeed Judge Hubbell. On the fourteenth of that month, the legislature assembled at Madison. This was the beginning of the fifth annual session. James McM. Shafter was elected speaker of the assembly. In the senate, the democrats had a majority; in the assembly, the whigs. The governor, in his message, recommended the memorializing of congress to cause the agricultural lands within the State to be surveyed and brought into market; to cause, also, the mineral lands to be surveyed and geologically examined, and offered for sale; and to make liberal appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. The question of "bank or no bank" having been submitted to the people in November previous.

and decided in favor of banks, under the constitution, the power was thereby given to the legislature then in session to grant bank charters, or to pass a general banking law. Farwell recommended that necessary measures be taken to carry into effect this constitutional provision. A larger number of laws was passed at this session than at any previous one. By a provision of the constitution, the legislature was given power to provide by law, if they should think it expedient and necessary, for the organization of a separate supreme court, to consist of one chief justice and two associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at such time and in such manner as the legislature might provide. Under this authority, an act was passed at this session providing for the election of a chief justice and two associates, on the last Monday of the September following, to form a supreme court of the State, to supplant the old one, provision for the change being inserted in the constitution. There was also an act passed to apportion and district anew the members of the senate and assembly, by which the number was increased from eighty-five to one hundred and seven: twenty-five for the senate; eighty-two for the assembly. An act authorizing the business of banking passed the legislature and was approved by the governor, on the 19th of April. By this law, the office of bank-comptroller was created—the officer to be first appointed by the governor, and to hold his office until the first Monday in January, 1854. At the general election in the Fall of 1853, and every two years thereafter, the office was to be filled by vote of the people. Governor Farwell afterward, on the 20th of November, appointed James S. Baker to that office. The legislature adjourned on the nineteenth of April, 1852.

The second charitable institution incorporated by the State was the "Wisconsin Institute for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb." It was originally a private school for deaf mutes, near, and subsequently in, the village of Delavan, Walworth county. By an act of the legislature approved April 19, 1852, it was made the object and duty of the corporation to establish, continue and maintain this school for the education of the deaf and dumb, "at or near the village of Delavan, to qualify, as near as might be, that unfortunate class of persons for the enjoyment of the blessings of a free government, obtaining the means of subsistence, and the discharge of those duties, social and political, devolving upon American citizens." It has since been supported by annual appropriations made by the legislature. A complete organization of the school was effected in June, 1852, under the direction of a board of trustees appointed by the governor of the State. The institute has for its design the education of such children of the State as, on account of deafness, can not be instructed in common schools. Instruction is given by signs, by the manual alphabet, by written language, and to one class by articulation. Two trades are taught: cabinet-making and shoe-making.

During this year, considerable interest was manifested in the projecting of railroads. At the September election, E. V. Whiton was elected chief justice of the new supreme court and Samuel Crawford and Abram D. Smith associate justices. Under the law, the chief justice was to serve a term of four years from the first day of June next ensuing; while the two associates were to cast lots—one to serve for six years, the other for two years, from June 1, 1853. Crawford drew the short term—Smith the long term. At the subsequent general election for members to the thirty-third congress, Daniel Wells, Jr., was chosen from the first district, B. C. Eastman from the second: and J. B. Macy from the third district. All were democrats. A democratic electoral ticket was chosen at the same time. The electors cast their votes for Pierce and Butler.

During 1852, the citizens of Wisconsin enjoyed unusual prosperity in the ample products and remuneration of their industry and enterprise. Abundant harvests and high markets; an increase in moneyed circulation, and the downward tendency of the rates of interest; a prevailing confidence among business men and in business enterprises; a continual accession to the

population of the State by immigration; the energetic prosecution of internal improvements under the skillful management of companies; the extension of permanent agricultural improvements; and the rapid growth of the various cities and villages; were among the encouraging prospects of the year.

The sixth session of the Wisconsin legislature commenced on the twelfth of January, 1853. On the twenty-sixth of the same month, William K. Wilson, of Milwaukee, preferred charges in the assembly against Levi Hubbell, judge of the second judicial circuit of the State, of divers acts of corruption and malfeasance in the discharge of the duties of his office. A resolution followed appointing a committee to report articles of impeachment, directing the members thereof to go to the senate and impeach Hubbell. Upon the trial of the judge before the senate, he was acquitted. An act was passed to provide for the election of a State prison commissioner by the legislature at that session—to hold his office until the first day of the ensuing January. The office was then to be filled by popular vote at the general election in November, 1853—and afterwards biennially—the term of office to be two years from the first day of January next succeeding the election by the people. On the 28th of March, the legislature, in joint convention, elected John Taylor to that office. The legislature adjourned on the fourth day of April until the sixth of the following June, when it again met, and adjourned *sine die* on the thirteenth of July, both sessions aggregating one hundred and thirty-one days.

By an act of the legislature approved February 9, 1853, the "Wisconsin State Agricultural Society," which had been organized in March, 1851, was incorporated, its object being to promote and improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical, manufacturing and household arts. It was soon after taken under the fostering care of the State by an appropriation made by the legislature, to be expended by the society in such manner as it might deem best calculated to promote the objects of its incorporation; State aid was continued down to the commencement of the rebellion. No help was extended during the war nor until 1873; since which time there has been realized annually from the State a sum commensurate with its most pressing needs. The society has printed seventeen volumes of transactions and has held annually a State fair, except during the civil war. Besides these fairs, its most important work is the holding annually, at the capital of the State, a convention for the promotion of agriculture generally. The meetings are largely participated in by men representing the educational and industrial interests of Wisconsin.

By an act of the legislature approved March 4, 1853, the "State Historical Society of Wisconsin" was incorporated—having been previously organized—the object being to collect, embody, arrange and preserve in authentic form, a library of books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary and other materials illustrative of the history of the State; to rescue from oblivion the memory of its early pioneers, and to obtain and preserve narratives of their exploits, perils, and hardy adventures; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities, and the past and present condition, and resources of Wisconsin. The society was also authorized to take proper steps to promote the study of history by lectures, and to diffuse and publish information relating to the description and history of the State. The legislature soon after took the society under its fostering care by voting a respectable sum for its benefit. Liberal State aid has been continued to the present time. The society, besides collecting a library of historical books and pamphlets the largest in the West, has published eight volumes of collections and a catalogue of four volumes. Its rooms are in the capitol at Madison, and none of its property can be alienated without the consent of the State. It has a valuable collection of painted portraits and bound newspaper files; and in its cabinet are to be found many prehistoric relics.

On the first day of June, 1853, the justices of the new supreme court went into office: Associate

Justice Crawford, for two years; Chief Justice Whiton, for four years, Associate Justice Smith for six years as previously mentioned. The first (June) term was held at Madison. La Fayette Kellogg was appointed and qualified as clerk. On the 21st of September, Timothy Burns, lieutenant governor of Wisconsin, died at La Crosse. As a testimonial of respect for the deceased the several State departments, in accordance with a proclamation of the governor, were closed for one day—October 3, 1853. In the Fall of this year, democrats, whigs and free-soilers, each called a convention to nominate candidates for the various State offices to be supported by them at the ensuing election in November. The successful ticket was, for governor, William A. Barstow; for lieutenant governor, James T. Lewis, for secretary of State, Alexander T. Gray, for State treasurer, Edward H. Janssen; for attorney general, George B. Smith; for superintendent of public instruction, Hiram A. Wright; for State prison commissioner, A. W. Starks; and for bank comptroller, William M. Dennis. They were all democrats.

The year 1853 was, to the agriculturists of the State, one of prosperity. Every branch of industry prospered. The increase of commerce and manufactures more than realized the expectations of the most sanguine.

FOURTH ADMINISTRATION.—WILLIAM A. BARSTOW, GOVERNOR—1854-1855.

On Monday, the second of January, 1854, William A. Barstow took the oath of office as governor of Wisconsin.

The legislature commenced its seventh regular session on the eleventh of January. Frederick W. Horn was elected speaker of the assembly. Both houses were democratic. The legislature adjourned on the 3d of April following, after a session of eighty-three days.

In the early part of March, a fugitive slave case greatly excited the people of Wisconsin. A slave named Joshua Glover, belonging to B. S. Garland of Missouri, had escaped from his master and made his way to the vicinity of Racine. Garland, learning the whereabouts of his personal chattel, came to the State, obtained, on the 9th of March, 1854, from the judges of the district court of the United States for the district of Wisconsin, a warrant for the apprehension of Glover, which was put into the hands of the deputy marshal of the United States. Glover was secured and lodged in jail in Milwaukee. A number of persons afterward assembled and rescued the fugitive. Among those who took an active part in this proceeding was Sherman M. Booth, who was arrested therefor and committed by a United States commissioner, but was released from custody by Abram D. Smith, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of Wisconsin, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. The record of the proceedings was thereupon taken to that court in full bench by a writ of *certiorari* to correct any error that might have been committed before the associate justice. At the June term, 1854, the justices held that Booth was entitled to be discharged, because the commitment set forth no cause for detention.

Booth was afterward indicted in the United States district court and a warrant issued for his arrest. He was again imprisoned; and again he applied to the supreme court—then, in term time—for a writ of *habeas corpus*. This was in July, 1854. In his petition to the supreme court, Booth set forth that he was in confinement upon a warrant issued by the district court of the United States and that the object of the imprisonment was to compel him to answer an indictment then pending against him therein. The supreme court of the State held that these facts showed that the district court of the United States had obtained jurisdiction of the case and that it was apparent that the indictment was for an offense of which the federal courts had exclusive jurisdiction. They could not therefore interfere; and his application for a discharge was denied.

Upon the indictment, Booth was tried and convicted, fined and imprisoned, for a violation of the fugitive slave law. Again the prisoner applied to the supreme court of Wisconsin,—his

last application bearing date January 26, 1855. He claimed discharge on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law under which he had been indicted. The supreme court held that the indictment upon which he had been tried and convicted contained three counts, the first of which was to be considered as properly charging an offense within the act of congress of September 18, 1850, known as the "fugitive slave law," while the second and third counts did not set forth or charge an offense punishable by any statute of the United States; and as, upon these last-mentioned counts he was found guilty and not upon the first, he must be discharged.

The action of the supreme court of Wisconsin in a second time discharging Booth, was afterward reversed by the supreme court of the United States; and, its decision being respected by the State court, Booth was re-arrested in 1860, and the sentence of the district court of the United States executed in part upon him, when he was pardoned by the president.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 30, 1854, a "State Lunatic Asylum" was directed to be built at or in the vicinity of Madison, the capital of the State, upon land to be donated or purchased for that purpose. By a subsequent act, the name of the asylum was changed to the "Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane." This was the third charitable institution established by the State. The hospital was opened for patients in July, 1860, under the direction of a board of trustees appointed by the governor. All insane persons, residents of Wisconsin, who, under the law providing for admission of patients into the hospital for treatment, become residents therein, are maintained at the expense of the State, provided the county in which such patient resided before being brought to the hospital pays the sum of one dollar and fifty cents a week for his or her support. Any patient can be supported by relatives, friends or guardians, if the latter desire to relieve the county and State from the burden, and can have special care and be provided with a special attendant, if the expense of the same be borne by parties interested. The hospital is beautifully located on the north shore of Lake Mendota, in Dane county, about four miles from Madison.

At the general election in the Fall of 1854, for members from Wisconsin to the thirty-fourth congress, Daniel Wells, Jr. was chosen from the first district; C. C. Washburn, from the second, and Charles Billingshurst from the third district. Billingshurst and Washburn were elected as republicans—that party having been organized in the Summer previous. Wells was a democrat.

The year 1854 was one of prosperity for Wisconsin, to all its industrial occupations. Abundant crops and increased prices were generally realized by the agriculturist. It was a year also of general health. It was ascertained that the amount of exports during the year, including lumber and mineral, exceeded thirteen millions of dollars.

The eighth regular session of the State legislature commenced on the 10th of January, 1855. C. C. Sholes was elected speaker of the assembly. The senate was democratic; the assembly, republican. On joint ballot, the republicans had but one majority. On the 1st of February, Charles Durkee a republican, was elected United States senator for a full term of six years from the 4th of March next ensuing, to fill the place of Isaac P. Walker whose term would expire on that day. Among the bills passed of a general nature, was one relative to the rights of married women, providing that any married woman, whose husband, either from drunkenness or profligacy, should neglect or refuse to provide for her support, should have the right, in her own name, to transact business, receive and collect her own earnings, and apply the same for her own support, and education of her children, free from the control and interference of her husband. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the second of April, after a session of eighty-three days. Orsamus Cole having been elected in this month an associate justice of the supreme court in place of Judge Samuel Crawford, whose term of office would expire on the thirty-first of May of that year, went into office on the first day of June following, for a term of six years. His office would therefore end on the thirty-first of May, 1861.

On the 27th of May, 1855, Hiram A. Wright, superintendent of public instruction, died at Prairie du Chien. On the 18th of June following, the governor appointed A. Constantine Barry to fill his place. On the 5th of July, Garland, the owner of the rescued fugitive slave Glover, having brought suit in the United States district court for the loss of his slave, against Booth, the trial came on at Madison, resulting in the jury bringing in a verdict under instructions from the judge, of one thousand dollars, the value of a negro slave as fixed by act of congress of 1850.

The constitution of the State requiring the legislature to provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants in the year 1855, an act was passed by that body, approved March 31, of this year, for that purpose. The result showed a population for Wisconsin of over five hundred and fifty-two thousand. In November, at the general election, the democratic ticket for State officers was declared elected: William A. Barstow, for governor; Arthur McArthur, for lieutenant governor; David W. Jones, for secretary of State; Charles Kuelin, for State treasurer; William R. Smith, for attorney general; A. C. Barry, for superintendent of public instruction; William M. Dennis, for bank comptroller; and Edward McGarry for State prison commissioner. The vote for governor was very close; but the State canvassers declared Barstow elected by a small majority. The opposing candidate for that office was Coles Bashford, who ran as a republican.

The year 1855 was a prosperous one to the farmers of Wisconsin as well as to all industrial occupations. There were abundant crops and unexampled prices were realized.

FIFTH ADMINISTRATION.—COLES BASHFORD, GOVERNOR—1856-1857.

On the seventh day of January, 1856, William A. Barstow took and subscribed an oath of office as governor of Wisconsin, while Coles Bashford, who had determined to contest the right of Barstow to the governorship, went, on the same day, to the supreme court room, in Madison, and had the oath of office administered to him by Chief Justice Whiton. Bashford afterward called at the executive office and made a formal demand of Barstow that he should vacate the gubernatorial chair; but the latter respectfully declined the invitation. These were the initiatory steps of "*Bashford vs. Barstow*," for the office of governor of Wisconsin.

The fight now commenced in earnest. On the eleventh, the counsel for Bashford called upon the attorney general and requested him to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against Barstow. On the fifteenth that officer complied with the request. Thereupon a summons was issued to Barstow to appear and answer. On the twenty-second, Bashford, by his attorney, asked the court that the information filed by the attorney general be discontinued and that he be allowed to file one, which request was denied by the court. While the motion was being argued, Barstow, by his attorneys, entered his appearance in the case.

On the second of February, Barstow moved to quash all proceedings for the reason that the court had no jurisdiction in the matter. This motion was denied by the court; that tribunal at the same time deciding that the filing of the motion was an admission by Barstow that the allegations contained in the information filed by the attorney general were true.

On the twenty-first of February, the time appointed for pleading to the information, Barstow, by his attorneys, presented to the court a stipulation signed by all the parties in the case, to the effect that the board of canvassers had determined Barstow elected governor; that the secretary of State had certified to his election; and that he had taken the oath of office. They submitted to the court whether it had jurisdiction, beyond the certificates, of those facts and the canvass so made to inquire as to the number of votes actually given for Barstow,—Bashford offering to prove that the certificates were made and issued through mistake and fraud, and that he, instead of Barstow, received the greatest number of votes. This stipulation the court declined to entertain or to pass upon the questions suggested; as they were not presented in legal form. Barstow

was thereupon given until the twenty-fifth of February to answer the information that had been filed against him by the attorney general.

On the day appointed, Barstow filed his plea to the effect that, by the laws of Wisconsin regulating the conducting of general election for State officers, it was the duty of the board of canvassers to determine who was elected to the office of governor; and that the board had found that he was duly elected to that office. It was a plea to the jurisdiction of the court. A demurrer was interposed to this plea, setting forth that the matters therein contained were not sufficient in law to take the case out of court; asking, also, for a judgment against Barstow, or that he answer further the information filed against him. The demurrer was sustained; and Barstow was required to answer over within four days; at the expiration of which time the counsel for Barstow withdrew from the case, on the ground, as they alleged, that they had appeared at the bar of the court to object to the jurisdiction of that tribunal in the matter, and the court had determined to proceed with the case, holding and exercising full and final jurisdiction over it; and that they could take no further steps without conceding the right of that tribunal so to hold. Thereupon, on the eighth of March, Barstow entered a protest, by a communication to the supreme court, against any further interference with the department under his charge by that tribunal, "either by attempting to transfer its powers to another or direct the course of executive action." The counsel for Bashford then moved for judgment upon the default of Barstow.

A further hearing of the case was postponed until March 18, when the attorney general filed a motion to dismiss the proceedings; against which Bashford, by his counsel, protested as being prejudicial to his rights. It was the opinion of the court that the attorney general could not dismiss the case, that every thing which was well pleaded for Bashford in his information was confessed by the default of Barstow. By strict usage, a final judgment ought then to have followed; but the court came to the conclusion to call upon Bashford to bring forward proof, showing his right to the office. Testimony was then adduced at length, touching the character of the returns made to the State canvassers; after hearing of which it was the opinion of the court that Bashford had received a plurality of votes for governor and that there must be a judgment in his favor and one of ouster against Barstow; which were rendered accordingly.

The ninth regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced on the ninth of January, 1856. William Hull was elected speaker of the assembly. The senate had a republican majority, but the assembly was democratic. On the eleventh Barstow sent in a message to a joint convention of the two houses. On the twenty-first of March he tendered to the legislature his resignation as governor, giving for reasons the action of the supreme court in "Bashford vs. Barstow," which tribunal was then hearing testimony in the case. On the same day Arthur McArthur, lieutenant governor, took and subscribed an oath of office as governor of the State, afterwards sending a message to the legislature, announcing that the resignation of Barstow made it his duty to take the reins of government. On the twenty-fifth, Bashford called on McArthur, then occupying the executive office, and demanded possession—at the same time intimating that he preferred peaceable measures to force, but that the latter would be employed if necessary. The lieutenant governor thereupon vacated the chair, when the former took the gubernatorial seat, exercising thereafter the functions of the office until his successor was elected and qualified. His right to the seat was recognized by the senate on the twenty-fifth, and by the assembly on the twenty-seventh of March, 1856. This ended the famous case of "Bashford vs. Barstow," the first and only "war of succession" ever indulged in by Wisconsin.

The legislature, on the thirty-first of March, adjourned over to the third of September, to dispose of a congressional land grant to the State. Upon re-assembling, an important measure was taken up—that of a new apportionment for the legislature. It was determined to increase the

number of members from one hundred and seven to one hundred and twenty-seven. The session closed on the thirteenth of October. The general election for members to the thirty-fifth congress, held in November, resulted in the choice of John H. Potter, from the first district; C. C. Washburn from the second; and Charles Billingshurst, from the third district. They were all elected as republicans. The presidential canvass of this year was an exciting one in the State. The republicans were successful. Electors of that party cast their five votes for Fremont and Dayton.

The year 1856 was not an unprosperous one, agriculturally speaking, although in some respects decidedly unfavorable. In many districts the earlier part of the season was exceedingly dry, which materially diminished the wheat crop. Other industrial interests were every where in a flourishing condition.

The legislature commenced its tenth regular session at Madison, on the fourteenth day of January, 1857, with a republican majority in both houses. Wyman Spooner was elected speaker of the assembly. For the first time since the admission of the State into the Union, a majority of the members of both houses, together with the governor, were opposed to the democratic party. On the twenty-third the senate and assembly met in joint convention, for the purpose of electing a United States senator in place of Henry Dodge, whose term of office would expire on the fourth of March next ensuing. James R. Doolittle, republican, was the successful candidate for that office, for a full term of six years, from the fourth of March, 1857. The legislature adjourned on the ninth of March, 1857. At the Spring election, Judge Whiton was re-elected chief justice of the supreme court for a term of six years.

The second reformatory State institution established in Wisconsin, was, by an act of the legislature, approved March 7, 1857, denominated a House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, afterward called the State Reform School, now known as the Wisconsin Industrial School for Boys, and is located at Waukesha, the county seat of Waukesha county. The courts and several magistrates in any county in Wisconsin may, in their discretion, sentence to this school any male child between the ages of ten and sixteen years, convicted of vagrancy, petit larceny, or any misdemeanor; also of any offense which would otherwise be punishable by imprisonment in the State prison; or, of incorrigible or vicious conduct in certain cases. The term of commitment must be to the age of twenty-one years.

At the State election held in November of this year, the republicans elected A. W. Randall governor; S. D. Hastings, State treasurer, and Edward M. McGraw, State prison commissioner. The democrats elected E. D. Campbell, lieutenant governor; D. W. Jones, secretary of State; Gabriel Bouck, attorney general; L. C. Draper, superintendent of public instruction, and J. C. Squires, bank comptroller.

The year 1857 was a disastrous one to Wisconsin, as well as to the whole country, in a financial point of view. Early in the Fall a monetary panic swept over the land. A number of prominent operators in the leading industrial pursuits were obliged to succumb. Agriculturally the year was a fair one for the State.

SIXTH ADMINISTRATION.—ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, GOVERNOR—1858-1859.

Randall's administration began on the fourth day of January, 1858, when for the first time he was inaugurated governor of the State. On the eleventh of January the legislature commenced its eleventh regular session, with a republican majority in both houses. Frederick S. Lovell was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the seventeenth of March, after an unusually long session of one hundred and twenty-five days. "That a large majority of the members were men of integrity, and disposed for the public weal, can not

be doubted; but they were nearly all new members, and without former legislative experience. They set out to accomplish a great good, by holding up to public scorn and execration the wholesale briberies and iniquities of the immediate past; but they lacked concentration of effort, and, for want of union and preconcerted action, they failed to achieve the great triumph they sought, by providing a 'sovereign remedy' for the evils they exposed."

At the regular session of the legislature of 1856, an act was passed for a general revision of the laws of the State. Under this, and a subsequent act of the adjourned session of that year, three commissioners—David Taylor, Samuel J. Todd, and F. S. Lovell—were appointed "to collect, compile and digest the general laws" of Wisconsin. Their report was submitted to the legislature of 1858, and acted upon at a late day of the session. The laws revised, which received the sanction of the legislature, were published in one volume, and constitute what is known as the Revised Statutes of 1858.

At the Fall election, John F. Potter from the first district, and C. C. Washburn from the second district, both republicans, were elected to the thirty-sixth congress; while C. H. Larrabee, democrat, was elected to represent the third district.

The twelfth regular session of the Wisconsin legislature commenced on the twelfth of January, 1859, with a republican majority in both houses. William P. Lyon was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-first of March, 1859, after a session of sixty-nine days. At the regular spring election, Byron Paine was chosen associate justice of the supreme court, for a full term of six years, as the successor of Associate Justice Smith. As it was a question when the term of the latter ended—whether on the 31st day of May, 1859, or on the first Monday in January, 1860—he went through with the formality of resigning his office, and the governor of appointing Paine as his successor, on the 20th of June, 1859. On the twelfth of April, 1859, Edward V. Whiton, chief justice of the supreme court, died at his residence in Janesville. The office was filled by executive appointment on the 19th of the same month—the successor of Judge Whiton being Luther S. Dixon. Late in the Summer both political parties put into the field a full state ticket. The republicans were successful—electing for governor, Alexander W. Randall; for lieutenant governor, B. G. Noble; for secretary of state, L. P. Harvey; for state treasurer, S. D. Hastings, for attorney general, James H. Howe; for bank comptroller, G. Van Steenwyck; for superintendent of public instruction, J. L. Pickard; for state prison commissioner, H. C. Heg.

SEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.—ALEXANDER W. RANDALL, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM), 1860–1861.

Alexander W. Randall was inaugurated the second time as governor of Wisconsin, on Monday, January 2, 1860. One week subsequent, the thirteenth regular session of the legislature commenced at Madison. For the first time the republicans had control, not only of all the State offices, but also of both branches of the legislature. William P. Lyon was elected speaker of the assembly. A new assessment law was among the most important of the acts passed at this session. The legislature adjourned on the second of April. At the spring election, Luther S. Dixon, as an independent candidate, was elected chief justice of the supreme court for the unexpired term of the late Chief Justice Whiton. In the presidential election which followed, republican electors were chosen—casting their five votes, in the electoral college for Lincoln and Hamlin. At the same election, John F. Potter, from the first district; Luther Hanchett, from the second, and A. Scott Sloan, from the third district, were elected members of the thirty-seventh congress. Hanchett died on the twenty-fourth of November, 1862, when, on the twentieth of December following, W. D. McIndoe was elected to fill the vacancy. All these congressional representatives were republicans. Wisconsin, in 1860, was a strong repub-

lican State. According to the census of this year, it had a population of over seven hundred and seventy-seven thousand.

On the ninth of January, 1861, the fourteenth regular session of the State legislature commenced at Madison. Both branches were republican. Amasa Cobb was elected speaker of the assembly. On the tenth, both houses met in joint convention to hear the governor read his annual message. It was a remarkable document. Besides giving an excellent synopsis of the operations of the State government for 1860, the governor entered largely into a discussion of the question of secession and disunion, as then proposed by some of the southern states of the Union. These are his closing words:

"The right of a State to secede from the Union can never be admitted. The National Government can not treat with a State while it is in the Union, and particularly while it stands in an attitude hostile to the Union. So long as any State assumes a position foreign, independent and hostile to the government, there can be no reconciliation. The government of the United States can not treat with one of its own States as a foreign power. The constitutional laws extend over every State alike. They are to be enforced in every State alike. A State can not come into the Union as it pleases, and go out when it pleases. Once in, it must stay until the Union is destroyed. There is no coercion of a State. But where a faction of a people arrays itself, not against one act, but against all laws, and against all government, there is but one answer to be made: '*The Government must be sustained; the laws shall be enforced!*'"

On the twenty-third of January the legislature met in joint convention to elect a United States senator to fill the place of Charles Durkee, whose term of office would expire on the fourth of March next ensuing. The successful candidate was Timothy O. Howe, republican, who was elected for a full term of six years from the 4th of March, 1861. One of the important acts passed at this session of the legislature apportioned the State into senate and assembly districts, by which the whole number of members in both houses was increased from one hundred and twenty-seven to one hundred and thirty-three. Another act apportioned the State into six congressional districts instead of three. By this — the third congressional apportionment — each district was to elect one representative. The first district was composed of the counties of Milwaukee, Waukesha, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha; the second, of the counties of Rock, Jefferson, Dane, and Columbia; the third, of Green, La Fayette, Iowa, Grant, Crawford, Richland, and Sauk; the fourth, of Ozaukee, Washington, Dodge, Fond du Lac, and Sheboygan; the fifth, Manitowoc, Calumet, Winnebago, Green Lake, Marquette, Waushara, Waupaca, Outagamie, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Oconto, and Shawano; and the sixth, of the counties of Bad Axe, La Crosse, Menominee, Juneau, Adams, Portage, Wood, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Dunn, Eau Claire, Clark, Marathon, Chippewa, Dallas, Polk, Burnett, Douglas, La Pointe, and Ashland. The legislature adjourned on the seventeenth of April, 1861.

At the spring elections of this year, Orsamus Cole was re-elected as associate justice of the supreme court. On the ninth of May following, Governor Randall issued a proclamation convening the legislature in extra session on the fifteenth of the same month. "The extraordinary condition of the country," said he, "growing out of the rebellion against the government of the United States, makes it necessary that the legislature of this State be convened in special session, to provide more completely for making the power of the State useful to the government and to other loyal States." The fifteenth or extra session began on the fifteenth of May, as designated in the governor's proclamation. The message of the governor was devoted entirely to the war. "At the close of the last annual session of the legislature," said he, "to meet a sudden emergency, an act was passed authorizing me to respond to the call of the president of the United States, 'for aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws, or to suppress rebellion

or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States,' and I was authorized, and it was made my duty, to take such measures as, in my judgment, should provide in the speediest and most efficient manner for responding to such call: and to this end I was authorized to accept the services of volunteers for active service, to be enrolled in companies of not less than seventy-five men each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies each. I was also authorized to provide for uniforming and equipping such companies as were not provided with uniforms and equipments." "The first call of the president for immediate active service," continued the governor, "was for one regiment of men. My proclamation, issued immediately after the passage of the act of the legislature, was answered within less than ten days, by companies enough, each containing the requisite number of men, to make up at least five regiments instead of *o. c.* I then issued another proclamation, announcing the offers that had been made, and advising that thereafter companies might be enrolled to stand as minute men, ready to answer further calls, as they might be made, but without expense to the State, except as they were mustered into service. In less than one month from the date of my first proclamation, at least five thousand men, either as individuals or enrolled companies, have offered their services for the war, and all appear anxious for active service in the field." "The time for deliberation," concludes the governor, "must give way to the time for action. The constitution of the United States must be sustained in all its first intent and wholeness. The right of the people of every State to go into every other State and engage in any lawful pursuit, without unlawful interference or molestation; the freedom of speech and of the press; the right of trial by jury; security from unjustifiable seizure of persons or papers, and all constitutional privileges and immunities, must receive new guarantees of safety."

The extra session of the legislature passed, with a single exception, no acts except such as appertained to the military exigencies of the times. Both houses adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-seventh of May, 1861. As the administration of Governor Randall would close with the year, and as he was not a candidate for re-election, there was much interest felt throughout the State as to who his successor should be. Three State tickets were put in nomination: union, republican, and democratic. The republican ticket was successful, electing Louis P. Harvey, governor; Edward Salomon, lieutenant governor; James T. Lewis, secretary of state; S. D. Hastings, state treasurer; James H. Howe, attorney general; W. H. Ramsey, bank commissioner; J. L. Pickard, superintendent of public instruction; and A. P. Hodges, state prison commissioner.

THE WAR OF SECESSION—LAST YEAR OF RANDALL'S ADMINISTRATION.

When Wisconsin was first called upon to aid the General Government in its efforts to sustain itself against the designs of the secession conspirators, the commercial affairs of the State were embarrassed to a considerable degree by the depreciation of the currency. The designs of the secessionists were so far developed at the ending of the year 1860 as to show that resistance to the national authority had been fully determined on. It is not a matter of wonder, then, that Governor Randall in his message to the legislature, early in January, 1861, should have set forth the dangers which threatened the Union, or should have denied the right of a State to secede from it. "Secession," said he, "is revolution; revolution is war; war against the government of the United States is treason." "It is time," he continued, "now, to know whether we have any government, and if so, whether it has any strength. Is our written constitution more than a sheet of parchment? The nation must be lost or preserved by its own strength. Its strength is in the patriotism of the people. It is time now that politicians became patriots; that men show their love of country by every sacrifice, but that of principle, and by

unwavering devotion to its interests and integrity." "The hopes," added the governor, most eloquently, "of civilization and Christianity are suspended now upon the answer to this question of dissolution. The capacity for, as well as the right of, self-government is to pass its ordeal, and speculation to become certainty. Other systems have been tried, and have failed; and all along, the skeletons of nations have been strewn, as warnings and land-marks, upon the great highway of historic government. Wisconsin is true, and her people steadfast. She will not destroy the Union, nor consent that it shall be done. Devised by great, and wise, and good men, in days of sore trial, it must stand. Like some bold mountain, at whose base the great seas break their angry floods, and around whose summit the thunders of a thousand hurricanes have rattled—strong, unmoved, immovable—so may our Union be, while treason surges at its base, and passions rage around it, unmoved, immovable—here let it stand forever." These are the words of an exalted and genuine patriotism. But the governor did not content himself with eloquence alone. He came down to matters of business as well. He urged the necessity of legislation that would give more efficient organization to the militia of the State. He warned the legislators to make preparations also for the coming time that should try the souls of men. "The signs of the times," said he, "indicate that there may arise a contingency in the condition of the government, when it will become necessary to respond to a call of the National Government for men and means to maintain the integrity of the Union, and to thwart the designs of men engaged in organized *treason*. While no unnecessary expense should be incurred, yet it is the part of wisdom, both for individuals and States, in revolutionary times, to be prepared to defend our institutions to the last extremity." It was thus the patriotic governor gave evidence to the members of both houses that he "scented the battle afar off."

On the 16th of January, a joint resolution of the legislature was passed, declaring that the people of Wisconsin are ready to co-operate with the friends of the Union every where for its preservation, to yield a cheerful obedience to its requirements, and to demand a like obedience from all others; that the legislature of Wisconsin, profoundly impressed with the value of the Union, and determined to preserve it unimpaired, hail with joy the recent firm, dignified and patriotic special message of the president of the United States; that they tender to him, through the chief magistrate of their own State, whatever aid, in men and money, may be required to enable him to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government, and in defense of the more perfect Union, which has conferred prosperity and happiness on the American people. "Renewing," said they, "the pledge given and redeemed by our fathers, we are ready to devote our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors in upholding the Union and the constitution."

The legislature, in order to put the State upon a kind of "war footing," passed an act for its defense, and to aid in enforcing the laws and maintaining the authority of the General Government. It was under this act that Governor Randall was enabled to organize the earlier regiments of Wisconsin. By it, in case of a call from the president of the United States to aid in maintaining the Union and the supremacy of the laws to suppress rebellion or insurrection, or to repel invasion within the United States, the governor was authorized to provide, in the most efficient manner, for responding to such call—to accept the services of volunteers for service, in companies of seventy-five men each, rank and file, and in regiments of ten companies each, and to commission officers for them. The governor was also authorized to contract for uniforms and equipments necessary for putting such companies into active service. One hundred thousand dollars were appropriated for war purposes; and bonds were authorized to be issued for that amount, to be negotiated by the governor, for raising funds. It will be seen, therefore, that the exigencies of the times—for Fort Sumter had not yet been surrendered—

were fully met by the people's representatives, they doing their whole duty, as they then understood it, in aid of the perpetuity of the Union.

Having defended Fort Sumter for thirty-four hours, until the quarters were entirely burned, the main gates destroyed, the gorge-wall seriously injured, the magazine surrounded by flames, and its door closed from the effects of the heat, four barrels and three cartridges of powder only being available, and no provisions but pork remaining, Robert Anderson, major of the first artillery, United States army, accepted terms of evacuation offered by General Beauregard, marched out of the fort on Sunday afternoon, the fourteenth of April, 1861, with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting his flag with fifty guns. This, in brief, is the story of the fall of Sumter and the opening act of the War of the Rebellion.

"Whereas," said Abraham Lincoln, president, in his proclamation of the next day, "the laws of the United States have been for some time past, and now are, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law." Now, in view of that fact, he called forth the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress those combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed. "A call is made on you by to-night's mail for one regiment of militia for immediate service," telegraphed the secretary of war to Randall, on the same day.

In Wisconsin, as elsewhere, the public pulse quickened under the excitement of the fall of Sumter. "The dangers which surrounded the nation awakened the liveliest sentiments of patriotism and devotion. For the time, party fealty was forgotten in the general desire to save the nation. The minds of the people soon settled into the conviction that a bloody war was at hand, and that the glorious fabric of our National Government, and the principles upon which it is founded, were in jeopardy, and with a determination unparalleled in the history of any country, they rushed to its defense. On every hand the National flag could be seen displayed, and the public enthusiasm knew no bounds; in city, town, and hamlet, the burden on every tongue was war." "We have never been accustomed," said Governor Randall, "to consider the military arm as essential to the maintenance of our government, but an exigency has arisen that demands its employment." "The time has come," he continued, "when parties and platforms must be forgotten, and all good citizens and patriots unite together in putting down rebels and traitors." "What is money," he asked, "what is life, in the presence of such a crisis?" Such utterances and such enthusiasm could but have their effect upon the legislature, which, it will be remembered, was still in session; so, although that body had already voted to adjourn, *sine die*, on the fifteenth of April, yet, when the moment arrived, and a message from the governor was received, announcing that, owing to the extraordinary exigencies which had arisen, an amendment of the law of the thirteenth instant was necessary, the resolution to adjourn was at once rescinded. The two houses thereupon not only increased the amount of bonds to be issued to two hundred thousand dollars, but they also passed a law exempting from civil process, during the time of service, all persons enlisting and mustering into the United States army from Wisconsin. When, on the seventeenth, the legislature did adjourn, the scene was a remarkable one. Nine cheers were given for the star spangled banner and three for the Governor's Guard, who had just then tendered their services—the first in the State—under the call for a regiment of men for three months' duty.

"For the first time in the history of this federal government," are the words of the governor, in a proclamation issued on the sixteenth of April, "organized treason has manifested itself within several States of the Union, and armed rebels are making war against it." "The treasuries of the country," said he, "must no longer be plundered; the public property must be

protected from aggressive violence; that already seized must be retaken, and the laws must be executed in every State of the Union alike." "A demand," he added, "made upon Wisconsin by the president of the United States, for aid to sustain the federal arm, must meet with a prompt response." The patriotism of the State was abundantly exhibited in their filling up a regiment before some of the remote settlements had any knowledge of the call. On the twenty-second, Governor Randall reported to the secretary of war that the First regiment was ready to go into rendezvous. The place designated was "Camp Scott," at Milwaukee; the day, the twenty-seventh of April. Then and there the several companies assembled—the regiment afterward completing its organization.

With a wise foresight, Governor Randall ordered, as a reserve force and in advance of another call for troops by the president, the formation of two more regiments—the Second and Third, and, eventually, the Fourth. Camps at Madison, Fond du Lac, and Racine, were formed for their reception, where suitable buildings were erected for their accommodation. Companies assigned to the Second regiment were ordered to commence moving into "Camp Randall," at Madison, on the first day of May. On the seventh, the secretary of war, under call of the president of the United States for forty-two thousand additional volunteers—this time for three years, or during the war—telegraphed Governor Randall that no more three months' volunteers were wanted; that such companies as were recruited must re-enlist for the new term or be disbanded.

At the extra session of the legislature of Wisconsin, which, as already mentioned, commenced on the fifteenth of May, called by Governor Randall immediately upon his being notified of the second call of the president for troops, on the third of May, the law hurriedly passed at the close of the regular session, and under which the governor had organized the First regiment, was found inadequate to meet the second call for troops. "A bill was introduced, and became a law, authorizing the governor to raise six regiments of infantry, inclusive of those he had organized or placed at quarters. When the six regiments were mustered into the United States service, he was authorized to raise two additional regiments, and thus to keep two regiments continually in reserve to meet any future call of the General Government. He was authorized to quarter and subsist volunteers at rendezvous—to transport, clothe, subsist and quarter them in camp at the expense of the State. Arms and munitions were to be furnished by the United States. Recruits were to be mustered into State service, and into United States service, for three years. Two assistant surgeons to each regiment were to be appointed, and paid by the State. The regiments, as they came into camp, were to be instructed in drill and various camp duties, to secure efficiency in the field. The troops, so called in, were to be paid monthly by the State, the same pay and emoluments as the soldiers in the United States army, from the date of enlistment. The paymaster general was authorized to draw funds from the State treasury for the payment of the State troops, and the expense incurred in subsisting, transporting and clothing them. The governor was authorized to purchase military stores, subsistence, clothing, medicine, field and camp equipage, and the sum of one million dollars was appropriated to enable the governor to carry out the law."

Other laws were passed relating to military matters. One authorized the governor to purchase two thousand stand of arms; and fifty thousand dollars were appropriated to pay for the same. Another authorized counties, towns, cities and incorporated villages to levy taxes for the purpose of providing for the support of families of volunteers residing in their respective limits. The one passed at the previous session, exempting volunteers from civil process while in the service, was amended so as to include all who might thereafter enlist. One granted five dollars per month as extra pay to enlisted volunteers having families dependent upon them for support, payable to their families. Another authorized the governor to employ such aids, clerks and

messengers, as he deemed necessary for the public interests. Still another authorized the payment of those who had enlisted for three months, but had declined to go in for three years. The expenses of the extra session were ordered to be paid out of the "war fund." One million dollars in bonds were authorized to be issued for war purposes to form that fund. The governor, secretary of state and state treasurer were empowered to negotiate them. By a joint resolution approved the twenty-first of May, the consent of the legislature was given to the governor to be absent from the State during the war, for as long a time as in his discretion he might think proper or advisable, in connection with the military forces of the State. For liberality, zeal and genuine patriotism, the members of the Wisconsin legislature, for the year 1861, deserve a high commendation. All that was necessary upon their final adjournment at the close of the extra session to place the State upon a "war footing," was the organization by the governor of the various military departments. These he effected by appointing Brigadier General William L. Utley, adjutant general; Brigadier General W. W. Tredway, quartermaster general; Colonel Edwin R. Wadsworth, commissary general; * Brigadier General Simeon Mills, paymaster general; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; Major E. L. Buttrick, judge advocate; and Colonel William H. Watson, military secretary.

On the seventeenth of May, the First regiment, at "Camp Scott," was mustered into the United States service, and the war department informed that it awaited marching orders. The regimental officers were not all in accordance with the law and mode adopted afterwards. On the seventh of the month Governor Randall had appointed Rufus King a brigadier general, and assigned the First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments to his command as the Wisconsin brigade; although at that date only the First and Second had been called into camp. This brigade organization was not recognized by the General Government. The secretary of war telegraphed the governor of Wisconsin that the quota of the State, under the second call of the president, was two regiments—so that the whole number under both calls was only three—one (the First) for three months, two (the Second and Third) for three years. Notwithstanding this, Governor Randall proceeded to organize the Fourth.

As a number of the companies ordered into "Camp Randall" on the first day of May to form the Second regiment had only enlisted for three months, the order of the secretary of war of the seventh of that month making it imperative that all such companies must re-enlist for three years or during the war, or be disbanded, the question of extending their term of enlistment was submitted to the companies of the regiment, when about five hundred consented to the change. The quota of the regiment was afterward made up, and the whole mustered into the service of the United States for three years or during the war, under the president's second call for troops. This was on the eleventh of June, 1861. The Third regiment having had its companies assigned early in May, they were ordered in June into "Camp Hamilton" at Fond du Lac, where the regiment was organized, and, on the twenty-ninth of June, mustered into the United States' service as a three years regiment. This filled Wisconsin's quota under the second call of President Lincoln. By this time war matters in the State began to assume a systematic course of procedure—thanks to the patriotism of the people, the wisdom of the legislature, and the untiring energy and exertions of the governor and his subordinates.

The determination of the secretary of war to accept from Wisconsin only two three-years regiments under the second call for troops was soon changed, and three more were authorized, making it necessary to organize the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth. The Fourth was called into "Camp Utley" at Racine on the sixth of June, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the ninth of the following month. By the twenty-eighth of June, all the companies of the Fifth had assembled at "Camp Randall," and on the thirteenth of July were mustered in as

United States troops. By the first of July, at the same place, the complement for the Sixth regiment had been made up, and the companies were mustered for three years into the service of the General Government, on the sixteenth of the same month. Governor Randall did not stop the good work when six regiments had been accepted, but assigned the necessary companies to form two more regiments—the Seventh and Eighth; however, he wisely concluded not to call them into camp until after harvest, unless specially required to do so. “If they are needed sooner,” said the governor, in a letter to the president on the first of July, “a call will be immediately responded to, and we shall have their uniforms and equipments ready for them.” “By the authority of our legislature,” added the writer, “I shall, after the middle of August, keep two regiments equipped and in camp ready for a call to service, and will have them ready at an earlier day if needed.”

About the latter part of June, W. P. Alexander, of Beloit, a good marksman, was commissioned captain to raise a company of sharpshooters for Berdan's regiment. He at once engaged in the work. The company was filled to one hundred and three privates and three officers. It left the State about the middle of September under Captain Alexander, and was mustered into the service at Wehawken on the twenty-third day of that month, as Company “G” of Berdan's regiment of sharpshooters. On the twenty-sixth of July, a commission was issued to G. Van Deutsch of Milwaukee, to raise a company of cavalry. He succeeded in filling his company to eighty-four men. He left the State in September, joining Fremont. The company was afterward attached to the fifth cavalry regiment of Missouri.

About the 20th of August, Governor Randall was authorized to organize and equip as rapidly as possible five regiments of infantry and five batteries of artillery, and procure for them necessary clothing and equipments according to United States regulations and prices, subject to the inspection of officers of the General Government. The five regiments were to be additional to the eight already raised. One regiment was to be German. During the last week of August the companies of the Seventh regiment were ordered into “Camp Randall,” at Madison. They were mustered into the service soon after arrival. On the 28th of August orders were issued for the reorganization of the First regiment for three years, its term of three months having expired. The secretary of war having signified his acceptance of the regiment for the new term, its mustering into the service was completed on the nineteenth of October. This made six infantry regiments in addition to the eight already accepted, or fourteen in all. On the same day orders were issued assigning companies to the Eighth regiment,—the whole moving to “Camp Randall,” at Madison, the first week in September, where their mustering in was finished on the thirteenth.

The Ninth, a German regiment, was recruited in squads, and sent into camp, where they were formed into companies, and the whole mustered in on the 26th of October, 1861, at “Camp Sigel,” Milwaukee. Companies were assigned the Tenth regiment on the 18th of September, and ordered into camp at Milwaukee, where it was fully organized about the first of October, being mustered into the service on the fourteenth of that month. The Tenth infantry was enlisted in September, 1861, and mustered in on the fourteenth of October, 1861, at “Camp Holton,” Milwaukee. The Eleventh regiment was called by companies into “Camp Randall” the latter part of September and first of October, 1861, and mustered in on the eighteenth. The Twelfth was called in to the same camp and mustered in by companies between the twenty-eighth of October and the fifth of November, 1861. The Thirteenth rendezvoused at “Camp Treadway,” Janesville, being mustered into the United States service on the seventeenth of October, 1861. These thirteen regiments were all that had been accepted and mustered into the United States service while Randall was governor.

From the commencement of the rebellion a great desire had been manifested for the organ-

ization of artillery companies in Wisconsin, and this desire was finally gratified. Each battery was to number one hundred and fifty men, and, as has been shown, five had been authorized by the General Government to be raised in Wisconsin. The First battery was recruited at La Crosse, under the superintendence of Captain Jacob T. Foster, and was known as the "La Crosse Artillery." It rendezvoused at Racine early in October, 1861, where on the tenth of that month, it was mustered into the United States service. The Second battery, Captain Ernest Herzberg, assembled at "Camp Utley," Racine, and was mustered in with the First battery on the tenth. The Third, known as the "Badger Battery," was organized by Captain L. H. Drury, at Madison and Berlin, and was mustered into the service on the same day and at the same place as the First and Second. The Fourth battery, recruited and organized at Beloit, under the supervision of Captain John F. Vallee, was mustered in on the first of October, 1861, at Racine. The Fifth battery was recruited at Monroe, Green county, under the superintendence of Captain Oscar F. Pinney, moving afterward to "Camp Utley," Racine, where, on the first of October, it was mustered in, along with the Fourth. So brisk had been the recruiting, it was ascertained by the governor that seven companies had been raised instead of five, when the secretary of war was telegraphed to, and the extra companies—the Sixth and Seventh accepted; the Sixth, known as the "Buena Vista Artillery," being recruited at Lone Rock, Richland county, in September, Captain Henry Dillon, and mustered in on the second of October, 1861, at Racine; the Seventh, known as the "Badger State Flying Artillery," having organized at Milwaukee, Captain Richard R. Griffiths, and mustered in on the fourth of the same month, going into camp at Racine on the eighth. This completed the mustering in of the first seven batteries, during Governor Randall's administration; the whole mustered force being thirteen regiments of infantry; one company of cavalry; one of sharpshooters; and these seven artillery companies. "Wisconsin," said the governor, in response to a request as to the number of regiments organized, "sent one regiment for three months,—officers and men eight hundred and ten. The other regiments for the war up to the Thirteenth (including the First, re-organized), will average one thousand men each; one company of sharpshooters for Berdan's regiment, one hundred and three men; and seven companies of light artillery." Of cavalry from Wisconsin, only Deutsch's company had been mustered into the United States, although three regiments had been authorized by the General Government before the close of Randall's administration. The governor, before the expiration of his office, was empowered to organize more artillery companies—ten in all; and five additional regiments of infantry—making the whole number eighteen. On the tenth of December, he wrote: "Our Fourteenth infantry is full and in camp. * * * Fifteenth has five companies in camp, and filling up. Sixteenth has eight companies in camp, and will be full by the 25th of December. Seventeenth has some four hundred men enlisted. Eighteenth will be in camp, full, by January 1. Seven maximum companies of artillery in camp. * * * Three regiments of cavalry—two full above the maximum; the third, about eight hundred men in camp." It will be seen, therefore, that a considerable number of men in the three branches of the service was then in camp that had not been mustered into the service; and this number was considerably increased by the 6th of January, 1862, the day that Randall's official term expired; but no more men were mustered in, until his successor came into office, than those previously mentioned.

The First regiment—three months'—left "Camp Scott," Milwaukee, on the ninth of June, 1861, for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania—eight hundred and ten in number; John C. Starkweather, colonel. The regiment returned to Milwaukee on the seventeenth of August, 1861, and was mustered out on the twenty-second.

The First regiment re-organized at "Camp Scott," Milwaukee. Its mustering into the service, as previously mentioned, was completed on the nineteenth of October. On the twenty-

eighth, it started for Louisville, Kentucky—nine hundred and forty-five strong—under command of its former colonel, John C. Starkweather. The Second regiment, with S. Park Coon as colonel, left "Camp Randall," Madison, for Washington city, on the eleventh of June, 1861—numbering, in all, one thousand and fifty-one. The Third regiment started from "Camp Hamilton," Fond du Lac, for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, under command of Charles S. Hamilton, as colonel, on the twelfth of July, 1861, with a numerical strength of nine hundred and seventy-nine. The Fourth regiment—Colonel Halbert E. Payne—with a numerical strength of one thousand and fifty-three, departed on the fifteenth of July, 1861, from "Camp Utley," Racine, for Baltimore, Maryland. The Fifth regiment left "Camp Randall," Madison, one thousand and fifty-eight strong, commanded by Colonel Amasa Cobb, on the twenty-fourth of July, 1861, for Washington city. On the twenty-eighth of July, 1861, the Sixth regiment, numbering one thousand and eighty-four, moved from Madison, having been ordered to Washington city. It was commanded by Colonel Lysander Cutter. The Seventh regiment—Joseph Van Dor, Colonel—with a numerical strength of one thousand and sixteen men—officers and privates, received orders, as did the Fifth and Sixth, to move forward to Washington. They started from Madison on the morning of the twenty-first of September, 1861, for active service. The Eighth infantry, nine hundred and seventy-three strong, commanded by Colonel Robert C. Murphy, left Madison, *en route* for St. Louis, Missouri, on the morning of the twelfth of October, 1861. The Ninth, or German regiment, with Frederick Salomon in command as colonel, did not leave "Camp Sigel," for active service, while Randall was governor. The Tenth infantry moved from "Camp Holton," Milwaukee, commanded by Colonel Alfred R. Chapin, on the ninth of November, 1861, destined for Louisville, Kentucky, with a total number of nine hundred and sixteen officers and privates. On the twentieth of November, 1861, the Eleventh regiment "broke camp" at Madison, starting for St. Louis, under command of Charles L. Harris, as colonel. Its whole number of men was nine hundred and sixteen. The Twelfth regiment, at "Camp Randall," Madison—Colonel George E. Bryant, and the Thirteenth, at "Camp Tredway," Janesville—Colonel Maurice Maloney—were still in camp at the expiration of the administration of Governor Randall: these, with the Ninth, were all that had not moved out of the State for active service, of those mustered in previous to January 6, 1861,—making a grand total of infantry sent from Wisconsin, up to that date, by the governor, to answer calls of the General Government, for three years' service or during the war, of nine thousand nine hundred and ninety-one men, in ten regiments, averaging very nearly one thousand to each regiment. Besides these ten regiments of infantry for three years' service, Wisconsin had also sent into the field the First regiment, for three months' service, numbering eight hundred and ten men; Alexander's company of sharpshooters, one hundred and six; and Deutsch's company of cavalry, eighty-four: in all, one thousand. Adding these to the three years' regiments, and the whole force, in round numbers, was eleven thousand men, furnished by the State in 1861.

EIGHTH ADMINISTRATION.—LOUIS P. HARVEY AND EDWARD SALOMON, GOVERNORS—1862–1863.

Louis P. Harvey was inaugurated governor of Wisconsin on the sixth of January, 1862. The fifteenth regular session of the legislature of the State began on the eighth of the same month. In the senate, the republicans were in the majority; but in the assembly they had only a plurality of members, there being a number of "Union" men in that branch—enough, indeed, to elect, by outside aid, J. W. Beardsley, who ran for the assembly, upon the "Union" ticket, as speaker. Governor Harvey, on the tenth, read his message to the legislature in joint convention. "No previous legislature," are his opening words, "has convened under equal incentives to a disinterested zeal in the public service. . . . The occasion," he adds, "pleads

with you in rebuke of all the meaner passions, admonishing to the exercise of a conscientious patriotism, becoming the representatives of a Christian people, called in God's providence to pass through the furnace of a great trial of their virtue, and of the strength of the Government." On the seventh of April following, the legislature adjourned until the third of June next ensuing. Before it again assembled, an event occurred, casting a gloom over the whole State. The occasion was the accidental drowning of Governor Harvey.

Soon after the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, on the seventh of April, 1862, the certainty that some of the Wisconsin regiments had suffered severely, induced the governor to organize a relief party, to aid the wounded and suffering soldiers from the State. On the tenth, Harvey and others started on their tour of benevolence. Arriving at Chicago, they found a large number of boxes had been forwarded there from different points in the State, containing supplies of various kinds. At Mound City, Paducah, and Savannah, the governor and his party administered to the wants of the sick and wounded Wisconsin soldiers. Having completed their mission of mercy, they repaired to a boat in the harbor of Savannah, to await the arrival of the *Minnehaha*, which was to convey them to Cairo, on their homeward trip. It was late in the evening of the nineteenth of April, 1862, and very dark when the boat arrived which was to take the governor and his friends on board; and as she rounded to, the bow touching the *Dunkleith*, on which was congregated the party ready to depart, Governor Harvey, by a misstep, fell overboard between the two boats, into the Tennessee river. The current was strong, and the water more than thirty feet deep. Every thing was done that could be, to save his life, but all to no purpose. His body was subsequently found and brought to Madison for interment. Edward Salomon, lieutenant governor, by virtue of a provision of the constitution of the State, upon the death of Harvey, succeeded to the office of governor of Wisconsin. On the third day of June, the legislature re-assembled in accordance with adjournment on the seventh of April previous, Governor Salomon, in his message of that day, to the senate and assembly, after announcing the sad event of the death of the late governor, said: "The last among the governors elected by the people of this State, he is the first who has been removed by death from our midst. The circumstances leading to and surrounding the tragic and melancholy end of the honored and lamented deceased, are well known to the people, and are, with his memory, treasured up in their hearts." He died," added Salomon, "while in the exercise of the highest duties of philanthropy and humanity, that a noble impulse had imposed upon him." The legislature, on the thirteenth of June, by a joint resolution, declared that in the death of Governor Harvey, the State had "lost an honest, faithful, and efficient public officer, a high-toned gentleman, a warm-hearted philanthropist, and a sincere friend." Both houses adjourned *sine die*, on the seventeenth of June, 1862.

Business of great public importance, in the judgment of the governor, rendering a special session of the legislature necessary, he issued, on the twenty-ninth of August, 1862, his proclamation to that effect, convening both houses on the tenth of September following. On that day he sent in his message, relating wholly to war matters. He referred to the fact that since the adjournment of the previous session, six hundred thousand more men had been called for by the president of the United States, to suppress the rebellion. "It is evident," said he, "that to meet further calls, it is necessary to rely upon a system of drafting or conscription, in Wisconsin." The governor then proceeded to recommend such measures as he deemed necessary to meet the exigencies of the times. The legislature levied a tax to aid volunteering, and passed a law giving the right of suffrage to soldiers in the military service. They also authorized the raising of money for payment of bounties to volunteers. The legislature adjourned on the twenty-sixth of September, 1862, after a session of sixteen days, and the enacting of seventeen laws.

On the 7th of October, James H. Howe, attorney general, resigned his office to enter the army. On the 14th of that month, Winfield Smith was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy.

At the general election in the Fall of this year, six congressmen were elected to the thirty-eighth congress: James S. Brown from the first district; I. C. Sloan, from the second; Amasa Cobb, from the third; Charles A. Eldredge, from the fourth; Ezra Wheeler, from the fifth; and W. D. McIndoe, from the sixth district. Sloan, Cobb, and McIndoe, were elected as republicans; Brown, Eldridge, and Wheeler, as democrats.

The sixteenth regular session of the Wisconsin legislature, commenced on the fourteenth of January, 1863. J. Allen Barber was elected speaker of the assembly. The majority in both houses was republican. Governor Salomon read his message on the fifteenth, to the joint convention, referring, at length, to matters connected with the war of the rebellion. A large number of bills were passed by the legislature for the benefit of soldiers and their families. On the twenty-second, the legislature re-elected James R. Doolittle, to the United States senate for six years, from the fourth of March next ensuing. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the second of April following. In the Spring of this year, Luther S. Dixon was re-elected chief justice of the supreme court, running as an independent candidate.

By a provision of the Revised Statutes of 1858, as amended by an act passed in 1862, and interpreted by another act passed in 1875, the terms of the justices of the supreme court, elected for a full term, commence on the first Monday in January next succeeding their election.

At the Fall election there were two tickets in the field: democratic and union republican. The latter was successful, electing James T. Lewis, governor; Wyman Spooner, lieutenant governor; Lucius Fairchild, secretary of state; S. D. Hastings, state treasurer; Winfield Smith, attorney general; J. L. Pickard, state superintendent; W. H. Ramsay, bank comptroller; and Henry Cordier, state prison commissioner.

WAR OF SECESSION—HARVEY AND SALOMON'S ADMINISTRATION.

When Governor Randall turned over to his successor in the gubernatorial chair, the military matters of Wisconsin, he had remaining in the State, either already organized or in process of formation, the Ninth infantry, also the Twelfth up to the Nineteenth inclusive; three regiments of cavalry; and ten batteries—First to Tenth inclusive. Colonel Edward Daniels, in the Summer of 1861, was authorized by the war department to recruit and organize one battalion of cavalry in Wisconsin. He was subsequently authorized to raise two more companies. Governor Randall, in October, was authorized to complete the regiment—the First cavalry—by the organization of six additional companies. The organization of the Second cavalry regiment was authorized in the Fall of 1861, as an "independent acceptance," but was finally turned over to the State authorities. Early in November, 1861, the war department issued an order discontinuing enlistments for the cavalry service, and circulars were sent to the different State executives to consolidate all incomplete regiments. Ex-Governor Barstow, by authority of General Fremont, which authority was confirmed by the General Government, had commenced the organization of a cavalry regiment—the Third Wisconsin—when Governor Randall received information that the authority of Barstow had been revoked. The latter, however, soon had his authority restored. In October, Governor Randall was authorized by the war department to raise three additional companies of artillery—Eighth to Tenth inclusive. These three batteries were all filled and went into camp by the close of 1861. Governor Randall, therefore, besides sending out of the State eleven thousand men, had in process of formation, or fully organized, nine regiments of infantry, three regiments of cavalry, and ten companies of artillery, left behind in

various camps in the State, to be turned over to his successor.

The military officers of Wisconsin were the governor, Louis P. Harvey, commander-in-chief; Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, adjutant general; Brigadier General W. W. Tredway, quartermaster general; Colonel Edwin R. Wadsworth, commissary general; Brigadier General Simeon Mills, paymaster general; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; Major M. H. Carpenter, judge advocate; and Colonel William H. Watson, military secretary. As the General Government had taken the recruiting service out of the hands of the executives of the States, and appointed superintendents in their place, the offices of commissary general and paymaster general were no longer necessary; and their time, after the commencement of the administration in Wisconsin of 1862, was employed, so long as they continued their respective offices, in settling up the business of each. The office of commissary general was closed about the first of June, 1862; that of paymaster general on the tenth of July following. On the last of August, 1862, Brigadier General Tredway resigned the position of quartermaster general, and Nathaniel F. Lund was appointed to fill his place.

Upon the convening of the legislature of the State in its regular January session of this year—1862, Governor Harvey gave, in his message to that body, a full statement of what had been done by Wisconsin in matters appertaining to the war, under the administration of his predecessor. He stated that the State furnished to the service of the General Government under the call for volunteers for three months, one regiment—First Wisconsin; under the call for volunteers for three years, or the war, ten regiments, numbering from the First re-organized to the Eleventh, excluding the Ninth or German regiment. He gave as the whole number of officers, musicians and privates, in these ten three-year regiments, ten thousand one hundred and seventeen. He further stated that there were then organized and awaiting orders, the Ninth, in "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, numbering nine hundred and forty men, under Colonel Frederick Salomon; the Twelfth, in "Camp Randall," one thousand and thirty-nine men, under Colonel George E. Bryant; the Thirteenth, in "Camp Tredway," Janesville, having nine hundred and nineteen men, commanded by Colonel M. Maloney; and the Fourteenth, at "Camp Wood," Fond du Lac, eight hundred and fifty men, under Colonel D. E. Wood.

The Fifteenth or Scandinavian regiment, Colonel H. C. Heg, seven hundred men, and the Sixteenth, Colonel Benjamin Allen, nine hundred men, were at that time at "Camp Randall," in near readiness for marching orders. The Seventeenth (Irish) regiment, Colonel J. L. Doran, and the Eighteenth, Colonel James S. Alban, had their full number of companies in readiness, lacking one, and had been notified to go into camp—the former at Madison, the latter at Milwaukee. Seven companies of artillery, numbering together one thousand and fifty men, had remained for a considerable time in "Camp Utley," Racine, impatient of the delays of the General Government in calling them to move forward. Three additional companies of artillery were about going into camp, numbering three hundred and thirty-four men. Besides these, the State had furnished, as already mentioned, an independent company of cavalry, then in Missouri, raised by Captain Von Deutsch, of eighty-one men; a company of one hundred and four men for Berdan's sharpshooters; and an additional company for the Second regiment, of about eighty men. Three regiments of cavalry—the First, Colonel E. Daniels; the Second, Colonel C. C. Washburn; and the Third, Colonel W. A. Barstow; were being organized. They numbered together, two thousand four hundred and fifty men. The Nineteenth (independent) regiment was rapidly organizing under the direction of the General Government, by Colonel H. T. Sanders, Racine. Not bringing this last regiment into view, the State had, at the commencement of Governor Harvey's administration, including the First, three-months' regiment, either in the service of the United States or organizing for it, a total of twenty-one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three men.

The legislature at its regular session of 1862, passed a law making it necessary to present all claims which were made payable out of the war fund, within twelve months from the time they accrued ; a law was also passed authorizing the investment of the principal of the school fund in the bonds of the state issued for war purposes ; another, amendatory of the act of the extra session of 1861, granting exemption to persons enrolled in the military service, so as to except persons acting as fiduciary agents, either as executors or administrators, or guardians or trustees, or persons defrauding the State, or any school district of moneys belonging to the same ; also authorizing a stay of proceedings in foreclosures of mortgages, by advertisements. "The State Aid Law" was amended so as to apply to all regiments of infantry, cavalry, artillery and sharpshooters, defining the rights of families, fixing penalties for the issue of false papers, and imposing duties on military officers in the field to make certain reports. These amendments only included regiments and companies organized up to and including the Twentieth, which was in process of organization before the close of the session. A law was also passed suspending the sale of lands mortgaged to the State, or held by volunteers ; another defining the duties of the allotment commissioners appointed by the president of the United States, and fixing their compensation. One authorized the issuing of bonds for two hundred thousand dollars for war purposes ; one authorized a temporary loan from the general fund to pay State aid to volunteers ; and one, the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the sale of war bonds ; while another authorized the governor to appoint surgeons to batteries, and assistant surgeons to cavalry regiments.

The legislature, it will be remembered, took a recess from the seventh of April to the third of June, 1862. Upon its re-assembling, ... act was passed providing for the discontinuance of the active services of the paymaster general, quartermaster general and commissary general. Another act appropriated twenty thousand dollars to enable the governor to care for the sick and wounded soldiers of the State. There was also another act passed authorizing the auditing, by the quartermaster general, of bills for subsistence and transportation of the Wisconsin cavalry regiments. At the extra session called by Governor Salomon, for the tenth of September, 1862, an amendment was made to the law granting aid to families of volunteers, by including all regiments of cavalry, infantry, or batteries of artillery before that time raised in the State, or that might afterward be raised and mustered into the United States service. It also authorized the levying of a State tax of two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to be placed to the credit of the war fund and used in the payment of warrants for "State Aid" to families of volunteers. Another law authorized commissioned officers out of the State to administer oaths and take acknowledgments of deeds and other papers. One act authorized soldiers in the field, although out of the State, to exercise the right of suffrage ; and another gave towns, cities, incorporated villages and counties the authority to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers.

On the fifth of August, 1862, Governor Salomon received from the war department a dispatch stating that orders had been issued for a draft of three hundred thousand men to be immediately called into the service of the United States, to serve for nine months unless sooner discharged ; that if the State quota under a call made July 2, of that year, for three hundred thousand volunteers, was not filled by the fifteenth of August, the deficiency would be made up by draft ; and that the secretary of war would assign the quotas to the States and establish regulations for the draft. On the eighth of that month, the governor of the State was ordered to immediately cause an enrollment of all able-bodied citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of age, by counties. Governor Salomon was authorized to appoint proper officers, and the United States promised to pay all reasonable expenses. The quota for Wisconsin, under the call for nine months' men, was eleven thousand nine hundred and four. The draft was made by the governor in obedience to the order he had received from Washington ; but such had been the volunteering under the stim-

ulus caused by a fear of it, that only four thousand five hundred and thirty-seven men were drafted. This was the first and only draft made in Wisconsin by the State authorities. Subsequent ones were made under the direction of the provost marshal general at Washington.

The enlisting, organization and mustering into the United States service during Randall's administration of thirteen regiments of infantry—the First to the Thirteenth inclusive, and the marching of ten of them out of the State before the close of 1861, also, of one company of cavalry under Captain Von Deutsch and one company of sharpshooters under Captain Alexander, constituted the effective aid abroad of Wisconsin during that year to suppress the rebellion. But for the year 1862, this aid, as to number of organizations, was more than doubled, as will now be shown.

The Ninth regiment left "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, under command of Colonel Frederick Salomon, on the twenty-second of January, 1862, numbering thirty-nine officers and eight hundred and eighty-four men, to report at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Twelfth infantry left Wisconsin under command of Colonel George E. Bryant, ten hundred and forty-five strong, the eleventh of January, 1862, with orders to report at Weston, Missouri.

The Thirteenth regiment—Colonel Maurice Maloney—left "Camp Tredway," Janesville, on the eighteenth of January, 1862, nine hundred and seventy strong, under orders to report at Leavenworth, Kansas, where it arrived on the twenty-third.

The Fourteenth regiment of infantry departed from "Camp Wood," Fond du Lac, under command of Colonel David E. Wood, for St. Louis, Missouri, on the eighth of March, 1862, it having been mustered into the United States service on the thirtieth of January previous. Its total strength was nine hundred and seventy officers and men. It arrived at its destination on the tenth of March, and went into quarters at "Benton Barracks."

The Fifteenth regiment, mostly recruited from the Scandinavian population of Wisconsin, was organized at "Camp Randall," Madison—Hans C. Heg as colonel. Its muster into the United States service was completed on the fourteenth of February, 1862, it leaving the State for St. Louis, Missouri, on the second of March following, with a total strength of eight hundred and one officers and men.

The Sixteenth regiment was organized at "Camp Randall," and was mustered into the service on the last day of January, 1862, leaving the State, with Benjamin Allen as colonel, for St. Louis on the thirteenth of March ensuing, having a total strength of one thousand and sixty-six.

The regimental organization of the Seventeenth infantry (Irish), Colonel John L. Doran, was effected at "Camp Randall," and the mustering in of the men completed on the fifteenth of March, 1862, the regiment leaving the State on the twenty-third for St. Louis.

The Eighteenth regiment organized at "Camp Trowbridge," Milwaukee—James S. Alban, colonel—completed its muster into the United States service on the fifteenth of March, 1862, and left the State for St. Louis on the thirtieth, reaching their point of destination on the thirty-first.

The Nineteenth infantry rendezvoused at Racine as an independent regiment, its colonel, Horace T. Sanders, being commissioned by the war department. The men were mustered into the service as fast as they were enlisted. Independent organizations being abolished, by an order from Washington, the Nineteenth was placed on the same footing as other regiments in the State. On the twentieth of April, 1862, the regiment was ordered to "Camp Randall" to guard rebel prisoners. Here the mustering in was completed, numbering in all nine hundred and seventy-three. They left the State for Washington on the second of June.

The muster into the United States service of the Twentieth regiment—Bertine Pinckney, colonel—was completed on the twenty-third of August, 1862, at "Camp Randall," the original strength being nine hundred and ninety. On the thirtieth of August the regiment left the State for St. Louis.

The Twenty-first infantry was organized at Oshkosh, being mustered in on the fifth of September, 1862, with a force of one thousand and two, all told—Benjamin J. Sweet, colonel—leaving the State for Cincinnati on the eleventh.

The Twenty-second regiment—Colonel William L. Utley—was organized at "Camp Utley," Racine, and mustered in on the second of September, 1862. Its original strength was one thousand and nine. It left the State for Cincinnati on the sixteenth.

On the thirtieth of August, 1862, the Twenty-third regiment—Colonel Joshua J. Guppy—was mustered in at "Camp Randall," leaving Madison for Cincinnati on the fifteenth.

The Twenty-fourth infantry rendezvoused at "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee. Its muster in was completed on the twenty-first of August, 1862, the regiment leaving the State under Colonel Charles H. Larrabee, for Kentucky, on the fifth of September, one thousand strong.

On the fourteenth of September, 1862, at "Camp Salomon," LaCrosse, the Twenty-fifth regiment was mustered into the service—Milton Montgomery, colonel. They left the State on the nineteenth with orders to report to General Pope, at St. Paul, Minnesota, to aid in suppressing the Indian difficulties in that State. Their entire strength was one thousand and eighteen. The regiment, after contributing to the preservation of tranquillity among the settlers, and deterring the Indians from hostilities, returned to Wisconsin, arriving at "Camp Randall" on the eighteenth of December, 1862.

The Twenty-sixth—almost wholly a German regiment—was mustered into the service at "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, on the seventeenth of September, 1862. The regiment, under command of Colonel William H. Jacobs, left the State for Washington city on the sixth of October, one thousand strong.

The Twenty-seventh infantry was ordered to rendezvous at "Camp Sigel," Milwaukee, on the seventeenth of September, 1862; but the discontinuance of recruiting for new regiments in August left the Twenty-seventh with only seven companies full. An order authorizing the recruiting of three more companies was received, and under the supervision of Colonel Conrad Krez the organization was completed, but the regiment at the close of the year had not been mustered into the service.

On the twenty-fourth of October, 1862, the Twenty-eighth regiment—James M. Lewis, of Oconomowoc, colonel—was mustered into the United States service at "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee. Its strength was nine hundred and sixty-one. In November, the regiment was employed in arresting and guarding the draft rioters in Ozaukee county. It left the State for Columbus, Kentucky, on the twentieth of December, where they arrived on the twenty-second; remaining there until the fifth of January, 1863.

The Twenty-ninth infantry—Colonel Charles R. Gill—was organized at "Camp Randall," where its muster into the United States service was completed on the twenty-seventh of September, 1862, the regiment leaving the State for Cairo, Illinois, on the second of November.

The Thirtieth regiment, organized at "Camp Randall" under the supervision of Colonel Daniel J. Dill, completed its muster into the United States service on the twenty-first of October, 1862, with a strength of nine hundred and six. On the sixteenth of November, one company of the Thirtieth was sent to Green Bay to protect the draft commissioner, remaining several weeks. On the eighteenth, seven companies moved to Milwaukee to assist in enforcing the draft in Milwaukee county, while two companies remained in "Camp Randall" to guard Ozaukee rioters.

On the twenty-second, six companies from Milwaukee went to West Bend, Washington county, one company returning to "Camp Randall." After the completion of the draft in Washington county, four companies returned to camp, while two companies were engaged in gathering up the drafted men.

The final and complete organization of the Thirty-first infantry—Colonel Isaac E. Messmore—was not concluded during the year 1862.

The Thirty-second regiment, organized at "Camp Bragg," Oshkosh, with James H. Howe as colonel, was mustered into the service on the twenty-fifth of September, 1862; and, on the thirtieth of October, leaving the State, it proceeded by way of Chicago and Cairo to Memphis, Tennessee, going into camp on the third of November. The original strength of the Thirty-second was nine hundred and ninety-three.

The Thirty-third infantry—Colonel Jonathan B. Moore—mustered in on the eighteenth of October, 1862, at "Camp Utley," Racine, left the State, eight hundred and ninety-two strong, moving by way of Chicago to Cairo.

The Thirty-fourth regiment, drafted men, original strength nine hundred and sixty-one—Colonel Fritz Anneke—had its muster into service for nine months completed at "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee, on the last day of the year 1862.

Of the twenty-four infantry regiments, numbered from the Twelfth to the Thirty-fourth inclusive, and including also the Ninth, three—the Ninth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth—were mustered into the United States service in 1861. The whole of the residue were mustered in during the year 1862, except the Twenty-seventh and the Thirty-first. All were sent out of the State during 1862, except the last two mentioned and the Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-fourth.

The First regiment of cavalry—Colonel Edward Daniels—perfected its organization at "Camp Harvey," Kenosha. Its muster into the United States service was completed on the eighth of March, 1862, the regiment leaving the State for St. Louis on the seventeenth, with a strength of eleven hundred and twenty-four.

The muster of the Second Wisconsin cavalry was completed on the twelfth of March, 1862, at "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee, the regiment leaving the State for St. Louis on the twenty-fourth, eleven hundred and twenty-seven strong. It was under the command of Cadwallader C. Washburn as colonel.

The Third Wisconsin cavalry—Colonel William A. Barstow—was mustered in at "Camp Barstow," Janesville. The muster was completed on the 31st of January, 1862, the regiment leaving the State on the 26th of March for St. Louis, with a strength of eleven hundred and eighty-six.

The original project of forming a regiment of light artillery in Wisconsin was overruled by the war department, and the several batteries were sent from the State as independent organizations.

The First battery—Captain Jacob T. Foster—perfected its organization at "Camp Utley," where the company was mustered in, it leaving the State with a strength of one hundred and fifty-five, on the 23d of January, 1862, for Louisville, where the battery went into "Camp Irvine," near that city. The Second battery—Captain Ernest F. Herzberg—was mustered into the service at "Camp Utley," October 10, 1861, the company numbering one hundred and fifty-three. It left the State for Baltimore, on the 21st of January, 1862. The Third battery—Captain L. H. Drury—completed its organization of one hundred and seventy at "Camp Utley," and was mustered in October 10, 1861, leaving the State for Louisville, on the 23d of January, 1862. The Fourth battery—Captain John F. Vallee—rendezvoused at "Camp Utley." Its muster in was completed on the 1st of October, 1861, its whole force being one hundred and fifty-one. The company left the State for Baltimore on the 21st of January, 1862. The Fifth bat-

tery, commanded by Captain Oscar F. Pinney, was mustered in on the 1st of October, 1861, at "Camp Utley," leaving the State for St. Louis, on the 15th of March, 1862, one hundred and fifty-five strong. The Sixth battery—Captain Henry Dillon—was mustered in on the 2d of October, 1861, at "Camp Utley," leaving the State for St. Louis, March 15, 1862, with a numerical strength of one hundred and fifty-seven. The Seventh battery—Captain Richard R. Griffiths—was mustered in on the 4th of October, 1861, at "Camp Utley," and proceeded on the 15th of March, 1862, with the Fifth and Sixth batteries to St. Louis. The Eighth battery, commanded by Captain Stephen J. Carpenter, was mustered in on the 8th of January, 1862, at "Camp Utley," and left the State on the 18th of March following, for St. Louis, one hundred and sixty-one strong. The Ninth battery, under command of Captain Cyrus H. Johnson, was organized at Burlington, Racine county. It was mustered in on the 7th of January, 1862, leaving "Camp Utley" for St. Louis, on the 18th of March. At St. Louis, their complement of men—one hundred and fifty-five—was made up by the transfer of forty-five from another battery. The Tenth battery—Captain Yates V. Bebee—after being mustered in at Milwaukee, on the 10th of February, 1862, left "Camp Utley," Racine, on the 18th of March for St. Louis, one hundred and seventeen strong. The Eleventh battery—Captain John O'Rourke—was made up of the "Oconto Irish Guards" and a detachment of Illinois recruits. The company was organized at "Camp Douglas," Chicago, in the Spring of 1862. Early in 1862, William A. Pile succeeded in enlisting ninety-nine men as a company to be known as the Twelfth battery. The men were mustered in and sent forward in squads to St. Louis. Captain Pile's commission was revoked on the 18th of July. His place was filled by William Zickrick. These twelve batteries were all that left the State in 1862. To these are to be added the three regiments of cavalry and the nineteen regiments of infantry, as the effective force sent out during the year by Wisconsin.

The military officers of the State, at the commencement of 1863, were Edward Salomon, governor and commander-in-chief; Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, adjutant general; Colonel S. Nye Gibbs, assistant adjutant general; Brigadier General Nathaniel F. Lund, quartermaster general; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; and Colonel W. H. Watson, military secretary. The two incomplete regiments of 1862—the Twenty-seventh and Thirty-first volunteers—were completed and in the field in March, 1863. The former was mustered in at "Camp Sigel"—Colonel Conrad Krez—on the 7th of March, and left the State, eight hundred and sixty-five strong, on the 16th for Columbus, Kentucky; the latter, under command of Colonel Isaac E. Messmore, with a strength of eight hundred and seventy-eight, left Wisconsin on the 1st of March, for Cairo, Illinois. The Thirty-fourth (drafted) regiment left "Camp Washburn," Milwaukee, on the 31st of January, 1863, for Columbus, Kentucky, numbering nine hundred and sixty-one, commanded by Colonel Fritz Anneke. On the 17th of February, 1863, the Twenty-fifth regiment left "Camp Randall" for Cairo, Illinois. The Thirtieth regiment remained in Wisconsin during the whole of 1863, performing various duties—the only one of the whole thirty-four that, at the end of that year, had not left the State.

On the 14th of January, 1863, the legislature of Wisconsin, as before stated, convened at Madison. Governor Salomon, in his message to that body, gave a summary of the transactions of the war fund during the calendar year; also of what was done in 1862, in the recruiting of military forces, and the manner in which the calls of the president were responded to. There were a number of military laws passed at this session. A multitude of special acts authorizing towns to raise bounties for volunteers, were also passed.

No additional regiments of infantry besides those already mentioned were organized in 1863, although recruiting for old regiments continued. On the 3d of March, 1863, the congress of the United States passed the "Conscription Act." Under this act, Wisconsin was divided

into six districts. In the first district, I. M. Bean was appointed provost marshal; C. M. Baker, commissioner; and J. B. Dousman, examining surgeon. Headquarters of this district was at Milwaukee. In the second district, S. J. M. Putnam was appointed provost marshal; L. B. Caswell, commissioner; and Dr. C. R. Head, examining surgeon. Headquarters of this district was at Janesville. In the third district, J. G. Clark was appointed provost marshal; E. E. Byant, commissioner; and John H. Vivian, examining surgeon. Headquarters at Prairie du Chien. In the fourth district, E. L. Phillips was appointed provost marshal; Charles Burchard, commissioner; and L. H. Cary, examining surgeon. Headquarters at Fond du Lac. In the fifth district, C. R. Merrill was appointed provost marshal; William A. Bagh, commissioner; and H. O. Crane, examining surgeon. Headquarters at Green Bay. In the sixth district, B. F. Cooper was appointed provost marshal; L. S. Fisher, commissioner; and D. D. Cameron, examining surgeon. Headquarters at LaCrosse. The task of enrolling the State was commenced in the month of May, and was proceeded with to its completion. The nine months' term of service of the Thirty-fourth regiment, drafted militia, having expired, the regiment was mustered out of service on the 8th of September.

The enrollment in Wisconsin of all persons liable to the "Conscription" amounted to 121,202. A draft was ordered to take place in November. Nearly fifteen thousand were drafted, only six hundred and twenty-eight of whom were mustered in; the residue either furnished substitutes, were discharged, failed to report, or paid commutation.

In the Summer of 1861, Company "K," Captain Langworthy, of the Second Wisconsin infantry, was detached and placed on duty as heavy artillery. His company was designated as "A," First Regiment Heavy Artillery. This was the only one organized until the Summer of 1863; but its organization was effected outside the State. Three companies were necessary to add to company "A" to complete the battalion. Batteries "B," "C" and "D" were, therefore, organized in Wisconsin, all leaving the State in October and November, 1863.

NINTH ADMINISTRATION—JAMES T. LEWIS, GOVERNOR—1864-1865.

James T. Lewis, of Columbia county, was inaugurated governor of Wisconsin on the fourth of January, 1864. In an inaugural address, the incoming governor pledged himself to use no executive patronage for a re-election; declared he would administer the government without prejudice or partiality; and committed himself to an economical administration of affairs connected with the State. On the thirteenth the legislature met in its seventeenth regular session. W. W. Field was elected speaker of the assembly. The republican and union men were in the majority in this legislature. A number of acts were passed relative to military matters.

On the 1st day of October, J. L. Pickard having resigned as superintendent of public instruction, J. G. McMynn was, by the governor, appointed to fill the vacancy. On the fifteenth of November, Governor Lewis appointed Jason Downer an associate justice of the supreme court, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Byron Paine, who had resigned his position to take effect on that day, in order to accept the position of lieutenant colonel of one of the regiments of Wisconsin, to which he had been commissioned on the tenth of August previous. The November elections of this year were entered into with great zeal by the two parties, owing to the fact that a president and vice president of the United States were to be chosen. The republicans were victorious. Electors of that party cast their eight votes for Lincoln and Johnson. The members elected to the thirty-ninth congress from Wisconsin at this election were: from the first district, H. E. Paine; from the second, I. C. Sloan; from the third, Amasa Cobb; from the fourth, C. A. Eldredge; from the fifth, Philetus Sawyer; and

from the sixth district, W. D. McIndoe. All were republicans except Eldredge, who was elected as a democrat.

The Eighteenth regular session of the Wisconsin legislature began in Madison on the eleventh of January, 1865. W. W. Field was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature was, as to its political complexion, "Republican Union." On the tenth of April, the last day of the session, Governor Lewis informed the legislature that General Lee and his army had' surrendered. "Four years ago," said he, "on the day fixed for adjournment, the sad news of the fall of Fort Sumter was transmitted to the legislature. To-day, thank God! and next to Him the brave officers and soldiers of our army and navy, I am permitted to transmit to you the official intelligence, just received, of the surrender of General Lee and his army, the last prop of the rebellion. Let us rejoice, and thank the Ruler of the Universe for victory and the prospects of an honorable peace." In February preceding, both houses ratified the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in the United States. At the Spring election, Jason Downer was chosen associate justice of the supreme court for a full term of six years. The twentieth of April was set apart by the governor as a day of thanksgiving for the overthrow of the rebellion and restoration of peace. At the Fall election both parties, republican and democratic, had tickets in the field. The republicans were victorious, electing Lucius Fairchild, governor; Wyman Spooner, lieutenant governor; Thomas S. Allen, secretary of state; William E. Smith, state treasurer; Charles R. Gill, attorney general; John G. McMynn, superintendent of public instruction; J. M. Rusk, bank comptroller; and Henry Cordier, state prison commissioner.

WAR OF SECESSION—LEWIS' ADMINISTRATION.

The military officers for 1864 were besides the governor (who was commander-in-chief) Brigadier General Augustus Gaylord, adjutant general; Colonel S. Nye Gibbs, assistant adjutant general; Brigadier General Nathaniel F. Lund, quartermaster and commissary general, and chief of ordnance; Brigadier General E. B. Wolcott, surgeon general; and Colonel Frank H. Firmin, military secretary. The legislature met at Madison on the 13th of January, 1864. "In response to the call of the General Government," said the governor, in his message to that body, "Wisconsin had sent to the field on the first day of November last, exclusive of three months' men, thirty-four regiments of infantry, three regiments and one company of cavalry, twelve batteries of light artillery, three batteries of heavy artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, making an aggregate of forty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five men."

Quite a number of laws were passed at this session of the legislature relative to military matters: three were acts to authorize towns, cities and villages to raise money by tax for the payment of bounties to volunteers; one revised, amended and consolidated all laws relative to extra pay to Wisconsin soldiers in the service of the United States; one provided for the proper reception by the State, of Wisconsin volunteers returning from the field of service; another repealed the law relative to allotment commissioners. One was passed authorizing the governor to purchase flags for regiments or batteries whose flags were lost or destroyed in the service: another was passed amending the law suspending the sale of lands mortgaged to the State or held by volunteers, so as to apply to drafted men; another provided for levying a State tax of \$200,000 for the support of families of volunteers. A law was passed authorizing the governor to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of Wisconsin, and appropriated ten thousand dollars for that purpose. Two other acts authorized the borrowing of money for repelling invasion, suppressing insurrection, and defending the State in time of war. One act prohibited the taking of fees for procuring volunteers' extra bounty; another one defined the residence of certain soldiers from this State in the service of the United States, who had received

local bounties from towns other than their proper places of residence.

At the commencement of 1864, there were recruiting in the State the Thirty-fifth regiment of infantry and the Thirteenth battery. The latter was mustered in on the 29th of December, 1863, and left the State for New Orleans on the 28th of January, 1864. In February, authority was given by the war department to organize the Thirty-sixth regiment of infantry. On the 27th of that month, the mustering in of the Thirty-fifth was completed at "Camp Washburn"—Colonel Henry Orff—the regiment, one thousand and sixty-six strong, leaving the State on the 18th of April, 1864, for Alexandria, Louisiana. The other regiments, recruited and mustered into the service of the United States during the year 1864, were: the Thirty-sixth—Colonel Frank A. Haskell; the Thirty-seventh—Colonel Sam Harriman; the Thirty-eighth—Colonel James Bintliff; the Thirty-ninth—Colonel Edwin L. Buttrick; the Fortieth—Colonel W. Augustus Ray; the Forty-first—Lieutenant Colonel George B. Goodwin; the Forty-second—Colonel Ezra T. Sprague; the Forty-third—Colonel Amasa Cobb.

The regiments mustered into the service of the United States during the year 1865 were: the Forty-fourth—Colonel George C. Symes; the Forty-fifth—Colonel Henry F. Belitz; Forty-sixth—Colonel Frederick S. Lovell; Forty-seventh—Colonel George C. Ginty; Forty-eighth—Colonel Uri B. Pearsall; Forty-ninth—Colonel Samuel Fallows; Fiftieth—Colonel John G. Clark; Fifty-first—Colonel Leonard Martin; Fifty-second—Lieutenant Colonel Hiram J. Lewis; and Fifty-third—Lieutenant Colonel Robert T. Pugh.

All of the fifty-three regiments of infantry raised in Wisconsin during the war, sooner or later moved to the South and were engaged there in one way or other, in aiding to suppress the rebellion. Twelve of these regiments were assigned to duty in the eastern division, which constituted the territory on both sides of the Potomac and upon the seaboard from Baltimore to Savannah. These twelve regiments were: the First (three months), Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Nineteenth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, and Thirty-eighth. Ten regiments were assigned to the central division, including Kentucky, Tennessee, Northern Alabama, and Georgia. These ten were: the Tenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Thirtieth, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Forty-seventh. Added to these was the First (re-organized). Thirty-one regiments were ordered to the western division, embracing the country west and northwest of the central division. These were: the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third. During the war several transfers were made from one district to another. There were taken from the eastern division, the Third and Twenty-sixth, and sent to the central division; also the Fourth, which was sent to the department of the gulf. The Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fifth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second were transferred from the western to the central department.

The four regiments of cavalry were assigned to the western division—the First regiment being afterward transferred to the central division. Of the thirteen batteries of light artillery, the Second, Fourth, and Eleventh, were assigned to the eastern division; the First and Third, to the central division; the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, and Thirteenth, to the western division. During the war, the First was transferred to the western division; while the Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, and Twelfth, were transferred to the central division. Of the twelve batteries of the First regiment of heavy artillery—"A," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," "K," "L," and "M," were assigned to duty in the eastern division; "B" and "C," to the central

division; and "D," to the western division. Company "G," First regiment Berdan's sharpshooters, was assigned to the eastern division.

The military officers of the State for 1865 were the same as the previous year, except that Brigadier General Lund resigned his position as quartermaster general, James M. Lynch being appointed in his place. The legislature of this year met in Madison on the 11th of January. "To the calls of the Government for troops," said Governor Lewis, in his message, "no State has responded with greater alacrity than has Wisconsin. She has sent to the field, since the commencement of the war, forty-four regiments of infantry, four regiments and one company of cavalry, one regiment of heavy artillery, thirteen batteries of light artillery, and one company of sharpshooters, making an aggregate (exclusive of hundred day men) of seventy-five thousand one hundred and thirty-three men."

Several military laws were passed at this session: one authorizing cities, towns, and villages to pay bounties to volunteers; another, incorporating the Wisconsin Soldiers' Home; two others, amending the act relative "to the commencement and prosecution of civil actions against persons in the military service of the country." One was passed authorizing the payment of salaries, clerk hire, and expenses, of the offices of the adjutant general and quartermaster general from the war fund; another, amending the act authorizing commissioned officers to take acknowledgment of deeds, affidavits and depositions; another, amending the act extending the right of suffrage to soldiers in the field. One act provides for correcting and completing the records of the adjutant general's office, relative to the military history of the individual members of the several military organizations of this State; another fixes the salary of the adjutant general and the quartermaster general, and their clerks and assistants; another prohibits volunteer or substitute brokerage. One act was passed supplementary and explanatory of a previous one of the same session, authorizing towns, cities, or villages, to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers; another, amending a law of 1864, relating to the relief of soldiers' families; and another, providing for the establishment of State agencies for the relief and care of sick, wounded, and disabled Wisconsin soldiers. There was an act also passed, authorizing the borrowing of money for a period not exceeding seven months, to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, and defend the State in time of war,—the amount not to exceed \$850,000.

On the 13th of April, 1865, orders were received to discontinue recruiting in Wisconsin, and to discharge all drafted men who had not been mustered in. About the first of May, orders were issued for the muster out of all organizations whose term of service would expire on or before the first of the ensuing October. As a consequence, many Wisconsin soldiers were soon on their way home. State military officers devoted their time to the reception of returning regiments, to their payment by the United States, and to settling with those who were entitled to extra pay from the State. Finally, their employment ceased—the last soldier was mustered out—the War of the Rebellion was at an end. Wisconsin had furnished to the federal army during the conflict over ninety thousand men, a considerable number more than the several requisitions of the General Government called for. Nearly eleven thousand of these were killed or died of wounds received in battle, or fell victims to diseases contracted in the military service, to say nothing of those who died after their discharge, and whose deaths do not appear upon the military records. Nearly twelve million dollars were expended by the State authorities, and the people of the several counties and towns throughout the State, in their efforts to sustain the National Government.

Wisconsin feels, as well she may, proud of her record made in defense of national existence. Shoulder to shoulder with the other loyal States of the Union, she stood—always ranking among the foremost. From her workshops, her farms, her extensive pineries, she poured forth stalwart

men, to fill up the organizations which she sent to the field. The blood of these brave men drenched almost every battle-field from Pennsylvania to the Rio Grande, from Missouri to Georgia. To chronicle the deeds and exploits—the heroic achievements—the noble enthusiasm—of the various regiments and military organizations sent by her to do battle against the hydra-headed monster secession—would be a lengthy but pleasant task; but these stirring annals belong to the history of our whole country. Therein will be told the story which, to the latest time in the existence of this republic, will be read with wonder and astonishment. But an outline of the action of the State authorities and their labors, and of the origin of the various military organizations, in Wisconsin, to aid in the suppression of the rebellion, must needs contain a reference to other helps employed—mostly incidental, in many cases wholly charitable, but none the less effective: the sanitary operations of the State during the rebellion.

Foremost among the sanitary operations of Wisconsin during the war of the rebellion was the organization of the surgeon general's department—to the end that the troops sent to the field from the State should have a complete and adequate supply of medicine and instruments as well as an efficient medical staff. In 1861, Governor Randall introduced the practice of appointing agents to travel with the regiments to the field, who were to take charge of the sick. The practice was not continued by Governor Harvey. On the 17th of June, 1862, an act of the legislature became a law authorizing the governor to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers of Wisconsin, and appropriated twenty thousand dollars for that purpose. Under this law several expeditions were sent out of the State to look after the unfortunate sons who were suffering from disease or wounds. Soldiers' aid societies were formed throughout the State soon after the opening scenes of the rebellion. When temporary sanitary operations were no longer a necessity in Wisconsin, there followed two military benevolent institutions intended to be of a permanent character: the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, and the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Madison. The latter, however, has been discontinued. The former, started as a State institution, is now wholly under the direction and support of the General Government.

Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage or constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the war of the rebellion, Wisconsin proved herself the peer of any loyal State.

TABULAR STATEMENT.

We publish on the following pages the report of the Adjutant General at the close of the war, but before all the Wisconsin organizations had been mustered out. It shows that 85,000 brave men were ready to forsake home, friends and the comforts of peaceful avocations, and offer their lives in defense of their country's honor. Twenty-two out of every hundred either died, were killed or wounded. Thirteen out of every hundred found a soldier's grave, while only 60 per cent of them marched home at the end of the war. Monuments may crumble, cities fall into decay, the tooth of time leave its impress on all the works of man, but the memory of the gallant deeds of the army of the Union in the great war of the rebellion, in which the sons of Wisconsin bore so conspicuous a part, will live in the minds of men so long as time and civilized governments endure.

Table showing total number of Volunteers originally in the several organizations from the State, and numerical strength at the close of war.

ORGANIZATION.	GAIN BY RECRUITS.				GAIN BY DRAFT.			LOSSES DURING THE SERVICE.									
	Original Strength.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Gain by Substitutes.	1863.	1864.	1865.	Veteran Re-Enlistments.	Total.	Death.	Missing.	Description.	Transfer.	Discharge.	Minister Out.	
First Infantry, three months.....	810									810	3			5	7	76	719
First Infantry, three years.....	945	75	66			407			15	1508	235		57	47	298	871	
Second Infantry, three years.....	1051	57	80						78	1266	261		51	134	406	348	
Third Infantry, three years.....	979	70	284	7	290		179	110	237	2156	247	6	51	98	945	810	
Fifth Infantry, three years.....	1058	210	684	25	50				25	204	2256	285	4	105	33	405	1424
Sixth Infantry, three years.....	1108	58	171	18	79		411	61	237	2143	321	7	79	75	513	1148	
Seventh Infantry, three years.....	1029	74	343	12	189				67	1932	391	6	44	106	473	912	
Eighth Infantry, three years.....	973	52	236	62	16				3	1643	255	3	60	41	320	964	
*Ninth Infantry, three years.....	870	109	180	43	1				219	1422	175		25	7	191	739	
Tenth Infantry, three years.....	916	20	85						13	1034	219		21	23	316	455	
Eleventh Infantry, three years.....	1029	72	268	24	62				147	1965	348		25	9	319	1264	
Twelfth Infantry, three years.....	1045	84	314	22	177		24		519	2186	294		26	64	336	1466	
*Thirteenth Infantry, three years.....	970	169	212	33	83				72	1931	183	3	71	6	321	797	
Fourteenth Infantry, three years.....	970	60	439	41	85		200	115	272	2182	287	13	97	23	407	1355	
Fifteenth Infantry, three years.....	801	20	76	1	1				7	906	267	22	46	47	204	320	
Sixteenth Infantry, three years.....	1066	70	547	12	88		155	19	243	2200	363	46	115	38	386	1252	
Seventeenth Infantry, three years.....	941	77	298	10	136		213	2	287	1964	221	5	157	32	448	1101	
Eighteenth Infantry, three years.....	962	61	103	34	28		200	71	178	1637	220	78	208	23	265	843	
Nineteenth Infantry, three years.....	973	26	156	5	54				270	1484	136		46	152	345	805	
Twentieth Infantry, three years.....	990	12	120	6	1					1129	227		41	115	222	522	
Twenty-first Infantry, three years.....	1002	2	152	15						1171	288		40	99	261	483	
Twenty-second Infantry, three years.....	1009		139	4	130			223		1505	226		45	31	196	1006	
Twenty-third Infantry, three years.....	994	1	118	4						1117	289	1	6	124	281	416	
Twenty-fourth Infantry, three years.....	1003		70	4						1077	173		71	138	289	406	
Twenty-fifth Infantry, three years.....	1018	20	282	10	6		95	13		1444	422		20	65	165	772	
Twenty-sixth Infantry, three years.....	1002		84	2	1					1089	254		31	125	232	447	
Twenty-seventh Infantry, three years.....	865	24	236	68	3					1196	246	4	56	67	248	585	
Twenty-eighth Infantry, three years.....	961	2	125	17	32					1137	231		31	81	221	573	
Twenty-ninth Infantry, three years.....	961	2	114	11	1					1089	296		39	103	184	467	
Thirtieth Infantry, three years.....	906	69	220	23	1					1219	69		52	46	340	712	
Thirty-first Infantry, three years.....	878	8	188	4						1078	114	2	52	33	167	710	
Thirty-second Infantry, three years.....	993	6	370	5	5		100			1474	275		58	27	189	925	
Thirty-third Infantry, three years.....	892		164	8	2					1066	196	4	22	37	170	637	
Thirty-fourth Infantry, three years.....	961									961	20		283		186	472	
*Thirty-fifth Infantry, three years.....	1066		14	8						1088	256		29	11	177	800	
Thirty-sixth Infantry, three years.....	990		9	15						1014	296		21	38	214	445	
Thirty-seventh Inf., one, two & three.....	708		25	76	64	135	136			1144	211		29	29	195	680	
Thirty-eighth Inf., one, two & three.....	913		8	104	7					1032	108		55	21	208	640	
Thirty-ninth Inf., one hundred days.....	780									780			No Report.			780	
Fortieth Infantry, one hundred days.....	776									776	13					763	
Forty-first Inf., one hundred days.....	578									578	6		2			570	
Forty-second Infantry, one year.....	877		130		1					1008	57		18	149	138	646	
Forty-third Infantry, one year.....	867		38		8					913	70		40	1	39	763	
Forty-fourth Infantry, one year.....	877		235		2					1114	57		48	121	92	796	
Forty-fifth Infantry, one year.....	859		142							1001	26		8	85	80	802	

Forty-sixth Infantry, one year.....	914	33	947	18	8	31	41	85
Forty-seventh Infantry, one year.....	924	58	985	84	23	29	87	812
Forty-eighth Infantry, one year.....	928	4	832	9	67	36	36	*
Forty-ninth Infantry, one year.....	986	16	1002	48	6	173	775	
Fiftieth Infantry, one year.....	942	16	958	28	141	127	34	714
Fifty-first Infantry, one year.....	841	2	843	8	87	16	41	406
Fifty-second Infantry, one year.....	486	25	511	6	42	14	5	47
Fifty-third Infantry, one year.....	380	9	389	8	No Report.			
First Army Corps, Infantry.....		193	22					
First Cavalry, three years.....	1124	295	597	164	83	202	76	61
Second Cavalry, three years.....	1127	137	630	212	18			385
Third Cavalry, three years.....	1186	324	608	30	18			357
Fourth Cavalry, three years.....	1047	32	810	140	16			260
Milwaukee.....	83	1						93
First Battery Light Artillery.....	155	17	53	42	2			34
Second Battery Light Artillery.....	153	5	35	2				48
Third Battery Light Artillery.....	170	35	32					33
Fourth Battery Light Artillery.....	151	1	60	1	38			43
Fifth Battery Light Artillery.....	155	5	64	1				79
Sixth Battery Light Artillery.....	157	18	64	1	2			34
Seventh Battery Light Artillery.....	158	40	50	1	3			92
Eighth Battery Light Artillery.....	161	2	90	10				65
Ninth Battery Light Artillery.....	155	4	53	6				78
Tenth Battery Light Artillery.....	47	89	30	2	11			279
Eleventh Battery Light Artillery.....	87	1	1	6				39
Twelfth Battery Light Artillery.....	99	86	121	2	8			31
Thirteenth Battery Light Artillery.....	156	22	22	10				188
Heavy Artillery.....		25		25				25
Battery A, Heavy Artillery.....	129	103	80	20				261
Battery B, Heavy Artillery.....	149	30	30	6				185
Battery C, Heavy Artillery.....	146	11	11	1	3			171
Battery D, Heavy Artillery.....	146	12	71	1				230
Battery E, Heavy Artillery.....	151	2	2	2				153
Battery F, Heavy Artillery.....	151	2	2	2				153
Battery G, Heavy Artillery.....	152	4	4	4				156
Battery H, Heavy Artillery.....	151	3	3	3				154
Battery I, Heavy Artillery.....	150	13	13	13				163
Battery K, Heavy Artillery.....	148	9	9	9				157
Battery L, Heavy Artillery.....	152	3	3	3				155
Battery M, Heavy Artillery.....	152	2	2	2				151
Sharp Shooters.....	105	43	37					194
Gibbons' Brigade Band.....	13	1		1				15
Blunt's Brigade Band.....		1	32					33
U. S. Colored Troops.....		171	46	21	5			244
Army and Navy.....		546	168					714
Out of State.....		14	5					33
Unassigned.....		611	12	97	537	5217	394	6868
Total.....	56792	3361	11245	2752	2361	5961	1798	91379
Remaining in service Nov. 1, 1865.....								15193
								4085

* November 1, 1865. October 1, 1865.

November 1, 1865. 1 October 1, 1865.
 1 Drafted men who paid commutation; volunteers, substituted and drafted men, mustered out before assignment; musters in the field reported by the War Department, without stating organization.

22 To the number of 615 remaining in the service November 1, 1865, should be added 145 transferred from the Twentieth and Twenty-third Regiments,

TENTH ADMINISTRATION.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR—1866-1867.

The inauguration of the newly elected State officers took place on Monday, January 1, 1866. The legislature, in its nineteenth regular session, convened on the tenth. H. D. Barron was elected speaker of the assembly. The "Union" and "Republican" members were in a majority in both branches of the legislature. "Our first duty," said Governor Fairchild in his message, "is to give thanks to Almighty God for all His mercies during the year that is past." "The people of no nation on earth," he continued, "have greater cause to be thankful than have our people. The enemies of the country have been overthrown in battle. The war has settled finally great questions at issue between ourselves." Among the joint resolutions passed at this session was one submitting the question of a constitutional convention to frame a new constitution for the State, to the people. The legislature adjourned on the twelfth of April, having been in session ninety-three days. At the general election in November of this year, there were elected to the Fortieth congress: H. E. Paine, from the first district; B. F. Hopkins, from the second; Amasa Cobb, from the third; C. A. Eldredge, from the fourth; Philetus Sawyer, from the fifth, and C. C. Washburn, from the sixth district. All were republicans except Eldredge, who was elected as a democrat. The proposition for a constitutional convention was voted upon by the people at this election, but was defeated.

The twentieth session of the legislature commenced on the ninth of January, 1867. Angus Cameron was elected speaker of the assembly. The legislature was strongly "Republican-Union." The message of Governor Fairchild was read by him in person, on the tenth. On the twenty-third, the two houses, in joint convention, elected Timothy O. Howe United States senator for the term of six years, commencing on the fourth of March next ensuing. This legislature passed an act submitting to the people at the next Fall election an amendment to section twenty-one of article four of the constitution of the State, providing for paying a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars to each member of the legislature, instead of a *per diem* allowance, as previously given. A *sine die* adjournment took place on the eleventh of April, after a service of ninety-three days.

To provide for the more efficient collection of license fees due the State, an act, approved on the day of adjournment, authorized the governor to appoint an agent of the treasury, to superintend and enforce the collection of fees due for licenses fixed by law. This law is still in force, the agent holding his office at the pleasure of the executive of the State.

On the 27th of March, Chief Justice Dixon resigned his office but was immediately appointed by the governor to the same position. At the election in April following, associate Justice Cole was re-elected, without opposition, for six years from the first Monday in January following. On the 16th of August, Associate Justice Downer having resigned, Byron Paine was appointed by the governor in his place.

The republican State ticket, in the Fall, was elected over the democratic—resulting in the choice of Lucius Fairchild for governor; Wyman Spooner, for lieutenant governor; Thomas S. Allen, Jr., secretary of state; William E. Smith, for state treasurer; Charles R. Gill, for attorney general; A. J. Craig, for superintendent of public instruction; Jeremiah M. Rusk, for bank comptroller, and Henry Cordier, for state prison commissioner. Except Craig, all these officers were the former incumbents. The amendment to section 21 of article 4 of the constitution of the State, giving the members a salary instead of a *per diem* allowance, was adopted at this election. As it now stands, each member of the legislature receives, for his services, three hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and ten cents for every mile he travels in going to and returning from the place of the meetings of the legislature, on the most

usual route. In case of any extra session of the legislature, no additional compensation shall be allowed to any member thereof, either directly or indirectly.

ELEVENTH ADMINISTRATION.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR (SECOND TERM)—1868–1869.

The Eleventh Administration in Wisconsin commenced at noon on the 6th day of January, 1868. This was the commencement of Governor Fairchild's second term. On the eighth of January, 1868, began the twenty-first regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin. A. M. Thomson was elected speaker of the assembly. Of the laws of a general nature passed by this legislature, was one abolishing the office of bank comptroller, transferring his duties to the state treasurer, and another providing for the establishing of libraries in the various townships of the State. A visible effect was produced by the constitutional amendment allowing members a salary, in abbreviating this session, though not materially diminishing the amount of business transacted. A *sine die* adjournment took place on the sixth of March.

At the election in April, 1868, Chief Justice Dixon was chosen for the unexpired balance of his own term, ending on the first Monday of January, 1870. At the same election, Byron Paine was chosen associate justice for the unexpired balance of Associate Justice Downer's term, ending the 1st day of January, 1872.

At the Fall election in this year, republican electors were chosen over those upon the democratic ticket, for president and vice president; and, as a consequence, Grant and Colfax received the vote of Wisconsin. Of the members elected at the same time, to the forty-first congress, all but one were republicans—Eldredge being a democrat. The successful ticket was: H. E. Paine, from the first district; B. F. Hopkins, from the second; Amasa Cobb, from the third; C. A. Eldredge, from the fourth; Philetus Sawyer, from the fifth, and C. C. Washburn, from the sixth district. These were all members, from their respective districts, in the previous congress—the only instance since Wisconsin became a State of a re-election of all the incumbents.

On the thirteenth of January, 1869, began the twenty-second regular session of the State legislature. A. M. Thomson was elected speaker of the assembly. A very important duty imposed upon both houses was the election of a United States senator in the place of James R. Doolittle. The republicans having a majority in the legislature on joint ballot, the excitement among the members belonging to that party rose to a high pitch. The candidates for nomination were Matthew H. Carpenter and C. C. Washburn. The contest was, up to that time, unparalleled in Wisconsin for the amount of personal interest manifested. Both gentlemen had a large lobby influence assembled at Madison. Carpenter was successful before the republican nominating convention, on the sixth ballot. On the twenty-seventh of January, the two houses proceeded to ratify the nomination by electing him United States senator for six years, from the fourth of March following. One of the most important transactions entered into by the legislature of 1869 was the ratification of the suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States. Both houses adjourned *sine die* on the eleventh of March—a very short session. At the spring election, on the 6th of April, Luther S. Dixon was re-elected without opposition, chief justice of the supreme court, for a term of six years, from the first Monday in January next ensuing. In the Fall, both democrats and republicans put a State ticket in the field for the ensuing election: the republicans were successful, electing Lucius Fairchild, governor; Thaddeus C. Pound, lieutenant governor; Llywelyn Breese, secretary of state; Henry Baetz, state treasurer; S. S. Barlow, attorney general; George F. Wheeler, state prison commissioner; and A. L. Craig, superintendent of public instruction. The office of bank comptroller expired on the 31st day of December, 1869, the duties of the office being transferred to the state

treasurer.

At this election, an amendment to sections 5 and 9 of article five of the constitution of the State was ratified and adopted by the people. Under this amendment, the governor receives, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of five thousand dollars, which is in full for all traveling or other expenses incident to his duties. The lieutenant governor receives, during his continuance in office, an annual compensation of one thousand dollars.

TWELFTH ADMINISTRATION.—LUCIUS FAIRCHILD, GOVERNOR (THIRD TERM)—1870-1871.

On the third of January, 1870, commenced the twelfth administration in Wisconsin, Governor Fairchild thus entering upon his third term as chief executive of the State; the only instance since the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, of the same person being twice re-elected to that office. It was an emphatic recognition of the value of his services in the gubernatorial chair. On the twelfth of January, the twenty-third regular session of the legislature of the State commenced at Madison. James M. Bingham was elected speaker of the assembly. Before the expiration of the month, Governor Fairchild received official information that over two hundred thousand dollars of the war claim of Wisconsin upon the General Government had been audited, considerable more than one hundred thousand having the previous year been allowed. In the month of March, an energetic effort was made in the legislature, by members from Milwaukee, to remove the seat of government from Madison to their city; but the project was defeated by a considerable majority in the assembly voting to postpone the matter indefinitely. According to section eight of article one of the constitution, as originally adopted, no person could be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in certain cases therein specified. The legislature of 1869 proposed an amendment against the "grand jury system" of the constitution, and referred it to the legislature of 1870 for their approval or rejection. The latter took up the proposition and agreed to it by the proper majority, and submitted it to the people at the next election for their ratification. The *sine die* adjournment of both houses took place on the seventeenth of March, 1870. On the first day of January, previous, the member of congress from the second district of the State, B. F. Hopkins, died, and David Atwood, republican, was elected to fill the vacancy on the fifteenth of February following.

Early in 1870, was organized the "Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters." By an act of the legislature approved March 16, of that year, it was incorporated, having among its specific objects, researches and investigations in the various departments of the material, metaphysical, ethical, ethnological and social sciences; a progressive and thorough scientific survey of the State, with a view of determining its mineral, agricultural and other resources; the advancement of the useful arts, through the application of science, and by the encouragement of original invention; the encouragement of the fine arts, by means of honors and prizes awarded to artists for original works of superior merit; the formation of scientific, economical and art museums; the encouragement of philological and historical research; the collection and preservation of historic records, and the formation of a general library; and the diffusion of knowledge by the publication of original contributions to science, literature and the arts. The academy has already published three volumes of transactions, under authority of the State.

The fourth charitable institution established by Wisconsin was the "Northern Hospital for the Insane," located at Oshkosh, Winnebago county. It was authorized by an act of the legislature approved March 10, 1870. The law governing the admission of patients to this hospital is the same as to the Wisconsin State Hospital.

On the third day of July, 1870, A. J. Craig, superintendent of public instruction, died of consumption, and Samuel Fallows was, on the 6th of that month, appointed by the governor to fill the place made vacant by his death. The census taken this year by the General Government, showed the population of Wisconsin to be over one million sixty-four thousand. At the Fall election for members to the forty-second congress, Alexander Mitchell was chosen to represent the first district; G. W. Hazelton, the second; J. A. Barber, the third; C. A. Eldredge, the fourth; Philetus Sawyer, the fifth; and J. M. Rusk, the sixth district. Mitchell and Eldredge were democrats; the residue were republicans. The amendment to section 8, of article 7 of the constitution of the State, abolishing the grand jury system was ratified by a large majority. Under it, no person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense without due process of law, and no person, for the same offense, shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident and the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Governor Fairchild, in his last annual message to the legislature, delivered to that body at its twenty-fourth regular session beginning on the eleventh of January, 1871, said that Wisconsin State polity was so wisely adapted to the needs of the people, and so favorable to the growth and prosperity of the commonwealth, as to require but few changes at the hands of the legislature, and those rather of detail than of system. At the commencement of this session, William E. Smith was elected speaker of the assembly. A very carefully-perfected measure of this legislature was one providing for the trial of criminal offenses on information, without the intervention of a Grand Jury. A state commissioner of immigration, to be elected by the people, was provided for. Both bodies adjourned *sine die* on the twenty-fifth of March. On the thirteenth of January preceding, Associate Justice Byron Paine, of the supreme court, died; whereupon the governor, on the 20th of the same month, appointed in his place, until the Spring election should be held, William Penn Lyon. The latter, at the election in April, was chosen by the people to serve the unexpired time of Associate Justice Paine, ending the first Monday of January, 1872, and for a full term of six years from the same date. On the 3d of April, Ole C. Johnson was appointed by the governor state commissioner of immigration, to serve until his successor at the next general election could be chosen by the people. To the end that the administration of public charity and correction should thereafter be conducted upon sound principles of economy, justice and humanity, and that the relations existing between the State and its dependent and criminal classes might be better understood, there was, by an act of the legislature, approved March 23, 1871, a "state board of charities and reform" created—to consist of five members to be appointed by the governor of the State, the duties of the members being to investigate and supervise the whole system of charitable and correctional institutions supported by the State or receiving aid from the State treasury, and on or before the first day of December in each year to report their proceedings to the executive of the State. This board was thereafter duly organized and its members have since reported annually to the governor their proceedings and the amount of their expenses, as required by law.

The "Wisconsin State Horticultural Society," although previously organized, first under the name of the "Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association," was not incorporated until the 24th of March, 1871—the object of the society being to improve the condition of horticulture, rural adornment and landscape gardening. By a law of 1868, provision was made for the publication of the society's transactions in connection with the State agricultural society; but by the act

of 1871, this law was repealed and an appropriation made for their yearly publication in separate form; resulting in the issuing, up to the present time, of seven volumes. The society holds annual meetings at Madison.

At the November election both republicans and democrats had a full ticket for the suffrages of the people. The republicans were successful, electing for governor, C. C. Washburn; M. H. Pettitt, for lieutenant governor; Llywelyn Breese, for secretary of state; Henry Baetz, for state treasurer; Samuel Fallows, for superintendent of public instruction; S. S. Barlow, for attorney general; G. F. Wheeler, for state prison commissioner; and O. C. Johnson, for state commissioner of immigration. At this election an amendment to article four of the constitution of the State was ratified and adopted by the people. As it now stands, the legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases: 1st. For changing the names of persons or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another. 2d. For laying out, opening, or altering highways, except in cases of State roads extending into more than one county, and military roads to aid in the construction of which lands may be granted by congress. 3d. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams, at points wholly within this State. 4th. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or others under disability. 5th. For locating or changing any county seat. 6th. For assessment or collection of taxes or for extending the time for the collection thereof. 7th. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities. 8th. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund. 9th. For incorporating any town or village, or to amend the charter thereof. The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited in the foregoing cases, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the State.

Industrially considered, the year 1871 had but little to distinguish it from the average of previous years in the State, except that the late frosts of Spring and the drouth of Summer diminished somewhat the yield of certain crops. With the exception of slight showers of only an hour or two's duration, in the month of September, no rain fell in Wisconsin from the eighth of July to the ninth of October—a period of three months. The consequence was a most calamitous event which will render the year 1871 memorable in the history of the State.

The great drouth of the Summer and Fall dried up the streams and swamps in Northern Wisconsin. In the forests, the fallen leaves and underbrush which covered the ground became very ignitable. The ground itself, especially in cases of alluvial or bottom lands, was so dry and parched as to burn readily to the depth of a foot or more. For many days preceding the commencement of the second week in October fires swept through the timbered country, and in some instances over prairies and “openings.” Farmers, saw-mill owners, railroad men and all others interested in exposed property, labored day and night in contending against the advance of devouring fires, which were destroying, notwithstanding the ceaseless energies of the people, an occasional mill or house and sweeping off, here and there, fences, haystacks and barns. Over the counties lying upon Green bay and a portion of those contiguous thereto on the south, southwest and west, hung a general gloom. No rain came. All energies were exhausted from “fighting fire.” The atmosphere was every where permeated with smoke. The waters of the bay and even Lake Michigan, in places, were so enveloped as to render navigation difficult and in some instances dangerous. It finally became very difficult to travel upon highways and on railroads. Time drew on—but there came no rain. The ground in very many places was burned over. Persons sought refuge—some in excavations in the earth, others in wells.

The counties of Oconto, Brown, Kewaunee, Door, Manitowoc, Outagamie and Shawano were all more or less swept by this besom of destruction; but in Oconto county, and for some distance into Menomonee county, Michigan, across the Menomonee river, on the west shore of

the bay and throughout the whole length and breadth of the peninsula,—that is, the territory lying between the bay and Lake Michigan,—the fires were the most devastating. The first week in October passed; then came an actual whirlwind of fire—ten or more miles in width and of indefinite length. The manner of its progress was extraordinary. It destroyed a vast amount of property and many lives. It has been described as a tempestuous sea of flame, accompanied by a most violent hurricane, which multiplied the force of the destructive element. Forests, farm improvements and entire villages were consumed. Men, women and children perished—awfully perished. Even those who fled and sought refuge from the fire in cleared fields, in swamps, lakes and rivers, found, many of them, no safety there, but were burned to death or died of suffocation.

This dreadful and consuming fire was heralded by a sound likened to that of a railroad train—to the roar of a waterfall—to the noise of a battle at a distance. Not human beings only, but horses, oxen, cows, dogs, swine—every thing that had life—ran to escape the impending destruction. The smoke was suffocating and blinding; the roar of the tempest deafening; the atmosphere scorching. Children were separated from their parents, and trampled upon by crazed beasts. Husbands and wives rushed in wild dismay, they knew not where. Death rode triumphantly upon that devastating, fiery flood. More than one thousand men, women and children perished. More than three thousand were rendered destitute—utterly beggared. Mothers were left with fatherless children; fathers with motherless children. Every where were homeless orphans. All around lay suffering, helpless humanity, burned and maimed. Such was the sickening spectacle after the impetuous and irresistible wave of fire swept over that portion of the State. This appalling calamity happened on the 8th and 9th of October. The loss of property has been estimated at four million dollars.

At the tidings of this fearful visitation, Governor Fairchild hastened to the burnt district, to assist, as much as was in his power, the distressed sufferers. He issued, on the 13th of the month, a stirring appeal to the citizens of Wisconsin, for aid. It was promptly responded to from all portions of the State outside the devastated region. Liberal contributions in money, clothing and provisions were sent—some from other States, and even from foreign countries. Northwestern Wisconsin also suffered severely, during these months of drouth, from large fires.

A compilation of the public statutes of Wisconsin was prepared during the year 1871, by David Taylor, and published in two volumes, generally known as the Revised Statutes of 1871. It was wholly a private undertaking; but the legislature authorized the secretary of state to purchase five hundred copies for the use of the State, at its regular session in 1872.

THIRTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.—C. C. WASHBURN, GOVERNOR—1872-1873.

The thirteenth gubernatorial administration in Wisconsin commenced on Monday, January 1, 1872. The only changes made, in the present administration from the previous one, were in the offices of governor and lieutenant governor.

The twenty-fifth regular session of the legislature began on the 10th of January, with a republican majority in both houses. Daniel Hall was elected speaker of the assembly. The next day the governor delivered to a joint convention of the legislature his first annual message—a lengthy document, setting forth in detail the general condition of State affairs. The recent great conflagrations were referred to, and relief suggested. The work of this session of the Legislature was peculiarly difficult, owing to the many general laws which the last constitutional amendment made necessary. The apportionment of the State into new congressional districts was another perplexing and onerous task. Eight districts were formed instead of six, as at the commencement of the last decade. By this, the fourth congressional apportionment, each district

elects one member. The first district consists of the counties of Rock, Racine, Kenosha, Walworth, and Waukesha; the second, of Jefferson, Dane, Sauk, and Columbia; the third, of Grant, Iowa, LaFayette, Green, Richland, and Crawford; the fourth, of Milwaukee, Ozaukee, and Washington; the fifth, of Dodge, Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and Manitowoc; the sixth, of Green Lake, Waushara, Waupaca, Outagamie, Winnebago, Calumet, Brown, Kewaunee and Door; the seventh, of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Jackson, Trempealeau, Buffalo, Pepin, Pierce, St. Croix, Eau Claire, and Clark; the eighth, of Oconto, Shawano, Portage, Wood, Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Marathon, Dunn, Chippewa, Barron, Polk, Burnett, Bayfield, Douglas, and Ashland. To this district have since been added the new counties of Lincoln and Taylor.

After a session of seventy-seven days, the legislature finished its work, adjourning on the twenty-seventh of March. At the ensuing November election, the republican ticket for president and vice president of the United States was successful. The ten electors chosen cast their votes in the electoral college for Grant and Wilson. In the eight congressional districts, six republicans and two democrats were elected to the forty-third congress; the last mentioned from the fourth and fifth districts. C. G. Williams represented the first district; G. W. Hazelton the second; J. Allen Barber the third; Alexander Mitchell the fourth; C. A. Eldredge the fifth; Philetus Sawyer the sixth; J. M. Rusk the seventh; and A. G. McDill the eighth district.

Throughout Wisconsin, as in all portions of the Union outside the State, a singular pestilence prevailed among horses in the months of November and December, 1872, very few escaping. Horses kept in warm, well ventilated stables, avoiding currents of air, with little or no medicine, and fed upon nutritious and laxative food, soon recovered. Although but few died, yet the loss to the State was considerable, especially in villages and cities, resulting from the difficulty to substitute other animals in the place of the horse during the continuance of the disease.

The twenty-sixth regular session of the State legislature commenced on the eighth day of January, 1873, with a republican majority in both houses. Henry D. Barron was elected speaker of the assembly. On the ninth, Governor Washburn's message—his second annual one—was delivered to the two houses. It opened with a brief reference to the abundant returns from agricultural pursuits, to the developments of the industries of the state, to the advance in manufacturing, to the rapid extension in railways, and to the general and satisfactory progress in education, throughout Wisconsin. He followed with several recommendations—claiming that “many vast and overshadowing corporations in the United States are justly a source of alarm,” and that “the legislature can not scan too closely every measure that should come before it which proposed to give additional rights and privileges to the railways of the state.” He also recommended that the “granting of passes to the class of state officials who, through their public office, have power to confer or withhold benefits to a railroad company, be prohibited.” The message was favorably commented upon by the press of the state, of all parties. “If Governor Washburn,” says one of the opposition papers of his administration, “is not a great statesman, he is certainly not a small politician.” One of the first measures of this legislature was the election of United States senator, to fill the place of Timothy O. Howe, whose term of office would expire on the fourth of March next ensuing. On the twenty-second of January the two houses met in joint convention, when it was announced that by the previous action of the senate and assembly, Timothy O. Howe was again elected to that office for the term of six years. On the twentieth of March, the legislature adjourned *sine die*, after a session of seventy-two days.

Milton H. Pettitt, the lieutenant governor, died on the 23d day of March following the adjournment. By this sudden and unexpected death, the State lost an upright and conscientious public officer.

Among the important acts passed by this legislature was one providing for a geological survey of the State, to be begun in Ashland and Douglas counties, and completed within four years, by a chief geologist and four assistants, to be appointed by the governor, appropriating for the work an annual payment of thirteen thousand dollars. An act providing for a geological survey, of the State, passed by the legislature, and approved March 25, 1853, authorized the governor to appoint a state geologist, who was to select a suitable person as assistant geologist. Their duties were to make a geological and mineralogical survey of the State. Under this law Edward Daniels, on the first day of April, 1853, was appointed state geologist, superseded on the 12th day of August, 1854, by James G. Percival, who died in office on the 2d of May, 1856, at Hazel Green. By an act approved March 3, 1857, James Hall, Ezra Carr and Edward Daniels were appointed by the legislature geological commissioners. By an act approved April 2, 1860, Hall was made principal of the commission. The survey was interrupted by a repeal, March 21, 1862, of previous laws promoting it. However, to complete the survey, the matter was reinstated by the act of this legislature, approved March 29, the governor, under that act, appointing as chief geologist Increase A. Lapham, April 10, 1873.

Another act changed the management of the state prison — providing for the appointment by the governor of three directors; one for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, in place of a state prison commissioner, who had been elected by the people every two years, along with other officers of the State.

At the Spring election, Orsamus Cole, who had been eighteen years upon the bench, was re-elected, without opposition, an associate justice of the supreme court, for a term of six years from the first Monday in January following. The two tickets in the field at the Fall election were the republican and the people's reform. The latter was successful; the political scepter passing out of the hands of the republicans, after a supremacy in the State continuing unbroken since the beginning of the seventh administration, when A. W. Randall (governor for a second term) and the residue of the State officers were elected — all republicans.

The general success among the cultivators of the soil throughout the state during the year, notwithstanding "the crisis," was marked and satisfactory; but the financial disturbances during the latter part of the Fall and the first part of the Winter, resulted in a general depreciation of prices.

FOURTEENTH ADMINISTRATION. — WILLIAM R. TAYLOR, GOVERNOR — 1874-75.

The fourteenth administration of Wisconsin commenced at noon on Monday, the fifth day of January, 1874, by the inauguration of William R. Taylor as governor; Charles D. Parker, lieutenant governor; Peter Doyle, secretary of state; Ferdinand Kuehn, state treasurer; A. Scott Sloan, attorney general; Edward Searing, superintendent of public instruction; and Martin J. Argard, state commissioner of immigration. These officers were not elected by any distinctive political party as such, but as the representatives of a new political organization, including "all Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and other electors of Wisconsin, friendly to genuine reform through equal and impartial legislation, honesty in office, and rigid economy in the administration of affairs." Among the marked characteristics of the platform agreed upon by the convention nominating the above-mentioned ticket was a declaration by the members that they would "vote for no candidate for office whose nomination is the fruit of his own importunity, or of a corrupt combination among partisan leaders;" another, "that the sovereignty of the State over corporations of its own creation shall be sacredly respected, to the full extent of protecting the people against every form of monopoly or extortion," not denying, however, an encouragement to wholesome enterprise on the part of aggre-

gated capital—this “plank” having special reference to a long series of alleged grievances assumed to have been endured by the people on account of discriminations in railroad charges and a consequent burdensome taxation upon labor—especially upon the agricultural industry of the State.

The twenty-seventh regular session of the Wisconsin legislature commenced at Madison on the fourteenth of January. The two houses were politically antagonistic in their majorities; the senate was republican, while the assembly had a “reform” majority. In the latter branch, Gabriel Bouck was elected speaker. Governor Taylor, on the fifteenth, met the legislature in joint convention and delivered his message. “An era,” said he, “of apparent prosperity without parallel in the previous history of the nation, has been succeeded by financial reverses affecting all classes of industry, and largely modifying the standard of values.” “Accompanying these financial disturbances,” added the governor, “has come an imperative demand from the people for a purer political morality, a more equitable apportionment of the burdens and blessings of government, and a more rigid economy in the administration of public affairs.”

Among the important acts passed by this legislature was one generally known as the “Potter Law,” from the circumstance of the bill being introduced by Robert L. D. Potter, senator, representing the twenty-fifth senatorial district of the state. The railroad companies for a number of years had, as before intimated, been complained of by the people, who charged them with unjust discriminations and exorbitantly high rates for the transportation of passengers and merchandize. All the railroad charters were granted by acts at different times of the State legislature, under the constitution which declares that “corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by a special act, except for municipal purposes and in cases where, in the judgment of the legislature, the objects of the corporations can not be attained under general laws. All general laws, or special acts, enacted under the provisions of this section, may be altered or repealed by the legislature at any time after their passage.” The complaints of the people seem to have remained unheeded, resulting in the passage of the “Potter Law.” This law limited the compensation for the transportation of passengers, classified freight, and regulated prices for its transportation within the State. It also required the governor on or before the first of May, 1874, by and with the consent of the senate, to appoint three railroad commissioners; one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years, whose terms of office should commence on the fourteenth day of May, and that the governor, thereafter, on the first day of May, of each year, should appoint one commissioner for three years. Under this law, the governor appointed J. H. Osborn, for three years; George H. Paul, for two years; and J. W. Hoyt, for one year. Under executive direction, this commission inaugurated its labors by compiling, classifying, and putting into convenient form for public use for the first time, all the railroad legislation of the State.

At the outset the two chief railroad corporations of the State—the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and Northwestern—served formal notice upon the governor of Wisconsin that they would not respect the provisions of the new railroad law. Under his oath of office, to support the constitution of the State, it was the duty of Governor Taylor to expedite all such measures as should be resolved upon by the legislature, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. No alternative, therefore, was left the chief executive but to enforce the law by all the means placed in his hands for that purpose. He promptly responded to the notification of the railroad companies by a proclamation, dated May 1, 1874, in which he enjoined compliance with the statute, declaring that all the functions of his office would be exercised in faithfully executing the laws, and invoking the aid of all good citizens thereto. “The law of the land,” said Governor Taylor, “must be respected and obeyed.” “While none,” continued he,

"are so weak as to be without its protection, none are so strong as to be above its restraints. If provisions of the law be deemed oppressive, resistance to its mandates will not abate, but rather multiply the anticipated evils." "It is the right," he added, "of all to test its validity through the constituted channels, but with that right is coupled the duty of yielding a general obedience to its requirements until it has been pronounced invalid by competent authority."

The railroad companies claimed not merely the unconstitutionality of the law, but that its enforcement would bankrupt the companies, and suspend the operation of their lines. The governor, in reply, pleaded the inviolability of his oath of office and his pledged faith to the people. The result was an appeal to the courts, in which the State, under the direction of its governor, was compelled to confront an array of the most formidable legal talent of the country. Upon the result in Wisconsin depended the vitality of much similar legislation in neighboring States, and Governor Taylor and his associate representatives of State authority were thus compelled to bear the brunt of a controversy of national extent and consequence. The contention extended both to State and United States courts, the main question involved being the constitutional power of the State over corporations of its own creation. In all respects, the State was fully sustained in its position, and, ultimately, judgments were rendered against the corporations in all the State and federal courts, including the supreme court of the United States, and establishing finally the complete and absolute power of the people, through the legislature, to modify or altogether repeal the charters of corporations.

Another act of the session of 1874 abolished the office of State commissioner of immigration, "on and after" the first Monday of January, 1876. The legislature adjourned on the twelfth of March, 1874, after a session of fifty-eight days.

The office of state prison commissioner having, by operation of law, become vacant on the fifth day of January, 1874, the governor, on the twenty-third of that month, appointed for State prison directors, Joel Rich, for two years; William E. Smith, for four years; and Nelson Dewey, for six years: these to take the place of that officer.

On the sixteenth of June, Chief Justice Dixon, whose term of office would have expired on the first Monday in January, 1876, resigned his seat upon the bench of the supreme court, Governor Taylor appointing Edward G. Ryan in his place until his successor should be elected and qualified. At the November election of this year, the members chosen to the forty-fourth congress were—Charles G. Williams, from the first district; Lucian B. Caswell, from the second; Henry S. Magoon, from the third; William Pitt Lynde, from the fourth; Samuel D. Burchard, from the fifth; A. M. Kimball, from the sixth; Jeremiah M. Rusk, from the seventh, and George W. Cate, from the eighth district. Lynde, Burchard and Cate were "reform;" the residue were republican.

At the same election, an amendment to section 3 of article 11 of the constitution of the State was duly ratified and adopted by the people. Under this section, as it now stands, it is the duty of the legislature, and they are by it empowered, to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and taxation, and in contracting debts, by such municipal corporations. No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner, or for any purpose, to any amount, including existing indebtedness in the aggregate, exceeding five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness. Any county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, incurring any indebtedness as aforesaid, shall, before, or at the time of doing so, provide for the collection of a direct

annual tax sufficient to pay the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal thereof within twenty years from the time of contracting the same.

In 1872, the first appropriation for fish culture in Wisconsin was made by the legislature, subject to the direction of the United States commissioner of fisheries. In 1874, a further sum was appropriated, and the governor of the State authorized to appoint three commissioners, whose duties were, upon receiving any spawn or fish, by or through the United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, to immediately place such spawn in the care of responsible pisciculturists of the State, to be hatched and distributed in the different waters in and surrounding Wisconsin. Two more members have since been added by law to the commission; their labors have been much extended, and liberal appropriations made to further the object they have in view—with flattering prospects of their finally being able to stock the streams and lakes of the State with the best varieties of food fish.

The year 1874, in Wisconsin, was characterized as one of general prosperity among farmers, excepting the growers of wheat. The crop of that cereal was light, and, in places, entirely destroyed by the chinch-bug. As a consequence, considerable depression existed in business in the wheat-growing districts. Trade and commerce continued throughout the year at a low ebb, the direct result of the monetary crisis of 1873.

The legislature commenced its twenty-eighth regular session on the thirteenth of January, 1875, with a republican majority in both houses. F. W. Horn was elected speaker of the assembly. The governor delivered his message in person, on the fourteenth, to the two houses. "Thanking God for all His mercies," are his opening words, "I congratulate you that order and peace reign throughout the length and breadth of our State. Our material prosperity has not fulfilled our anticipations. But let us remember that we bear no burden of financial depression not common to all the States, and that the penalties of folly are the foundation of wisdom." In regard to the "Potter Law," the governor said, "It is not my opinion that this law expressed the best judgment of the legislature which enacted it. While the general principles upon which it is founded command our unqualified approbation, and can never be surrendered, it must be conceded that the law is defective in some of its details. . . . The great object sought to be accomplished by our people," continued the speaker, "is not the management of railroad property by themselves, but to prevent its mismanagement by others." Concerning the charge that Wisconsin was warring upon railways within her limits, the governor added, "She has never proposed such a war. She proposes none now. She asks only honesty, justice and the peace of mutual good will. To all men concerned, her people say in sincerity and in truth that every dollar invested in our State shall be lawfully entitled to its just protection, whencesoever the danger comes. In demanding justice for all, the State will deny justice to none. In forbidding mismanagement, the State will impose no restraints upon any management that is honest and just. In this, the moral and hereditary instincts of our people furnish a stronger bond of good faith than the judgments of courts or the obligations of paper constitutions. Honest capital may be timid and easily frightened; yet it is more certain to seek investment among a people whose laws are at all times a shield for the weak and a reliance for the strong—where the wholesome restraints of judicious legislation are felt alike by the exalted and the humble, the rich and the poor."

The first important business to be transacted by this legislature was the election of a United States senator, as the term for which M. H. Carpenter had been elected would expire on the fourth of March ensuing. Much interest was manifested in the matter, not only in the two houses, but throughout the State. There was an especial reason for this; for, although the then

incumbent was a candidate for re-election, with a republican majority in the legislature, yet it was well known that enough members of that party were pledged, before the commencement of the session, to vote against him, to secure his defeat, should they stand firm to their pledges. The republicans met in caucus and nominated Carpenter for re-election; but the recalcitrant members held themselves aloof. Now, according to usual precedents, a nomination by the dominant party was equivalent to an election; not so, however, in this case, notwithstanding the friends of the nominee felt sanguine of his election in the end. The result of the first ballot, on the twenty-sixth of January, was, in the senate, thirteen for the republican candidate; in the assembly, forty-six votes, an aggregate of only fifty-nine. He lacked four votes in the assembly and an equal number in the senate, of having a majority in each house. On the twenty-seventh, the two houses, in joint convention, having met to compare the record of the voting the day previous, and it appearing that no one person had received a majority of the votes in each house for United States senator, they proceeded to their first joint ballot. The result was, no election. The balloting was continued each day, until the third of February, when, on the eleventh joint trial, Angus Cameron, of LaCrosse, having received sixty-eight votes, to Carpenter's fifty-nine, with five scattering, was declared elected.

As in the previous session so in this,—one of the most absorbing subjects before the legislature was that of railroads; the "Potter Law" receiving a due share of attention in both houses. The result was an amendment in some important particulars without changing the right of State control: rates were modified. The law as amended was more favorable to the railroad companies and was regarded as a compromise. The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 6th of March. This was the shortest session ever held in the State except one of twenty-five years previous.

On the 16th of February, O. W. Wight was appointed by the governor chief geologist of Wisconsin, in place of I. A. Lapham, whose appointment had not been acted upon by the Senate. On the 24th of the same month, J. W. Hoyt was appointed railroad commissioner for three years from the first day of May following, on which day his one-year term in the same office would expire. At the regular Spring election on the 6th of April following, Edward G. Ryan was elected, without opposition, chief justice of the supreme court for the unexpired term of Chief Justice Dixon, ending the first Monday in January, 1876, and for a full term of six years from the last mentioned date; so that his present term of office will expire on the 1st Monday in January, 1882. An act providing for taking the census of Wisconsin on or before the 1st of July, 1875, was passed by the legislature and approved the 4th of March previous. It required an enumeration of all the inhabitants of the State except Indians, who were not entitled to the right of suffrage. The result of this enumeration gave a total population to Wisconsin of one million two hundred and thirty-six thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine.

At the November election, republican and "reform" tickets were in the field for State officers, resulting in the success of the latter, except as to governor. For this office Harrison Ludington was chosen by a majority, according to the State board of canvassers, over William R. Taylor, of eight hundred and forty-one. The rest of the candidates elected were: Charles D. Parker, lieutenant governor; Peter Doyle, secretary of state, Ferdinand Kuehn, treasurer of state, A. Scott Sloan, attorney general; and Edward Searing, superintendent of public instruction. The act abolishing the office of state commissioner of immigration was to take effect "on and after" the close of this administration; so, of course, no person was voted for to fill that position at the Fall election of 1875.

During this administration the principle involved in a long-pending controversy between the State and Minnesota relating to valuable harbor privileges at the head of Lake Superior, was successfully and finally settled in favor of Wisconsin. The influence of the executive was largely

instrumental in initiating a movement which resulted in securing congressional appropriations amounting to \$800,000 to the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement. A change was inaugurated in the whole system of timber agencies over State and railroad lands, by which the duties of agents were localized, and efficiency was so well established that many important trespasses were brought to light from which over \$60,000 in penalties was collected and paid into the Treasury, while as much more was subsequently realized from settlements agreed upon and proceedings instituted. By decisive action on the part of the governor an unsettled printing claim of nearly a hundred thousand dollars was met and defeated in the courts. During this period also appropriations were cut down, and the rate of taxation diminished. Governor Taylor bestowed unremitting personal attention to details of business with a view of promoting the public interests with strict economy, while his countenance and support was extended to all legitimate enterprises. He required the Wisconsin Central railroad company to give substantial assurance that it would construct a branch line from Stevens Point to Portage City as contemplated by congress, before issuing certificates for its land grants.

The closing year of the century of our national existence—1875, was one somewhat discouraging to certain branches of the agricultural interests of Wisconsin. The previous Winter had been an unusually severe one. A greater breadth of corn was planted than in any previous year in the State, but the unusually late season, followed by frosts in August and September, entirely ruined thousands of acres of that staple.

FIFTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.—HARRISON LUDINGTON, GOVERNOR—1876-1877.

The fifteenth administration of Wisconsin commenced at noon on Monday, January 3, 1876, by the inauguration of State officers—Harrison Ludington, as previously stated, having been elected upon the republican ticket, to fill the chief executive office of the State; the others, to the residue of the offices, upon the democratic reform ticket: the governor, like three of his predecessors—Farwell, Bashford, and Randall (first term)—having been chosen by a majority less than one thousand; and, like two of his predecessors—Farwell and Bashford—when all the other State officers differed with him in politics.

The twenty-ninth regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin began on the 12th of January, 1876, at Madison. The republicans were in the majority in both houses. Samuel S. Fifield was elected speaker of the assembly. On the 13th, Governor Ludington delivered in person, to a joint convention of that body, his message, communicating the condition of affairs of the State, and recommending such matters for the consideration of the legislators as were thought expedient: it was brief; its style condensed; its striking peculiarity, a manly frankness. "It is not the part of wisdom," said he, in his concluding remarks, "to disguise the fact that the people of this State, in common with those of all sections of the Union, have suffered some abatement of the prosperity that they have enjoyed in the past." "We have entered," he continued, "upon the centennial of our existence as an independent nation. It is fit that we should renew the spirit in which the Republic had its birth, and our determination that it shall endure to fulfill the great purposes of its existence, and to justify the noble sacrifices of its founders." The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 14th of March, 1876, after a session of sixty-three days. The chief measures of the session were: The amendment of the railroad laws, maintaining salutary restrictions while modifying those features which were crippling and crushing an important interest of the State; and the apportionment of the State into senate and assembly districts. It is a provision of the constitution of the State that the number of the members of the assembly shall never be less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred; and that the senate shall consist of a number not more than one-third nor less than one-fourth of the number of the members of the

assembly. Since the year 1862, the aggregate allotted to both houses had been one hundred and thirty-three, the maximum allowed by the constitution; one hundred in the assembly and thirty-three in the senate. The number of this representation was not diminished by the apportionment of 1876. One of the railroad laws abolished the board of railroad commissioners, conferring its duties upon a railroad commissioner to be appointed by the governor every two years. Under this law, Dana C. Lamb was appointed to that office, on the 10th of March, 1876. On the 2d day of February, previous, George W. Burchard was by the governor appointed state prison director for six years, in place of Joel Rich, whose term of office had expired. On the same day T. C. Chamberlin was appointed chief geologist of Wisconsin in place of O. W. Wight.

The application of Miss Lavinia Goodell, for admission to the bar of Wisconsin, was rejected by the supreme court of the State, at its January term, 1876. "We can not but think," said Chief Justice Ryan, in the decree of refusal, "we can not but think the common law wise in excluding women from the profession of the law." "The profession," he added, "enters largely into the well-being of society, and, to be honorably filled, and safely to society, exacts the devotion of life. The law of nature destines and qualifies the female sex for the bearing and nurture of the children of our race, and for the custody of the homes of the world, and their maintenance in love and honor. And all life-long callings of women inconsistent with these radical and social duties of their sex, as is the profession of the law, are departures from the order of Nature, and, when voluntary, are treason against it." By a law since passed, no person can be denied admission to any court in the State on account of sex; and Miss Goodell has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 13, 1876, a State board of health was established, the appointment of a superintendent of vital statistics, was provided for, and certain duties were assigned to local boards of health. The State board was organized soon after; the governor having previously appointed seven persons as its members. The object of the organization, which is supported by the State, is, to educate the people of Wisconsin into a better knowledge of the nature and causes of disease, and a better knowledge and observance of hygienic laws.

By a law passed in 1868, as amended in 1870 and 1873, the secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general, were constituted a State board of assessment, to meet in the city of Madison, on the third Wednesday in May, 1874, and biennially thereafter, to make an equalized valuation of the property in the State, as a guide to assessment for taxation. In the tables of equalized valuations compiled by this board in 1876, the whole amount of taxable property in Wisconsin, is set down at \$423,590,290; of which sum \$337,273,148, represents real estate and \$86,523,142 personal property.

This being the year for the election of president and vice president of the United States, the two political parties in Wisconsin—republican and democratic—had tickets in the field. At the election on Tuesday, November 7, the republican presidential electors received a majority of the votes cast in the State, securing Wisconsin for Hayes and Wheeler. The eight congressional districts elected the same day their members to the forty-fifth congress, whose terms of office would expire on the 4th of March, 1879. Charles G. Williams was elected in the first district; Lucien B. Caswell, in the second; George C. Hazelton, in the third; William P. Lynde, in the fourth; Edward S. Bragg, in the fifth; Gabriel Bouck, in the sixth; H. L. Humphrey, in the seventh; and Thad. C. Pound, in the eighth district. A majority of the delegation was republican, the representatives from the fourth, fifth and sixth districts only, being democrats.

There was a general and spontaneous exhibition of patriotic impulses throughout the length and breadth of Wisconsin, on the part of both native and foreign-born citizens, at the commencement of the centennial year, and upon the fourth of July. The interest of the people of the State generally, in the Exposition at Philadelphia, was manifested in a somewhat remarkable manner from its inception to its close. By an act of congress, approved March 3, 1871, provision was made for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, by holding in that city, in 1876, an exhibition of arts, manufactures, and the products of the soil and mines of the country. A centennial commission, consisting of one commissioner and one alternate commissioner, from each State and Territory, was authorized to be appointed, to carry out the provisions of the act. David Atwood, as commissioner, and E. D. Holton, as alternate, were commissioned by the president of the United States, from Wisconsin. This commission gradually made progress in preparing for an international exposition. "The commission has been organized," said Governor Washburn, in his message to the legislature in January, 1873, "and has made considerable progress in its work. The occasion will be one to which the American people can not fail to respond in the most enthusiastic manner." The president of the United States, by proclamation, in July, 1873, announced the exhibition and national celebration, and commended them to the people of the Union, and of all nations. "It seems fitting," said Governor Taylor, in his message to the Wisconsin legislature in 1874, "that such a celebration of this important event, should be held, and it is hoped it will be carried out in a manner worthy of a great and enlightened nation." By the close of 1874, a large number of foreign governments had signified their intention to participate in the exhibition.

The legislature of Wisconsin, at its session in 1875, deeming it essential that the State, with its vast resources in agricultural, mineral, lumbering, manufacturing, and other products and industries, should be fully represented at Philadelphia, passed an act which was approved March 3, 1875, to provide for a "Board of State Centennial Managers." Two thousand dollars were appropriated to pay its necessary expenses. The board was to consist of five members to be appointed by the governor; and there were added thereto, as ex-officio members, the United States centennial commissioner and his alternate. The duties of the members were to disseminate information regarding the Exhibition; to secure the co-operation of industrial, scientific, agricultural, and other associations in the State; to appoint co-operative local committees, representing the different industries of the State; to stimulate local action on all measures intended to render the exhibition successful, and a worthy representation of the industries of the country; to encourage the production of articles suitable for the Exhibition; to distribute documents issued by the centennial commission among manufacturers and others in the State; to render assistance in furthering the financial and other interests of the exhibition; to furnish information to the commission on subjects that might be referred to the board; to care for the interests of the State and of its citizens in matters relating to the exhibition; to receive and pronounce upon applications for space; to apportion the space placed at its disposal among the exhibitors from the State; and to supervise such other details relating to the representation of citizens of Wisconsin in the Exhibition, as might from time to time be delegated by the United States centennial commission.

The board was required to meet on the first Wednesday of April, 1875, at the capitol, in Madison, to organize and adopt such by-laws and regulations as might be deemed necessary for the successful prosecution of the work committed to their charge. Governor Taylor appointed Eli Stilson, J. I. Case, J. B. Parkinson, T. C. Pound, and E. A. Calkins, members of the board. Its organization was perfected, at the appointed time, by the election of J. B. Parkinson as president, and W. W. Field, secretary. The ex-officio members of the board, were David Atwood,

United States commissioner, and E. D. Holton, alternate. From this time forward, the board was untiring in its efforts to secure a full and proper representation of the varied interests of Wisconsin in the centennial exhibition of 1876. E. A. Calkins having resigned his position as member of the board, Adolph Meinecke took his place by appointment of the governor July 24, 1875. Governor Ludington, in his message to the legislature in January, 1876, spoke in commendation of the coming exhibition. "The occasion," said he, "will afford an excellent opportunity to display the resources and products of the State, and to attract hither capital and immigration."

Soon after the organization of the United States centennial commission, a national organization of the women of the country was perfected. A lady of Philadelphia was placed at its head; and a presiding officer from each State was appointed. Mrs. A. C. Thorp assumed the duties of chairman for Wisconsin, in March, 1875, appointing assistants in various parts of the State, when active work was commenced. This organization was efficient in Wisconsin in arousing an interest in the general purposes and objects of the exhibition.

By an act of the legislature, approved March 3, 1876, the sum of twenty thousand dollars was appropriated to the use of the board of centennial managers, for the purpose of arranging for, and making a proper exhibition of, the products, resources, and advantages of the State at the exposition. The treasurer of Wisconsin was, by this act, made an ex-officio member of the board. By this and previous action of the legislature—by efforts put forth by the board of managers—by individual enterprise—by the untiring labors of the "Women's Centennial Executive Committee," to whom, by an act of the legislature, approved the 4th of March, 1875, one thousand dollars were appropriated—Wisconsin was enabled to take a proud and honorable position in the Centennial Exposition—a gratification not only to the thousands of her citizens who visited Philadelphia during its continuance, but to the people generally, throughout the State.

In Wisconsin, throughout the centennial year, those engaged in the various branches of agriculture and other useful avocations, were reasonably prosperous. The crop of wheat and oats was a light yield, and of poor quality; but the corn crop was the largest ever before raised in the State, and of superior quality. The dairy and hog product was large, and commanded remunerative prices. Fruits were unusually plenty. Trade and business enterprises, however, generally remained depressed.

By section five of article seven of the constitution of Wisconsin, the counties of the State were apportioned into five judicial circuits: the county of Richland being attached to Iowa, Chippewa to Crawford, and La Pointe to St. Croix. In 1850, the fifth circuit was divided, and a sixth circuit formed. In 1864, Crawford and Richland were made part of the fifth circuit. By an act which took effect in 1854, a seventh circuit was formed. On the first day of January, 1855, the sixth circuit was divided, and an eighth and ninth circuit formed, the county of Columbia being made a part of the last mentioned one. In the same year was also formed a tenth circuit; and, in 1858, Winnebago county was attached to it; but, in 1870, that county was attached to the third circuit. In 1858, Kewaunee county was attached to the fourth circuit. An eleventh circuit was formed in 1864, from which, in 1865, Dallas county was detached, and made part of the eighth. By an act which took effect on the first day of January, 1871, the twelfth circuit was formed. In 1876, a thirteenth circuit was "constituted and re-organized."

At that time, the whole sixty counties of the State stood apportioned in the thirteen judicial circuits as follows: First circuit, Walworth, Racine, and Kenosha; second circuit, Milwaukee, and Waukesha, third circuit, Green Lake, Dodge, Washington, Ozaukee, and Winnebago; fourth circuit, Sheboygan, Calumet, Kewaunee, Fond du Lac, and Manitowoc; fifth circuit,

Grant, Iowa, La Fayette, Richland, and Crawford; sixth circuit, Clark, Jackson, Monroe, La Crosse, and Vernon; seventh circuit, Portage, Marathon, Waupaca, Wood, Waushara, Lincoln, and Taylor; eighth circuit, Dunn, Pepin, Pierce, and St. Croix; ninth circuit, Adams, Columbia, Dane, Juneau, Sauk and Marquette; tenth circuit, Outagamie, Oconto, Shawano, Door, and Brown; eleventh circuit, Ashland, Barron, Bayfield, Burnett, Chippewa, Douglas, and Polk; twelfth circuit, Rock, Green, and Jefferson; and the thirteenth circuit, Buffalo, Eau Claire, and Trempeleau, Marinette and New are now in the tenth; Price is in the seventh circuit.

The thirtieth regular session of the legislature of Wisconsin commenced, pursuant to law, on the 10th of January, 1877. The republicans had working majorities in both houses. J. B. Cassoday was elected Speaker of the Assembly. Governor Ludington delivered his message to the joint convention of the legislature the following day. "We should not seek," said he, in his concluding remarks, "to conceal from ourselves the fact that the prosperity which our people have enjoyed for a number of years past, has suffered some interruption. Agriculture has rendered less return; labor in all departments has been less productive, and trade has consequently been less active, and has realized a reduced percentage of profit." "These adverse circumstances," continued the governor, "will not be wholly a misfortune if we heed the lesson that they convey. This lesson is the necessity of strict economy in public and private affairs. We have been living upon a false basis; and the time has now come when we must return to a solid foundation." The legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 8th of March, after a session of fifty-eight days, passing three hundred and one acts—one hundred and thirteen less than at the session of 1876. The most important of these, as claimed by the dominant party which passed it, is one for the maintenance of the purity of the ballot box, known as the "Registry Law." On the 3d day of April, at the regular Spring election, William P. Lyon was re-elected, without opposition, an associate justice of the supreme court for six years from the first Monday in January, 1878, his term of office expiring on the first Monday of January, 1884.

Under a law of 1876, to provide for the revision of the statutes of the State, the justices of the supreme court were authorized to appoint three revisors. The persons receiving the appointment were David Taylor, William F. Vilas and J. P. C. Cottrill. By an amendatory law of 1877, for the purpose of having the revision completed for the session of 1878, the justices of the supreme court were authorized to appoint two additional revisors, and assign them special duties on the commission. H. S. Orton was appointed to revise the criminal law and proceedings, and J. H. Carpenter to revise the probate laws.

Governor Ludington declined being a candidate for renomination. His administration was characterized as one of practical efficiency. As the chief executive officer of Wisconsin, he kept in view the best interests of the State. In matters coming under his control, a rigid system of economy prevailed.

There were three tickets in the field presented to the electors of Wisconsin for their suffrages at the general election held on the sixth of November, 1877: republican, democratic, and the "greenback" ticket. The republicans were successful, electing William E. Smith, governor; James M. Bingham, lieutenant governor; Hans B. Warner, secretary of state; Richard Guenther, treasurer; Alexander Wilson, attorney general; and William C. Whitford, state superintendent of public instruction. At the same election two amendments to the constitution of the State were voted upon and both adopted. The first one amends section four of article seven; so that, hereafter, "the supreme court shall consist of one chief justice and four associate justices, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State. The legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, provide by law for the election of two associate justices of said court, to hold their offices respectively for terms ending two and four years, respectively after the

end of the term of the justice of the said court then last to expire. And thereafter the chief justices and associate justices of said court shall be elected and hold their offices respectively for the term of ten years." The second one amends section two of article eight; so that, hereafter, "no money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. No appropriation shall be made for the payment of any claim against the State, except claims of the United States, and judgments, unless filed within six years after the claim accrued."

The year 1877, in Wisconsin, was notable for excellent crops. A depression in monetary matters continued, it is true, but not without a reasonable prospect of a change for the better within the near future.

SIXTEENTH ADMINISTRATION.—WILLIAM E. SMITH, GOVERNOR—1878—1879.

At noon, on Monday, January 7, 1878, began the sixteenth administration of Wisconsin, by the inauguration of the State officers elect. On the 9th of the same month, commenced the thirty-first regular session of the Legislature. A. R. Barrows was elected Speaker of the Assembly. On the day following, Governor Smith delivered his message—a calm, business-like document—to the Legislature. Both Houses adjourned *sine die* on the 21st of March following. On the 1st day of April, Harlow S. Orton and David Taylor were elected Associate Justices of the Supreme Court; the term of the first named to expire on the first Monday of January, 1888; that of the last mentioned, on the first Monday of January, 1886. In obedience to a proclamation of the Governor, the Legislature convened on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1878, in extra session, to revise the statutes, A. R. Barrows was elected Speaker of the Assembly. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 7th of the same month. In November following, the members chosen to the Forty-sixth Congress were C. G. Williams, in the First District; L. B. Caswell, in the Second; George C. Hazelton, in the Third; P. V. Denster, in the Fourth; E. S. Bragg, in the Fifth; Gabriel Bouck, in the Sixth; H. L. Humphrey, in the Seventh; and T. C. Pound, in the Eighth. The thirty-second regular session of the Legislature commenced on the 8th day of January, 1879. D. M. Kelly was elected Speaker of the Assembly; the next day, the message of the Governor—a brief, but able State paper—was delivered to both Houses. On the 21st, Matthew H. Carpenter was elected United States Senator for six years, from the 4th of March thereafter, in place of Timothy O. Howe. The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 5th of March, 1879. On the 1st day of April following, Orsamus Cole was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, for a term of ten years.

Wisconsin has many attractive features. It is a healthy, fertile, well-watered and well-wooded State. Every where within its borders the rights of each citizen are held sacred. Intelligence and education are prominent characteristics of its people. All the necessities and many of the comforts and luxuries of life are easily to be obtained. Agriculture, the chief source of wealth to so many nations, is here conducted with profit and success. Generally speaking, the farmer owns the land he cultivates. Here, the laboring man, if honest and industrious, is most certain to secure a competence for himself and family. Few States have made more ample provisions for the unfortunate—the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the insane—than has Wisconsin. Nor has she been less interested in her reformatory and penal institutions. In her educational facilities, she already rivals the most advanced of her sister States. Her markets are easily reached by railways and water-navigation, so that the products of the country find ready sale. Her commerce is extensive; her manufactures remunerative; her natural resources great and manifold. In morality and religion, her standard is high. Her laws are lenient, but not lax, securing the greatest good to those who are disposed to live up to their requirements. Wisconsin has, in fact, all the essential elements of prosperity and good government. Exalted and noble, therefore, must be her future career.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

By T. C. CHAMBERLIN, A. M., STATE GEOLOGIST.

The surface features of Wisconsin are simple and symmetrical in character, and present a configuration intermediate between the mountainous, on the one hand, and a monotonous level, on the other. The highest summits within the state rise a little more than 1,200 feet above its lowest surfaces. A few exceptional peaks rise from 400 to 600 feet above their bases, but abrupt elevations of more than 200 or 300 feet are not common. Viewed as a whole, the state may be regarded as occupying a swell of land lying between three notable depressions; Lake Michigan on the east, about 578 feet above the mean tide of the ocean, Lake Superior on the north, about 600 feet above the sea, and the valley of the Mississippi river, whose elevation at the Illinois state line is slightly below that of Lake Michigan. From these depressions the surface slopes upward to the summit altitudes of the state. But the rate of ascent is unequal. From Lake Michigan the surface rises by a long, gentle acclivity westward and northward. A similar slope ascends from the Mississippi valley to meet this, and their junction forms a north and south arch extending nearly the entire length of the state. From Lake Superior the surface ascends rapidly to the watershed, which it reaches within about thirty miles of the lake.

If we include the contiguous portion of the upper peninsula of Michigan, the whole elevation may be looked upon as a very low, rude, three-sided pyramid, with rounded angles. The apex is near the Michigan line, between the headwaters of the Montreal and Brule rivers. The northern side is short and abrupt. The southeastward and southwestward sides are long, and decline gently. The base of this pyramid may be considered as, in round numbers, 600 feet above the sea, and its extreme apex 1,800 feet.

Under the waters of Lake Michigan the surface of the land passes below the sea level before the limits of the state are reached. Under Lake Superior the land-surface descends to even greater depths, but probably not within the boundaries of the state. The regularity of the southward slopes is interrupted in a very interesting way by a remarkable diagonal valley occupied by Green bay and the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. This is a great groove, traversing the state obliquely, and cutting down the central elevation half its height. A line passing across the surface, from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, at any other point, would arch upward from about 400 to 1,000 feet, according to the location, while along the trough of this valley it would reach an elevation barely exceeding 200 feet. On the northwest side of this trough, in general, the surface rises somewhat gradually, giving at most points much amplitude to the valley, but on the opposite side, the slope ascends rapidly to a well marked watershed that stretches across the state parallel to the valley. At Lake Winnebago, this diagonal valley is connected with a scarcely less notable one, occupied by the Rock river. Geologically, this Green-bay-Rock-

river valley is even more noticeable, since it lies along the trend of the underlying strata, and was in large measure plowed out of a soft stratum by glacial action. Where it crosses the watershed, near Horicon marsh, it presents the same general features that are seen at other points, and in an almost equally conspicuous degree. Except in the southern part of the state, this valley is confined on the east by an abrupt ascent, and, at many points, by a precipitous, rocky acclivity, known as "The Ledge"—which is the projecting edge of the strata of the Niagara limestone. On the watershed referred to—between the St. Lawrence and Mississippi basins—this ledge is as conspicuous and continuous as at other points, so that we have here again the phenomenon of a valley formed by excavation, running up over an elevation of 300 feet, and connecting two great systems of drainage.

On the east side of this valley, as already indicated, there is a sharp ascent of 200 feet, on an average, from the crest of which the surface slopes gently down to Lake Michigan. The uniformity of this slope is broken by an extended line of drift hills, lying obliquely along it and extending from Kewaunee county southward to the Illinois line and known as the Kettle range. A less conspicuous range of similar character branches off from this in the northwest corner of Walworth county and passes across the Rock river valley, where it curves northward, passing west of Madison, crossing the great bend in the Wisconsin river, and bearing northeastward into Oconto county, where it swings round to the westward and crosses the northern part of the state. As a general topographical feature it is not conspicuous and is rather to be conceived as a peculiar chain of drift hills winding over the surface of the state, merely interrupting in some degree the regularity of its slopes. There will be occasion to return to this feature in our discussion of the drift. It will be observed that the southeastward slope is interrupted by valleys running *across* it, rudely parallel to Lake Michigan, and directing its drainage northward and southward, instead of directing it down the slope into the lake.

The Mississippi slope presents several conspicuous ridges and valleys, but their trend is *toward* the great river, and they are all due, essentially, to the erosion of the streams that channel the slope. One of these ridges constitutes the divide south of the Wisconsin river, already referred to. Another of these, conspicuous by reason of its narrowness and sharpness, lies between the Kickapoo and the Mississippi, and extends through Crawford, Vernon and Monroe counties. Still another is formed by the quartzite ranges of Sauk county and others of less prominence give a highly diversified character to the slope.

Scattered over the surface of the state are prominent hills, some swelling upward into rounded domes, some rising symmetrically into conical peaks, some ascending precipitously into castellated towers, and some reaching prominence without regard to beauty of form or convenience of description. A part of these hills were formed by the removal by erosion of the surrounding strata, and a part by the heaping up of drift material by the glacial forces. In the former case, they are composed of rock; in the latter, of clay, sand, gravel and bowlders. The two forms are often combined. The highest peak in the southwestern part of the state is the West Blue mound, which is 1,151 feet above Lake Michigan; in the eastern part, Lapham's peak, 824 feet, and in the central part, Rib hill, 1263 feet. The crest of Penokee range in the northern part of the state rises 1,000 feet, and upwards, above Lake Michigan.

The drainage systems correspond in general to these topographical features, though several minor eccentricities are to be observed. The streams of the Lake Superior system plunge rapidly down their steep slopes, forming numerous falls, some of them possessing great beauty, prominent among which are those of the Montreal river. On the southern slope, the rivers, in the upper portion of their courses, likewise descend rapidly, though less so, producing a succession of rapids and cascades, and an occasional cataract. In the lower part of their courses, the

descent becomes much more gentle and many of them are navigable to a greater or less extent. The rivers west of the Wisconsin pursue an essentially direct course to the Mississippi, attended of course with minor flexures. The Wisconsin river lies, for the greater part of its course, upon the north and south arch of the state, but on encountering the diagonal valley above mentioned it turns southwestward to the "Father of Waters." The streams east of the Wisconsin flow southerly and southeasterly until they likewise encounter this valley when they turn in the opposite direction and discharge northeasterly into Lake Michigan, through Green bay. Between the Green-bay-Rock-river valley and Lake Michigan, the drainage is again in the normal southeasterly direction. In the southern part of the state, the rivers flow in a general southerly direction, but, beyond the state, turn westward toward the Mississippi.

If the courses of the streams be studied in detail, many exceedingly interesting and instructive features will be observed, due chiefly to peculiarities of geological structure, some of which will be apparent by inspecting the accompanying geological map. Our space, however, forbids our entering upon the subject here.

The position of the watershed between the great basins of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence is somewhat peculiar. On the Illinois line, it lies only three and one half miles from Lake Michigan and about 160 feet above its surface. As traced northward from this point, it retires from the lake and ascends in elevation till it approaches the vicinity of Lake Winnebago, when it recurves upon itself and descends to the portage between the Fox and the Wisconsin rivers, whence it pursues a northerly course to the heights of Michigan, when it turns westward and passes in an undulating course across the northern part of the state. It will be observed that much the greater area of the state is drained by the Mississippi system.

The relationship which the drainage channels have been observed to sustain to the topographical features is partly that of cause and partly that of effect. The general arching of the surface, giving rise to the main slopes, is due to deep-seated geological causes that produce an upward swelling of the center of the state. This determined the general drainage systems. On the other hand, the streams, acting upon strata of varying hardness, and presenting different attitudes, wore away the surface unequally and cut for themselves anomalous channels, leaving corresponding divides between, which gave origin to the minor irregularities that diversify the surface. In addition to this, the glacier—that great ice stream, the father of the drift—planed and plowed the surface and heaped up its *debris* upon it, modifying both the surface and drainage features. Looked at from a causal standpoint, we see the results of internal forces elevating, and external agencies cutting down, or, in a word, the face of the state is the growth of geologic ages furrowed by the teardrops of the skies.

GEOLOGICAL HISTORY OF WISCONSIN.

In harmony with the historical character of this atlas, it may be most acceptable to weave our brief sketch of the geological structure of the state into the form of a narrative of its growth.

THE ARCHÆAN AGE.

LAURENTIAN PERIOD.

The physical history of Wisconsin can be traced back with certainty to a state of complete submergence beneath the waters of the ancient ocean, by which the material of our oldest and deepest strata were deposited. Let an extensive but shallow sea, covering the whole of the present territory of the state, be pictured to the mind, and let it be imagined to be depositing

mud and sand, as at the present day, and we have before us the first authentic stage of the history under consideration. Back of that, the history is lost in the mists of geologic antiquity. The thickness of the sediments that accumulated in that early period was immense, being measured by thousands of feet. These sediments occupied of course an essentially horizontal position, and were, doubtless, in a large degree hardened into beds of impure sandstone, shale, and other sedimentary rock. But in the progress of time an enormous pressure, attended by heat, was brought to bear upon them laterally, or edgewise, by which they were folded and crumpled, and forced up out of the water, giving rise to an island, the nucleus of Wisconsin. The force which produced this upheaval is believed to have arisen from the cooling and consequent contraction of the globe. The foldings may be imaged as the wrinkles of a shrinking earth. But the contortion of the beds was a scarcely more wonderful result than the change in the character of the rock which seems to have taken place simultaneously with the folding, indeed, as the result of the heat and pressure attending it. The sediments, that seem to have previously taken the form of impure sandstone and shale for the most part, underwent a change, in which re-arrangement and crystalization of the ingredients played a conspicuous part. By this metamorphism, granite, gneiss, mica schist, syenite, hornblende rocks, chloritic schists and other crystalline rocks were formed. These constitute the Laurentian formation and belong to the most ancient period yet distinctly recognized in geology, although there were undoubtedly more ancient rocks. They are therefore very fittingly termed Archaean—ancient—rocks (formerly Azoic.) No remains of life have been found in this formation in Wisconsin, but from the nature of rocks elsewhere, believed to be of the same age, it is probable that the lowest forms of life existed at this time. It is not strange that the great changes through which the rocks have passed should have so nearly obliterated all traces of them. The original extent of this Laurentian island can not now be accurately ascertained, but it will be sufficiently near the truth for our present purposes to consider the formation as it is now exposed, and as it is represented on the maps of the geological survey, as showing approximately the original extent. This will make it include a large area in the north-central portion of the state and a portion of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. All the rest of the state was beneath the ocean, and the same may be said of the greater portion of the United States. The height of this island was doubtless considerable, as it has since been very much cut down by denuding agencies. The strata, as now exposed, mostly stand in highly inclined attitudes and present their worn edges to view. The tops of the folds, of which they are the remnants, seem to have been cut away, and we have the nearly vertical sides remaining.

HURONIAN PERIOD.

As soon as the Laurentian island had been elevated, the waves of the almost shoreless ocean began to beat against it, the elements to disintegrate it, and the rains of the then tropical climate to wash it; and the sand, clay and other *débris*, thus formed, were deposited beneath the waters around its base, giving rise to a new sedimentary formation. There is no evidence that there was any vegetation on the island: the air and water were, doubtless, heavily charged with carbonic acid, an efficient agent of disintegration: the climate was warm and doubtless very moist—circumstances which combined to hasten the erosion of the island and increase the deposition in the surrounding sea. In addition to these agencies, we judge from the large amount of carbonaceous matter contained in some of the beds, that there must have been an abundance of marine vegetation, and, from the limestone beds that accumulated, it is probable that there was marine animal life also, since in later ages that was the chief source of limestone strata. The joint accumulations from these several sources gave rise to a series of shales, sandstones and limestones, whose combined thickness was several thousand feet.

At length the process of upheaval and metamorphism that closed the Laurentian period was repeated, and these sandstones became quartzites; the limestones were crystalized, the shales were changed to slates or schists, and intermediate grades of sediments became diorites, quartz-porphyrries and other forms of crystalline rocks. The carbonaceous matter was changed in part to graphite. There were also associated with these deposits extensive beds of iron ore, which we now find chiefly in the form of magnetite, hematite and specular ore. These constitute the Huronian rocks. From the amount of iron ore they contain, they are also fittingly termed the iron-bearing series. As in the preceding case, the strata were contorted, flexed and folded, and the whole island was further elevated, carrying with it these circumjacent strata, by which its extent was much enlarged. The area of the island after receiving this increment was considerably greater than the surface represented as Laurentian and Huronian on the accompanying map, since it was subsequently covered to a considerable extent by later formations. Penokee range, in Ashland county, is the most conspicuous development of the Huronian rocks in the state. The upturned edge of the formation forms a bold rampart, extending across the country for sixty miles, making the nearest approach to a mountain range to be found within the state. A belt of magnetic schist may be traced nearly its entire length. In the northern part of Oconto county there is also an important development of this formation, being an extension of the Menomonee iron-bearing series. A third area is found in Barron county, which includes deposits of pipestone. In the south central part of the state there are a considerable number of small areas and isolated outliers of quartzite and quartz-porphyry, that, without much doubt, belong to this series. The most conspicuous of these are the Baraboo quartzite ranges, in Sauk and Columbia counties, and from thence a chain of detached outliers extends northeasterly through several counties. The most southerly exposure of the formation is near Lake Mills, in Jefferson county.

THE COPPER-BEARING SERIES.

Previous to the upheaval of the Huronian strata, there occurred in the Lake Superior region events of peculiar and striking interest. If we may not speak with absolute assurance, we may at least say with reasonable probability, that the crust of the earth was fissured in that region, and that there issued from beneath an immense mass of molten rock, that spread itself over an area of more than three hundred miles in length and one hundred miles in width. The action was not confined to a single overflow, but eruption followed eruption, sometimes apparently in quick succession, sometimes evidently at long intervals. Each outpouring, when solidified, formed a stratum of trap rock, and where these followed each other without any intervening deposit, a series of trappean beds were formed. In some cases, however, an interval occurred, during which the waves, acting upon the rock previously formed, produced a bed of sand, gravel and clay, which afterward solidified into sandstone, conglomerate and shale. The history of these beds is lithographed on their surface in beautiful ripple-marks and other evidences of wave-action. After the cessation of the igneous eruptions, there accumulated a vast thickness of sandstone, shale and conglomerate, so that the whole series is literally miles in thickness.

The eruptive portions have been spoken of as traps, for convenience; but they do not now possess the usual characteristics of igneous rocks, and appear to have undergone a chemical metamorphism by which the mineral ingredients have been changed, the leading ones now being an iron chlorite and a feldspar, with which are associated, as accessory minerals, quartz, epidote, prenite, calcite, laumontite, analcite, datolite, magnetite, native copper and silver, and, more rarely, other minerals. The rock, as a whole, is now known as a melaphyr. The upper portion of each bed is usually characterized by almond-sized cells filled with the minerals above mentioned, giving to the rock an amygdaloidal nature. The native copper was not injected in a

molten state, as has very generally been supposed, but was deposited by chemical means after the beds were formed and after a portion of the chemical change of the minerals above mentioned had been accomplished. The same is true of the silver. The copper occurs in all the different forms of rock—the melaphyrs, amygdaloids, sandstones, shales and conglomerates, but most abundantly in the amygdaloids and certain conglomerates.

This series extends across the northern portion of the state, occupying portions of Ashland, Bayfield, Douglas, Burnett and Polk counties. When the Huronian rocks were elevated, they carried these up with them, and they partook of the folding in some measure. The copper-bearing range of Keweenaw Point, Michigan, extends southwestward through Ashland, Burnett and Polk counties, and throughout this whole extent the beds dip north-northwesterly toward Lake Superior, at a high angle; but in Douglas and Bayfield counties there is a parallel range in which the beds incline in the opposite direction, and undoubtedly form the opposite side of a trough formed by a downward flexure of the strata.

PALEOZOIC TIME—SILURIAN AGE.

POTSDAM SANDSTONE.

After the great Archæan upheaval, there followed a long period, concerning which very little is known—a “lost interval” in geological history. It is only certain that immense erosion of the Archæan strata took place, and that in time the sea advanced upon the island, eroding its strata and redepositing the wash and wear beneath its surface. The more resisting beds withstood this advance, and formed reefs and rocky islands off the ancient shore, about whose bases the sands and sediments accumulated, as they did over the bottom of the surrounding ocean. The breakers, dashing against the rocky cliffs, threw down masses of rock, which imbedded themselves in the sands, or were rolled and rounded on the beach, and at length were buried, in either case, to tell their own history, when they should be again disclosed by the ceaseless gnawings of the very elements that had buried them. In addition to the accumulations of wash and wear that have previously been the main agents of rock-formations, abundant life now swarms in the ocean, and the sands become the great cemetery of its dead. Though the contribution of each little being was small, the myriad millions that the waters brought forth, yielded by their remains, a large contribution to the accumulating sediments. Among plants, there were sea-weeds, and among animals, protozoans, radiates, mollusks and articulates, all the sub-kingdoms except the vertebrates. Among these, the most remarkable, both in nature and number, were the trilobites, who have left their casts in countless multitudes in certain localities. The result of the action of these several agencies was the formation of extensive beds of sandstone, with interstratified layers of limestone and shale. These surrounded the Archæan nucleus on all sides, and reposed on its flanks. On the Lake Superior margin, the sea acted mainly upon the copper and iron-bearing series, which are highly ferruginous, and the result was the red Lake Superior sandstone. On the opposite side of the island, the wave-action was mainly upon quartzites, porphyries and granites, and resulted in light-colored sandstones. The former is confined to the immediate vicinity of Lake Superior; the latter occupies a broad, irregular belt bordering the Archæan area on the south, and, being widest in the central part of the state, is often likened to a rude crescent. The form and position of the area will be best apprehended by referring to the accompanying map. It will be understood from the foregoing description, that the strata of this formation lie in a nearly horizontal position, and repose unconformably upon the worn surface of the crystalline rocks. The close of this period was not marked by any great upheaval; there

was no crumpling or metamorphism of the strata, and they have remained to the present day very much as they were originally deposited, save a slight arching upward in the central portion of the state. The beds have been somewhat compacted by the pressure of superincumbent strata and solidified by the cementing action of calcareous and ferruginous waters, and by their own coherence, but the original character of the formation, as a great sand-bed, has not been obliterated. It still bears the ripple-marks, cross-lamination, worm-burrows, and similar markings that characterize a sandy beach. Its thickness is very irregular, owing to the unevenness of its Archæan bottom, and may be said to range from 1,000 feet downward. The strata slope gently away from the Archæan core of the state and underlie all the later formations, and may be reached at any point in southern Wisconsin by penetrating to a sufficient depth, which can be calculated with an approximate correctness. As it is a water-bearing formation, and the source of fine Artesian wells, this is a fact of much importance. The interbedded layers of limestone and shale, by supplying impervious strata, very much enhance its value as a source of fountains.

LOWER MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

During the previous period, the accumulation of sandstone gave place for a time to the formation of limestone, and afterward the deposit of sandstone was resumed. At its close, without any very marked disturbance of existing conditions, the formation of limestone was resumed, and progressed with little interruption till a thickness ranging from 50 to 250 feet was attained. This variation is due mainly to irregularities of the upper surface of the formation, which is undulating, and in some localities, may appropriately be termed billowy, the surface rising and falling 100 feet, in some cases, within a short distance. This, and the preceding similar deposit, have been spoken of as limestones simply, but they are really dolomites, or magnesian limestones, since they contain a large proportion of carbonate of magnesia. This rock also contains a notable quantity of silica, which occurs disseminated through the mass of the rock; or, variously, as nodules or masses of chert; as crystals of quartz, filling or lining drusy cavities, forming beautiful miniature grottos; as the nucleus of oölitic concretions, or as sand. Some argillaceous matter also enters into its composition, and small quantities of the ores of iron, lead and copper, are sometimes found, but they give little promise of value. The evidences of life are very scanty. Some sea-weeds, a few mollusks, and an occasional indication of other forms of life embrace the known list, except at a few favored localities where a somewhat ampler fauna is found. But it is not, therefore, safe to assume the absence of life in the depositing seas, for it is certain that most limestone has originated from the remains of animals and plants that secrete calcareous material, and it is most consistent to believe that such was the case in the present instance, and that the distinct traces of life were mostly obliterated. This formation occupies an irregular belt skirting the Potsdam area. It was, doubtless, originally a somewhat uniform band swinging around the nucleus of the state already formed, but it has since been eroded by streams to its present jagged outline.

ST. PETER'S SANDSTONE.

At the close of this limestone-making period, there appears to have been an interval of which we have no record, and the next chapter of the history introduces us to another era of sand accumulation. The work began by the leveling up of the inequalities of the surface of the Lower Magnesian limestone, and it ceased before that was entirely accomplished in all parts of the State, for a few prominences were left projecting through the sand deposits. The material laid down consisted of a silicious sand, of uniform, well-rounded—doubtless well-rolled—grains. This was evidently deposited horizontally upon the uneven limestone surface, and so rests in a sense

unconformably upon it. Where the sandstone abuts against the sides of the limestone prominences, it is mingled with material derived by wave action from them, which tells the story of its formation. But aside from these and other exceptional impurities, the formation is a very pure sandstone, and is used for glass manufacture. At most points, the sandstone has never become firmly cemented and readily crumbles, so that it is used for mortar, the simple handling with pick and shovel being sufficient to reduce it to a sand. Owing to the unevenness of its bottom, it varies greatly in thickness, the greatest yet observed being 212 feet, but the average is less than 100 feet. Until recently, no organic remains had ever been found in it, and the traces now collected are very meager indeed, but they are sufficient to show the existence of marine life, and demonstrate that it is an oceanic deposit. The rarity of fossils is to be attributed to the porous nature of the rock, which is unfavorable to their preservation. This porosity, however, subserves a very useful purpose, as it renders this pre-eminently a water-bearing horizon, and supplies some of the finest Artesian fountains in the state, and is competent to furnish many more. It occupies but a narrow area at the surface, fringing that of the Lower Magnesian limestone on the south. See map.

TRENTON LIMESTONE.

A slight change in the oceanic conditions caused a return to limestone formation, accompanied with the deposit of considerable clayey material, which formed shale. The origin of the limestone is made evident by a close examination of it, which shows it to be full of fragments of shells, corals, and other organic remains, or the impressions they have left. Countless numbers of the lower forms of life flourished in the seas, and left their remains to be comminuted and consolidated into limestone. A part of the time, the accumulation of clayey matter predominated, and so layers of shale alternate with the limestone beds, and shaly leaves and partings occur in the limestone layers. Unlike the calcareous strata above and below, a portion of these are true limestone, containing but a very small proportion of magnesia. A sufficient amount of carbonaceous matter is present in some layers to cause them to burn readily. This formation is quite highly metalliferous in certain portions of the lead region, containing zinc especially, and considerable lead, with less quantities of other metals. The formation abounds in fossils, many of them well preserved, and, from their great antiquity, they possess uncommon interest. All the animal sub-kingdoms, except vertebrates, are represented. The surface area of this rock borders the St. Peter's sandstone, but, to avoid too great complexity on the map, it is not distinguished from the next formation to which it is closely allied. Its thickness reaches 120 feet.

THE GALENA LIMESTONE.

With scarcely a change of oceanic conditions, limestone deposit continued, so that we find reposing upon the surface of the Trenton limestone, 250 feet, or less, of a light gray or buff colored highly magnesian limestone, occurring in heavy beds, and having a sub-crystalline structure. In the southern portion of the state, it contains but little shaly matter, but in the northeastern part, it is modified by the addition of argillaceous layers and leaves, and presents a bluish or greenish-gray aspect. It receives its name from the sulphide of lead,—galena, of which it contains large quantities, in the southwestern part of the state. Zinc ore is also abundant, and these minerals give to this and the underlying formation great importance in that region. Elsewhere, although these ores are present in small quantities, they have not developed economic importance. This limestone, it will be observed by consulting the map, occupies a large area in the southwestern part of the state, and a broad north and south belt in east-central Wisconsin. It will be seen that our island is growing apace by concentric additions, and that, as the several formations sweep around the central nucleus of Archæan rocks, they swing off into adjoining states, whose formation was somewhat more tardy than that of Wisconsin.

CINCINNATI SHALES.

A change ensued upon the formation of the Galena limestone, by virtue of which there followed the deposition of large quantities of clay, accompanied by some calcareous material, the whole reaching at some points a thickness of more than 200 feet. The sediment has never become more than partially indurated, and a portion of it is now only a bed of compact clay. Other portions hardened to shale or limestone according to the material. The shales are of various gray, green, blue, purple and other hues, so that where vertical cliffs are exposed, as along Green bay, a beautiful appearance is presented. As a whole, this is a very soft formation, and hence easily eroded. Owing to this fact, along the east side of the Green-bay-Rock-river valley, it has been extensively carried away, leaving the hard overlying Niagara limestone projecting in the bold cliffs known as "The Ledge." The prominence of the mounds in the southwestern part of the state are due to a like cause. Certain portions of this formation abound in astonishing numbers of well preserved fossils, among which corals, bryozoans, and brachiopods, predominate, the first named being especially abundant. A little intelligent attention to these might have saved a considerable waste of time and means in an idle search for coal, to which a slight resemblance to some of the shales of the coal measures has led. This formation underlies the mounds of the lead region, and forms a narrow belt on the eastern margin of the Green-bay-Rock-river valley. This was the closing period of the Lower Silurian Age.

CLINTON IRON ORE.

On the surface of the shales just described, there were accumulated, here and there, beds of peculiar lenticular iron ore. It is probable that it was deposited in detached basins, but the evidence of this is not conclusive. In our own state, this is chiefly known as Iron Ridge ore, from the remarkable development it attains at that point. It is made up of little concretions, which from their size and color are fancied to resemble flax seed, and hence the name "seed ore," or the roe of fish, and hence oölitic ore. "Shot ore" is also a common term. This is a soft ore occurring in regular horizontal beds which are quarried with more ease than ordinary limestone. This deposit attains, at Iron Ridge, the unusual thickness of twenty-five feet, and affords a readily accessible supply of ore, adequate to all demands for a long time to come. Similar, but much less extensive beds, occur at Hartford, and near Depere, besides some feeble deposits elsewhere. Large quantities of ore from Iron Ridge have been shipped to various points in this and neighboring States for reduction, in addition to that smelted in the vicinity of the mines.

NIAGARA LIMESTONE.

Following the period of iron deposit, there ensued the greatest limestone-forming era in the history of Wisconsin. During its progress a series of beds, summing up, at their points of greatest thickness, scarcely less than eight hundred feet, were laid down. The process of formation was essentially that already described, the accumulation of the calcareous secretions of marine life. Toward the close of the period, reefs appeared, that closely resemble the coral reefs of the present seas, and doubtless have a similar history. Corals form a very prominent element in the life of this period, and with them were associated great numbers of mollusks, one of which (*Pentamerus oblongus*) sometimes occurs in beds not unlike certain bivalves of to-day, and may be said to have been the oyster of the Silurian seas. At certain points, those wonderful animals, the stone lilies (*Crinoids*), grew in remarkable abundance, mounted on stems like a plant, yet true animals. Those unique crustaceans, the trilobites, were conspicuous in numbers and variety, while the gigantic cephalopods held sway over the life of the seas. In the vicinity of the reefs,

there seem to have been extensive calcareous sand flats and areas over which fine calcareous mud settled, the former resulting in a pure granular dolomite, the latter in a compact close-textured stone. The rock of the reefs is of very irregular structure. Of other portions of the formation, some are coarse heavy beds, some fine, even-bedded, close-grained layers, and some, again, irregular, impure and cherty. All are highly magnesian, and some are among the purest dolomites known. The Niagara limestone occupies a broad belt lying adjacent to Lake Michigan.

LOWER HELDERBERG LIMESTONE.

On Mud creek, near Milwaukee, there is found a thin-bedded slaty limestone, that is believed to represent this period. It has neglected, however, to leave us an unequivocal record of its history, as fossils are extremely rare, and its stratigraphical relations and lithographical character are capable of more than one interpretation. Near the village of Waubesa in Ozaukee county, there is a similar formation, somewhat more fossiliferous, that seems to represent the same period. The area which these occupy is very small and they play a most insignificant part in the geology of the state. They close the record of the Silurian age in Wisconsin. During its progress the land had been gradually emerging from the ocean and increasing its amplitude by concentric belts of limestone, sandstone and shale. There had been no general disturbance, only those slight oscillations which changed the nature of the forming rock and facilitated deposition. At its close the waters retired from the borders of the state, and an interval supervened, during which no additions are known to have been made to its substructure.

DEVONIAN AGE.

HAMILTON CEMENT ROCK.

After a lapse of time, during which the uppermost Silurian and the lowest Devonian strata, as found elsewhere, were formed, the waters again advanced slightly upon the eastern margin of the state and deposited a magnesian limestone mingled with silicious and aluminous material, forming a combination of which a portion has recently been shown to possess hydraulic properties of a high degree of excellence. With this deposition there dawned a new era in the life-history of Wisconsin. While multitudes of protozoans, radiates, mollusks and articulates swarmed in the previous seas, no trace of a vertebrate has been found. The Hamilton period witnessed the introduction of the highest type of the animal kingdom into the Wisconsin series. But even then only the lowest class was represented—the fishes. The lower orders of life, as before, were present, but the species were of the less ancient Devonian type. Precisely how far the deposit originally extended is not now known, as it has undoubtedly been much reduced by the eroding agencies that have acted upon it. That portion which remains, occupies a limited area on the lake shore immediately north of Milwaukee, extending inland half a dozen miles. The cement rock proper is found on the Milwaukee river just above the city. At the close of the Hamilton period the oceanic waters retired, and, if they ever subsequently encroached upon our territory, they have left us no permanent record of their intrusion.

The history of the formation of the substructure of the state was, it will be observed, in an unusual degree, simple and progressive. Starting with a firm core of most ancient crystalline rocks, leaf upon leaf of stony strata were piled around it, adding belt after belt to the margin of the growing island until it extended itself far beyond the limits of our state, and coalesced with the forming continent. An ideal map of the state would show the Archæan nucleus surrounded by concentric bands of the later formations in the order of their deposition. But during all the

vast lapse of time consumed in their growth, the elements were gnawing, carving and channeling the surface, and the outcropping edges of the formations were becoming more and more jagged, and now, after the last stratum had been added, and the whole had been lifted from the waters that gave it birth, there ensued perhaps a still vaster era, during which the history was simply that of surface erosion. The face of the state became creased with the wrinkles of age. The edges of her rocky wrappings became ragged with the wear of time. The remaining Devonian periods, the great Carboniferous age, the Mesozoic era, and the earlier Tertiary periods passed, leaving no other record than that of denudation.

THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

With the approach of the great Ice Age, a new chapter was opened. An immense sheet of ice moved slowly, but irresistibly, down from the north, planing down the prominences, filling up the valleys, polishing and grooving the strata, and heaping up its rubbish of sand, gravel, clay and bowlders over the face of the country. It engraved the lines of its progress on the rocks, and, by reading these, we learn that one prodigious tongue of ice plowed along the bed of Lake Michigan, and a smaller one pushed through the valley of Green bay and Rock river, while another immense ice-stream flowed southwestward through the trough of Lake Superior and onward into Minnesota. The diversion of the glacier through these great channels seems to have left the southwestern portion of the state intact, and over it we find no drift accumulations. With the approach of a warmer climate, the ice-streams were melted backward, leaving their *debris* heaped promiscuously over the surface, giving it a new configuration. In the midst of this retreat, a series of halts and advances seem to have taken place in close succession, by which the drift was pushed up into ridges and hills along the foot of the ice, after which a more rapid retreat ensued. The effect of this action was to produce that remarkable chain of drift hills and ridges, known as the Kettle range, which we have already described as winding over the surface of the state in a very peculiar manner. It is a great historic rampart, recording the position of the edge of the glacier at a certain stage of its retreat, and doubtless at the same time noting a great climatic or dynamic change.

The melting of the glacier gave rise to large quantities of water, and hence to numerous torrents, as well as lakes. There occurred about this time a depression of the land to the northward, which was perhaps the cause, in part or in whole, of the retreat of the ice. This gave origin to the great lakes. The waters advanced somewhat upon the land and deposited the red clay that borders Lakes Michigan and Superior and occupies the Green bay valley as far up as the vicinity of Fond du Lac. After several oscillations, the lakes settled down into their present positions. Wherever the glacier plowed over the land, it left an irregular sheet of commingled clay, sand, gravel and bowlders spread unevenly over the surface. The depressions formed by its irregularities soon filled with water and gave origin to numerous lakelets. Probably not one of the thousands of Wisconsin lakes had an existence before the glacial period. Wherever the great lakes advanced upon the land, they leveled its surface and left their record in lacustrine clays and sandy beach lines.

With the retreat of the glacier, vegetation covered the surface, and by its aid and the action of the elements our fertile drift soils, among the last and best of Wisconsin's formations, were produced. And the work still goes on.

BELOIT, Aug. 15, 1877.

CLIMATOLOGY OF WISCONSIN.

BY PROF. H. H. OLDENHAGE.

The climate of a country, or that peculiar state of the atmosphere in regard to heat and moisture which prevails in any given place, and which directly affects the growth of plants and animals, is determined by the following causes: 1st. Distance from the equator. 2d. Distance from the sea. 3d. Height above the sea. 4th. Prevailing winds; and 5th. Local influences, such as soil, vegetation, and proximity to lakes and mountains.

Of these causes, the first, distance from the equator, is by far the most important. The warmest climates are necessarily those of tropical regions where the sun's rays are vertical. But in proceeding from the equator toward the poles, less and less heat continues to be received by the same extent of surface, because the rays fall more and more obliquely, and the same amount of heat-rays therefore spread over an increasing breadth of surface; while, however, with the increase of obliquity, more and more heat is absorbed by the atmosphere, as the amount of air to be penetrated is greater. If the earth's surface were either wholly land or water, and its atmosphere motionless, the gradations of climate would run parallel with the latitudes from the equator to the poles. But owing to the irregular distribution of land and water, and the prevailing winds, such an arrangement is impossible, and the determination of the real climate of a given region, and its causes, is one of the most difficult problems of science.

On the second of these causes, distance from the sea, depends the difference between oceanic and continental climates. Water is more slowly heated and cooled than land; the climates of the sea and the adjacent land are therefore much more equable and moist than those of the interior.

A decrease of temperature is noticeable in ascending high mountains. The rate at which the temperature falls with the height above the sea is a very variable quantity, and is influenced by a variety of causes, such as latitude, situation, moisture, or dryness, hour of the day and season of the year. As a rough approximation, however, the fall of 1° of the thermometer for every 300 feet is usually adopted.

Air in contact with any part of the earth's surface, tends to acquire the temperature of that surface. Hence, winds from the north are cold; those from the south are warm. Winds from the sea are moist, and winds from the land are usually dry. Prevailing winds are the result of the relative distribution of atmospheric pressure blowing *from* places where the pressure is highest, *toward* places where it is lowest. As climate practically depends on the temperature and moisture of the air, and as these again depend on the prevailing winds which come charged with the temperature and moisture of the regions they have traversed, it is evident that charts showing the mean pressure of the atmosphere give us the key to the climates of the different regions of the world. The effect of prevailing winds is seen in the moist and equable climate of Western Europe, especially Great Britain, owing to the warm and moist southwest winds; and in the extremes of the eastern part of North America, due to the warm and moist winds prevailing in summer and the Arctic blasts of winter.

Among local influences which modify climate, the nature of the soil is one of the most important. As water absorbs much heat, wet, marshy ground usually lowers the mean temperature. A sandy waste presents the greatest extremes. The extremes of temperature are also modified by extensive forests, which prevent the soil from being as much warmed and cooled as it would be if bare. Evaporation goes on more slowly under the trees, since the soil is screened from the sun. And as the air among the trees is little agitated by the wind, the vapor is left to accumulate, and hence the humidity of the air is increased. Climate is modified in a similar manner by lakes and other large surfaces of water. During summer the water cools the air and reduces the temperature of the locality. In winter, on the other hand, the opposite effect is produced. The surface water which is cooled sinks to lower levels; the warmer water rising to the surface, radiates heat into the air and thus raises the temperature of the neighboring region. This influence is well illustrated, on a great scale, in our own state by Lake Michigan.

It is, lastly, of importance whether a given tract of country is diversified by hills, valleys and mountains. Winds with their warm vapor strike the sides of mountains and are forced up into higher levels of the atmosphere, where the vapor is condensed into clouds. Air coming in contact, during the night or in winter, with the cooled declivities of hills and rising grounds becomes cooled and consequently denser and sinks to the low-lying grounds, displacing the warmer and lighter air. Hence, frosts often occur at these places, when no trace of them can be found at higher levels. For the same reason the cold of winter is generally more intense in ravines and valleys than on hill tops and high grounds, the valleys being a receptacle for the cold-air currents which descend from all sides. These currents give rise to gusts and blasts of cold wind, which are simply the out-rush of cold air from such basins. This is a subject of great practical importance to fruit-growers.

In order to understand the principal features of the climate of Wisconsin, and the conditions on which these depend, it is necessary to consider the general climatology of the eastern United States. The chief characteristic of this area as a whole is, that it is subject to great extremes—to all those variations of temperature which prevail from the tropical to the Arctic regions. This is principally due to the topographical conditions of our continent. The Rocky mountains condensing the moisture of the warm winds from the Pacific and preventing them from reaching far inland, separate the climate of the Mississippi valley widely from that of the Pacific slope. Between the Gulf of Mexico and the Arctic sea there is no elevation to exceed 2,000 feet to arrest the flow of the hot southerly winds of summer, or the cold northerly winds of winter. From this results a variation of temperature hardly equaled in any part of the world.

In determining the climates of the United States, western Europe is usually taken as the basis of comparison. The contrast between these regions is indeed very great. New York is in the same latitude with Madrid, Naples and Constantinople. Quebec is not so far north as Paris. London and Labrador are equi-distant from the equator; but while England, with her mild, moist climate, produces an abundance of vegetation, in Labrador all cultivation ceases. In the latitude of Stockholm and St. Petersburg, at the 60th parallel, we find in eastern North America vast ice-fields which seldom melt. The moist and equable climate of western Europe in high latitudes is due to the Gulf Stream and the southwest winds of the Atlantic, which spread their warmth and moisture over the western coast. Comparison, however, shows that the climate of the Pacific coast of North America is quite as mild as that of western Europe; and this is due to the same kind of influences, namely, to the warm, moist winds and the *currents* of the Pacific. And to continue the comparison still further, in proceeding on both continents from west to east, or from ocean into the interior, we find a general resemblance of climatic conditions, modified greatly, it is true, by local influences.

The extreme summer climate of the eastern United States is owing to the southerly and southwesterly winds, which blow with great regularity during this season, and, after traversing great areas of tropical seas, bear the warmth and moisture of these seas far inland, and give this region the peculiar semi-tropical character of its summers. The average temperature of summer varies between 80° for the Gulf states, and 60° for the extreme north. While in the Gulf states the thermometer often rises to 100° , in the latitude of Wisconsin this occurs very seldom. During winter the prevailing winds are from the northwest. These cold blasts from the Arctic sea are deflected by the Rocky mountains, sweep down unopposed into lower latitudes, and produce all the rigors of an arctic winter. The mean temperature for this season varies between 60° for the Gulf coast and 15° for the extreme northern part of Wisconsin. In the northern part of the valley the cold is sometimes so intense that the thermometer sinks to the freezing point of mercury.

The extreme of heat and cold would give a continental climate if this extreme were not accompanied by a profusion of rain. The southerly winds, laden with moisture, distribute this moisture with great regularity over the valley. The amount of rainfall, greater in summer than in winter, varies, from the Gulf of Mexico to Wisconsin, from 63 inches to 30 inches. On the Atlantic coast, where the distribution is more equal throughout the year on account of its proximity to the ocean, the amount varies, from Florida to Maine, from 63 to 40 inches. The atmospheric movements on which, to a great extent, the climatic conditions of the eastern United States depend, may be summed up as follows:

"1. That the northeast trades, deflected in their course to south and southeast winds in their passage through the Carribean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, are the warm and moist winds which communicate to the Mississippi valley and the Atlantic slope their fertility.

"2. That the prevalence of these winds from May to October communicates to this region a sub-tropical climate.

"3. That in the region bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, the atmospheric disturbances are propagated from south to north; but in the northern and middle states, owing to a prevailing upper current, from west to east.

"4. That while this upper current is cool and dry, and we have the apparent anomaly of rain storms traveling from west to east, at the same time the moisture supplying them comes from the south.

"5. That, in the winter, the south and southeast winds rise into the upper current, while the west and northwest winds descend and blow as surface winds, accompanied by an extraordinary depression of temperature, creating, as it were, an almost arctic climate.

"6. That the propagation of the cold winds from west to east is due to the existence of a warmer and lighter air to the eastward.

"7. That in summer the westerly currents seldom blow with violence, because, in passing over the heated plains, they acquire nearly the same temperature as the southerly currents, but in winter the conditions are reversed."

The line of conflict of these aerial currents, produced by unequal atmospheric pressure, shift so rapidly that the greatest changes of temperature, moisture, and wind, are experienced within a few hours, these changes usually affecting areas of great extent. In the old world, on the other hand, the mountain systems, generally running from east to west, offer an impediment, especially to the polar currents, and the weather is therefore not so changeable.

Wisconsin, situated in the upper and central part of the Mississippi valley, is subject to the same general climatic conditions which give this whole area its peculiar climate.

The highest mean summer temperature is 72° Fahrenheit in the southwestern part of the

state, and the lowest 64° at Bayfield, Lake Superior. During the months of June, July and August, the thermometer often rises as high as 90° , seldom to 100° . In 1874 the mercury reached this high point twice at LaCrosse, and three times at Dubuque, Iowa. There are usually two or three of these "heated terms" during the summer, terminated by abrupt changes of temperature.

The isotherm of 70° (an isotherm being a line connecting places having the same mean temperature) enters this state from the west, in the northern part of Grant county, touches Madison, takes a southerly direction through Walworth county, passes through southern Michigan, Cleveland, and Pittsburg, reaching the Atlantic ocean a little north of New York city. From this it is seen that southern Wisconsin, southern and central Michigan, northern Ohio, central Pennsylvania, and southern New York have nearly the same summer temperature. Northwestward this line runs through southern Minnesota and along the Missouri to the foot of the mountains. Eastern Oregon, at $47^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude, has the same average summer temperature; the line then returns and touches the Pacific coast at San Diego.

The remarkable manner in which so large a body of water as Lake Michigan modifies the temperature has been carefully determined, so far as it relates to Wisconsin, by the late Dr. Lap- ham, of Milwaukee. It is seen by the map that the average summer temperature of Racine is the same as that of St. Paul. The weather map for July, 1875, in the signal service report for 1876, shows that the mean temperature for July was the same in Rock county, in the southern part of the state, as that of Breckenridge, Minn., north of St. Paul. The moderating effect of the lake during hot weather is felt in the adjacent region during both day and night.

Countries in the higher latitudes having an extreme summer temperature are usually characterized by a small amount of rain-fall. The Mississippi valley, however, is directly exposed in spring and summer to the warm and moist winds from the south, and as these winds condense their moisture by coming in contact with colder upper currents from the north and west, it has a profusion of rain which deprives the climate largely of its continental features. As already stated, the average amount of rain-fall in Wisconsin is about 30 inches annually. Of this amount about one-eighth is precipitated in winter, three-eighths in summer, and the rest is equally distributed between spring and autumn — in other words, rain is abundant at the time of the year when it is most needed. In Wisconsin the rainfall is greatest in the southwestern part of the state; the least on and along the shore of Lake Michigan. This shows that the humidity of the air of a given area can be greater, and the rainfall less, than that of some other.

In comparison with western Europe, even where the mean temperature is higher than in the Mississippi valley, the most striking fact in the climatic conditions of the United States is the great range of plants of tropical or sub-tropical origin, such as Indian corn, tobacco, etc. The conditions on which the character of the vegetation depends are temperature and moisture, and the mechanical and chemical composition of the soil.

"The basis of this great capacity (the great range of plants) is the high curve of heat and moisture for the summer, and the fact that the measure of heat and of rain are almost or quite tropical for a period in duration from one to five months, in the range from Quebec to the coast of the Gulf." Indian corn attains its full perfection between the summer isotherms 72° and 77° , in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas; but it may be grown up to the line of 65° , which includes the whole of Wisconsin. The successful cultivation of this important staple is due to the intense heat of summer and a virgin soil rich in nitrogen.

While Milwaukee and central Wisconsin have a mean annual temperature of 45° , that of southern Ireland and central England is 50° ; the line of 72° , the average temperature for July, runs from Walworth county to St. Paul, while during the same month Ireland and England have a mean temperature of only 60° . In Wisconsin the thermometer rises as high as 90° and above,

while the range above the mean in England is very small. It is the tropical element of our summers, then, that causes the grape, the corn, etc., to ripen, while England, with a higher mean temperature, is unable to mature them successfully. Ireland, where southern plants may remain out-doors, unfrosted, the whole winter, can not mature those fruits and grasses which ripen in Wisconsin. In England a depression of 2° below the mean of 60° will greatly reduce the quantity, or prevent the ripening of wheat altogether, 60° being essential to a good crop. Wheat, requiring a lower temperature than corn, is better adapted to the climate of Wisconsin. This grain may be grown as far north as Hudson bay.

Autumn, including September, October and November, is of short duration in Wisconsin. North of the 42d parallel, or the southern boundary line of the state, November belongs properly to the winter months, its mean temperature being about 32° . The decrease of heat from August to September is generally from 8° to 9° ; 11° from September to October, and 14° from October to November. The average temperature for these three months is about 45° . A beautiful season, commonly known as Indian summer, frequently occurs in the latter part of October and in November. This period is characterized by a mild temperature and a hazy, calm atmosphere. According to Loomis, this appears to be due to "an uncommonly tranquil condition of the atmosphere, during which the air becomes filled with dust and smoke arising from numerous fires, by which its transparency is greatly impaired." This phenomenon extends as far north as Lake Superior, but it is more conspicuous and protracted in Kansas and Missouri, and is not observed in the southern states.

Destructive frosts generally occur in September, and sometimes in August. "A temperature of 36° to 40° at sunrise is usually attended with frosts destructive to vegetation, the position of the thermometer being usually such as to represent less than the actual refrigeration at the open surface." In 1875, during October, at Milwaukee, the mercury fell seven times below the freezing point, and twice below zero in November, the lowest being 14° .

The winters are generally long and severe, but occasionally mild and almost without snow. The mean winter temperature varies between 23° in the southeastern part of the state, and 16° at Ashland, in the northern. For this season the extremes are great. The line of 20° is of importance, as it marks the average temperature which is fatal to the growth of all the tender trees, such as the pear and the peach. In the winter of 1875 and 1876, the mean temperature for December, January and February, in the upper lake region, was about 4° above the average mean for many years, while during the previous winter the average temperature for January and February was about 12° below the mean for many years, showing a great difference between cold and mild winters. In the same winter, 1875-'76, at Milwaukee, the thermometer fell only six times below zero, the lowest being 12° , while during the preceding winter the mercury sank thirty-six times below zero, the lowest being 23° . In the northern and northwestern part of the state the temperature sometimes falls to the freezing point of mercury. During the exceptionally cold Winter of 1872-3, at La Crosse, the thermometer sank nearly fifty times below zero; on December 24, it indicated 37° below, and on January 18, 43° below zero, averaging about 12° below the usual mean for those months. The moderating effect of Lake Michigan can be seen by observing how the lines indicating the mean winter temperature curve northward as they approach the lake. Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Two Rivers, and the Grand Traverse region of Michigan, have the same average winter temperature. The same is true regarding Galena, Ill., Beloit, and Kewaunee. A similar influence is noticed in all parts of the state. Dr. Lapham concludes that this is not wholly due to the presence of Lake Michigan, but that the mountain range which extends from a little west of Lake Superior to the coast of Labrador (from 1,100 to 2,240 feet high) protects the lake region in no inconsiderable degree from the excessive cold of winter.

According to the same authority, the time at which the Milwaukee river was closed with ice, for a period of nine years, varied between November 15 and December 1; the time at which it became free from ice, between March 3 and April 13. In the lake district, snow and rain are interspersed through all the winter months, rain being sometimes as profuse as at any other season. In the northwestern part the winter is more rigid and dry. Northern New York and the New England states usually have snow lying on the ground the whole winter, but in the southern lake district it rarely remains so long. In 1842-'43, however, sleighing commenced about the middle of November, and lasted till about the same time in April—five months.

The average temperature for the three months of spring, March, April and May, from Walworth county to St. Paul, is about 45°. In central Wisconsin the mean for March is about 27°, which is an increase of nearly 7° from February. The lowest temperature of this month in 1876 was 40° above zero. April shows an average increase of about 9° over March. In 1876 the line of 45° for this month passed from LaCrosse to Evanston, Ill., touching Lake Erie at Toledo, showing that the interior west of Lake Michigan is warmer than the lake region. The change from winter to spring is more sudden in the interior than in the vicinity of the lakes. "In the town of Lisbon, fifteen miles from Lake Michigan," says Dr. Lapham, "early spring flowers show themselves about ten days earlier than on the lake. In spring vegetation, in places remote from the lakes, shoots up in a very short time, and flowers show their petals, while on the lake shore the cool air retards them and brings them more gradually into existence." The increase from April to May is about 15°. In May, 1876, Pembina and Milwaukee had nearly the same mean temperature, about 55°.

The extremes of our climate and the sudden changes of temperature no doubt have a marked influence, both physically and mentally, on the American people. And though a more equable climate may be more conducive to perfect health, the great range of our climate from arctic to tropical, and the consequent variety and abundance of vegetable products, combine to make the Mississippi valley perhaps one of the most favorable areas in the world for the development of a strong and wealthy nation.

During the months of summer, in the interior of the eastern United States, at least three-fourths of the rain-fall is in showers usually accompanied by electrical discharges and limited to small areas. But in autumn, winter, and spring nearly the whole precipitation takes place in general storms extending over areas of 300, 500 and sometimes over 1,000 miles in diameter, and generally lasting two or three days. An area of low atmospheric pressure causes the wind to blow toward that area from all sides, and when the depression is sudden and great, it is accompanied by much rain or snow. On account of the earth's rotation, the wind blowing toward this region of low pressure is deflected to the right, causing the air to circulate around the center with a motion spirally inward. In our latitude the storm commences with east winds. When the storm center, or area of lowest barometer, is to the south of us, the wind gradually veers, as the storm passes from west to east with the upper current, round to the northwest by the north point. On the south side of the storm center, the wind veers from southeast to southwest, by the south point. The phenomena attending such a storm when we are in or near the part of its center are usually as follows: After the sky has become overcast with clouds, the wind from the northeast generally begins to rise and blows in the opposing direction to the march of the storm. The clouds which are now moving over us, discharge rain or snow according to circumstances. The barometer continues to fall, and the rain or snow is brought obliquely down from the northern quarter by the prevailing wind. After a while the wind changes slightly in direction and then ceases. The thermometer rises and the barometer has reached its lowest point. This is the center of the storm. After the calm the wind has changed its direction to northwest or west. The

wind blows again, usually more violently than before, accompanied by rain or snow, which is now generally of short duration. The sky clears, and the storm is suddenly succeeded by a temperature 10 or 20 degrees below the mean. Most of the rain and snow falls with the east winds, or before the center passes a given point. The path of these storms is from west to east, or nearly so, and only seldom in other directions. These autumn, winter, and spring rains are generally first noticed on the western plains, but may originate at any point along their path, and move eastward with an average velocity of about 20 miles an hour in summer and 30 miles in winter, but sometimes attaining a velocity of over 50 miles, doing great damage on the lakes. In predicting these storms, the signal service of the army is of incalculable practical benefit, as well as in collecting data for scientific conclusions.

A subject of the greatest importance to every inhabitant of Wisconsin is the influence of forests on climate and the effects of disrobing a county of its trees. The general influence of forests in modifying the extremes of temperature, retarding evaporation and the increased humidity of the air, has already been mentioned. That clearing the land of trees increases the temperature of the ground in summer, is so readily noticed that it is scarcely necessary to mention it; while in winter the sensible cold is never so extreme in woods as on an open surface exposed to the full force of the winds. "The lumbermen in Canada and the northern United States labor in the woods without inconvenience, when the mercury stands many degrees below zero, while in the open grounds, with only a moderate breeze, the same temperature is almost insupportable." "In the state of Michigan it has been found that the winters have greatly increased in severity within the last forty years, and that this increased severity seems to move along even-paced with the destruction of the forests. Thirty years ago the peach was one of the most abundant fruits of that State; at that time frost, injurious to corn at any time from May to October, was a thing unknown. Now the peach is an uncertain crop, and frost often injures the corn." The precise influence of forests on temperature may not at present admit of definite solution, yet the mechanical screen which they furnish to the soil often far to the leeward of them, is sufficiently established, and this alone is enough to encourage extensive planting wherever this protection is wanting.

With regard to the quantity of rain-fall, "we can not positively affirm that the total annual quantity of rain is even locally diminished or increased by the destruction of the woods, though both theoretical considerations and the balance of testimony strongly favor the opinion that more rain falls in wooded than in open countries. One important conclusion, at least, upon the meteorological influence of forests is certain and undisputed: the proposition, namely, that, within their own limits, and near their own borders, they maintain a more uniform degree of humidity in the atmosphere than is observed in cleared grounds. Scarcely less can it be questioned that they tend to promote the frequency of showers, and, if they do not augment the amount of precipitation, they probably equalize its distribution through the different seasons."

There is abundant and undoubted evidence that the amount of water existing on the surface in lakes and rivers, in many parts of the world, is constantly diminishing. In Germany, observations of the Rhine, Oder, Danube, and the Elbe, in the latter case going back for a period of 142 years, demonstrate beyond doubt, that each of these rivers has much decreased in volume, and there is reason to fear that they will eventually disappear from the list of navigable rivers.

"The 'Blue-Grass' region of Kentucky, once the pride of the West, has now districts of such barren and arid nature that their stock farmers are moving toward the Cumberland mountains, because the creeks and old springs dried up, and their wells became too low to furnish water for their cattle." In our own state "such has been the change in the flow of the Milwaukee river; makes good firewood; should be planted along all the roads and streets, near every dwelling, and on all public grounds.

kee river, even while the area from which it receives its supply is but partially cleared, that the proprietors of most of the mills and factories have found it necessary to resort to the use of steam, at a largely increased yearly cost, to supply the deficiency of water-power in dry seasons of the year." "What has happened to the Milwaukee river, has happened to all the other water courses in the state from whose banks the forest has been removed; and many farmers who selected land upon which there was a living brook of clear, pure water, now find these brooks dried up during a considerable portion of the year."

Districts stripped of their forest are said to be more exposed than before to loss of harvests, droughts, and frost. "Hurricanes, before unknown, sweep unopposed over the regions thus denuded, carrying terror and devastation in their track." Parts of Asia Minor, North Africa, and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, now almost deserts, were once densely populated and the granaries of the world. And there is good reason to believe "that it is the destruction of the forests which has produced this devastation." From such facts Wisconsin, already largely robbed of its forests, should take warning before it is too late.

TREES, SHRUBS AND VINES.

By P. R. HOY, M.D.

It is not the purpose of this article to give a botanical description, but merely brief notes on the economical value of the woods, and the fitness of the various indigenous trees, shrubs and vines for the purpose of ornament.

WHITE OAK—*Quercus Alba*.—This noble tree is the largest and most important of the American oaks. The excellent properties of the wood render it eminently valuable for a great variety of uses. Wherever strength and durability are required, the white oak stands in the first rank. It is employed in making wagons, coaches and sleds; staves and hoops of the best quality for barrels and casks are obtained from this tree; it is extensively used in architecture, ship-building, etc.; vast quantities are used for fencing; the bark is employed in tanning. The domestic consumption of this tree is so great that it is of the first importance to preserve the young trees wherever it is practicable, and to make young plantations where the tree is not found. The white oak is a graceful, ornamental tree, and worthy of particular attention as such; found abundantly in most of the timbered districts.

BURR OAK—*Q. Macrocarpa*.—This is perhaps the most ornamental of our oaks. Nothing can exceed the graceful beauty of these trees, when not crowded or cramped in their growth, but left free to follow the laws of their development. Who has not admired these trees in our extensive burr oak openings? The large leaves are a dark green above and a bright silvery white beneath, which gives the tree a singularly fine appearance when agitated by the wind. The wood is tough, close-grained, and more durable than the white oak, especially when exposed to frequent changes of moisture and drying; did the tree grow to the same size, it would be preferred for most uses. Abundant, and richly worthy of cultivation, both for utility and ornament.

SWAMP WHITE OAK—*Q. Bicolor*.—Is a valuable and ornamental tree, not quite so large or as common as the burr oak. The wood is close-grained, durable, splits freely, and is well worthy of cultivation in wet, swampy grounds, where it will thrive.

POST OAK—*Q. Obtusiloba*.—Is a scraggy, small tree, found sparingly in this state. The timber is durable, and makes good fuel. Not worthy of cultivation.

SWAMP CHESTNUT OAK—*Q. Prinus*.—This species of chestnut oak is a large, graceful tree, wood rather open-grained, yet valuable for most purposes to which the oaks are applied; makes the best fuel of any of this family. A rare tree, found at Janesville and Brown's lake, near Burlington. Worthy of cultivation.

RED OAK—*Q. Rubra*.—The red oak is a well-known, common, large tree. The wood is coarse-grained, and the least durable of the oaks, nearly worthless for fuel, and scarcely worthy of cultivation, even for ornament.

PIN OAK—*Q. Palustris*.—This is one of the most common trees in many sections of the state. The wood is of little value except for fuel. The tree is quite ornamental, and should be sparingly cultivated for this purpose.

SHINGLE OAK—*Q. Imbricaria*.—Is a tree of medium size, found sparingly as far north as Wisconsin. It is ornamental, and the wood is used for shingles and staves.

SCARLET OAK—*Q. Coccinea*.—This is an ornamental tree, especially in autumn, when its leaves turn scarlet, hence the name. Wood of little value; common.

SUGAR MAPLE—*Acer Saccharium*.—This well-known and noble tree is found growing abundantly in many sections of the state. The wood is close-grained and susceptible of a beautiful polish, which renders it valuable for many kinds of furniture, more especially the varieties known as bird's-eye and curled maples. The wood lacks the durability of the oak; consequently is not valuable for purposes where it will be exposed to the weather. For fuel it ranks next to hickory. The sugar manufactured from this tree affords no inconsiderable resource for the comfort and even wealth of many sections of the northern states, especially those newly settled, where it would be difficult and expensive to procure their supply from a distance. As an ornamental tree it stands almost at the head of the catalogue. The foliage is beautiful, compact, and free from the attacks of insects. It puts forth its yellow blossoms early, and in the autumn the leaves change in color and show the most beautiful tints of red and yellow long before they fall. Worthy of especial attention for fuel and ornament, and well adapted to street-planting.

RED MAPLE—*A. Rubrum*.—Is another fine maple of more rapid growth than the foregoing species. With wood rather lighter, but quite as valuable for cabinet-work—for fuel not quite so good. The young trees bear transplanting even better than other maples. Though highly ornamental, this tree hardly equals the first-named species. It puts forth, in early spring, its scarlet blossoms before a leaf has yet appeared. Well adapted to street-planting.

MOUNTAIN MAPLE—*A. Spicatum*.—Is a small branching tree, or rather shrub, found growing in clumps. Not worthy of much attention.

SILVER MAPLE—*A. Dasyarpum*.—This is a common tree growing on the banks of streams, especially in the western part of the state, grown largely for ornament, yet for the purpose it is the least valuable of the maples. The branches are long and straggling, and so brittle that they are liable to be injured by winds.

BOX MAPLE—*Negundo Aceroides*.—This tree is frequently called box elder. It is of a rapid growth and quite ornamental. The wood is not much used in the arts, but is good fuel. Should be cultivated. It grows on Sugar and Rock rivers.

WHITE ELM—*Ulmus Americana*.—This large and graceful tree stands confessedly at the head of the list of ornamental deciduous trees. Its wide-spreading branches and long, pendulous branchlets form a beautiful and conspicuous head. It grows rapidly, is free from disease and the destructive attacks of insects, will thrive on most soils, and for planting along streets, in public grounds or lawns, is unsurpassed by any American tree. The wood is but little used in

SLIPPERY ELM—*V. Fulva*.—This smaller and less ornamental species is also common. The wood, however, is much more valuable than the white elm, being durable and splitting readily. It makes excellent rails, and is much used for the framework of buildings; valuable for fuel; should be cultivated.

WILD BLACK CHERRY—*Cerasus Serotina*.—This large and beautiful species of cherry is one of the most valuable of American trees. The wood is compact, fine-grained, and of a brilliant reddish color, not liable to warp, or shrink and swell with atmospheric changes; extensively employed by cabinet-makers for every species of furnishing. It is exceedingly durable, hence is valuable for fencing, building, etc. Richly deserves a place in the lawn or timber plantation.

BIRD CHERRY—*C. Pennsylvanica*.—Is a small northern species, common in the state and worthy of cultivation for ornament.

CHOKE CHERRY—*C. Virginiana*.—This diminutive tree is of little value, not worth the trouble of cultivation.

WILD PLUM—*Prunus Americana*.—The common wild plum when in full bloom is one of the most ornamental of small flowering trees, and as such should not be neglected. The fruit is rather agreeable, but not to be compared to fine cultivated varieties, which may be engrafted on the wild stock to the very best advantage. It is best to select small trees, and work them on the roots. The grafts should be inserted about the middle of April.

HACKBERRY—*Celtis Occidentalis*.—This is an ornamental tree of medium size; wood hard, close-grained and elastic; makes the best of hoops, whip-stalks, and thills for carriages. The Indians formerly made great use of the hackberry wood for their bows. A tree worthy of a limited share of attention.

AMERICAN LINDEN OR BASSWOOD—*Tilia Americana*.—Is one of the finest ornamental trees for public grounds, parks, etc., but will not thrive where the roots are exposed to bruises; for this reason it is not adapted to planting along the streets of populous towns. The wood is light and tough, susceptible of being bent to almost any curve; durable if kept from the weather; takes paint well, and is considerably used in the arts; for fuel it is of little value. This tree will flourish in almost any moderately rich, damp soil; bears transplanting well; can be propagated readily from layers.

WHITE THORN—*Crataegus Coccinea*, and **DOTTED THORN**—*C. Punctata*.—These two species of thorn are found everywhere on the rich bottom lands. When in bloom they are beautiful, and should be cultivated for ornament. The wood is remarkably compact and hard, and were it not for the small size of the tree, would be valuable.

CRAB APPLE—*Pyrus Coronaria*.—This common small tree is attractive when covered with its highly fragrant rose-colored blossoms. Wood hard, fine, compact grain, but the tree is too small for the wood to be of much practical value. Well worthy of a place in extensive grounds.

MOUNTAIN ASH—*P. Americana*.—This popular ornament to our yards is found growing in the northern part of the state and as far south as 43°. The wood is useless.

WHITE ASH—*Fraxinus Acuminata*.—Is a large, interesting tree, which combines utility with beauty in an eminent degree. The wood possesses strength, suppleness and elasticity, which renders it valuable for a great variety of uses. It is extensively employed in carriage manufacturing; for various agricultural implements; is esteemed superior to any other wood for oars; excellent for fuel. The white ash grows rapidly, and in open ground forms one of the most lovely trees that is to be found. The foliage is clean and handsome, and in autumn turns from its bright green to a violet purple hue, which adds materially to the beauty of our autumnal sylvan scenery. It is richly deserving our especial care and protection, and will amply repay all labor and expense bestowed on its cultivation.

BLACK ASH—*F. Sambucifolia*.—This is another tall, graceful and well-known species of ash. The wood is used for making baskets, hoops, etc.; when thoroughly dry, affords a good article of fuel. Deserves to be cultivated in low, rich, swampy situations, where more useful trees will not thrive.

BLACK WALNUT—*Juglans Nigra*.—This giant of the rich alluvial bottom lands claims special attention for its valuable timber. It is among the most durable and beautiful of American woods; susceptible of a fine polish; not liable to shrink and swell by heat and moisture. It is extensively employed by the cabinet-makers for every variety of furniture. Walnut forks, are frequently found which rival in richness and beauty the far-famed mahogany. This tree, in favorable situations, grows rapidly; is highly ornamental, and produces annually an abundant crop of nuts.

BUTTERNUT—*J. Cinerea*.—This species of walnut is not as valuable as the above, yet for its beauty, and the durability of its wood, it should claim a small portion of attention. The wood is rather soft for most purposes to which it otherwise might be applied. When grown near streams, or on moist side-hills, it produces regularly an ample crop of excellent nuts. It grows rapidly.

SHELL-BARK HICKORY—*Carya Alba*.—This, the largest and finest of American hickories, grows abundantly throughout the state. Hickory wood possesses probably the greatest strength and tenacity of any of our indigenous trees, and is used for a variety of purposes, but, unfortunately, it is liable to be eaten by worms, and lacks durability. For fuel, the shell-bark hickory stands unrivaled. The tree is ornamental and produces every alternate year an ample crop of the best of nuts.

SHAG-BARK HICKORY—*C. Inclata*.—Is a magnificent tree, the wood of which is nearly as valuable as the above. The nuts are large, thick-shelled and coarse, not to be compared to the *C. alba*. A rare tree in Wisconsin; abundant further south.

PIG-NUT HICKORY—*C. Glabra*.—This species possesses all the bad and but few of the good qualities of the shell-bark. The nuts are smaller and not so good. The tree should be preserved and cultivated in common with the shell-bark. Not abundant.

BITTERNUT—*C. Amara*.—Is an abundant tree, valuable for fuel, but lacking the strength and elasticity of the preceding species. It is, however, quite as ornamental as any of the hickories.

RED BEECH—*Fagus Ferruginea*.—This is a common tree, with brilliant, shining light-green leaves, and long, flexible branches. It is highly ornamental, and should be cultivated for this purpose, as well as for its useful wood, which is tough, close-grained and compact. It is much used for plane-stocks, tool handles, etc., and as an article of fuel is nearly equal to maple.

WATER BEECH—*Carpinus Americana*.—Is a small tree, called hornbeam by many. The wood is exceedingly hard and compact, but the small size of the tree renders it almost useless.

IRON WOOD—*Ostrya Virginica*.—This small tree is found disseminated throughout most of our woodlands. It is, to a considerable degree, ornamental, but of remarkably slow growth. The wood possesses valuable properties, being heavy and strong, as the name would indicate; yet, from its small size, it is of but little use.

BALSAM POPLAR—*Populus Candicans*.—This tree is of medium size, and is known by several names: Wild balm of Gilead, cottonwood, etc. It grows in moist, sandy soil, on river bottoms. It has broad, heart-shaped leaves, which turn a fine yellow after the autumn frosts. It grows more rapidly than any other of our trees; can be transplanted with entire success when eight or nine inches in diameter, and makes a beautiful shade tree—the most ornamental of poplars. The wood is soft, spongy, and nearly useless.

QUAKING ASPEN—*P. Tremuloides*.—Is a well-known, small tree. It is rather ornamental, but scarcely worth cultivating.

LARGE ASPEN—*P. Grandidentata*.—Is the largest of our poplars. It frequently grows to the height of sixty or seventy feet, with a diameter of two and one-half feet. The wood is soft, easily split, and used for frame buildings. It is the most durable of our poplars.

COTTON WOOD—*P. Monolifera*.—This is the largest of all the poplars; abundant on the Mississippi river. Used largely for fuel on the steamboats. The timber is of but little use in the arts.

SYCAMORE OR BUTTONWOOD—*Platanus Occidentalis*.—This, the largest and most majestic of our trees, is found growing only on the rich alluvial river bottoms. The tree is readily known, even at a considerable distance, by its whitish smooth branches. The foliage is large and beautiful, and the tree one of the most ornamental known. The wood speedily decays, and when sawed into lumber warps badly; on these accounts it is but little used, although susceptible of a fine finish. As an article of fuel it is of inferior merit.

CANOE BIRCH—*Betula Papyracea*.—Is a rather elegant and interesting tree. It grows abundantly in nearly every part of the state. The wood is of a fine glossy grain, susceptible of a good finish, but lacks durability and strength, and, therefore, is but little used in the mechanical arts. For fuel it is justly prized. It bears transplanting without difficulty. The Indians manufacture their celebrated bark canoes from the bark of this tree.

CHERRY BIRCH—*B. Lenta*.—This is a rather large, handsome tree, growing along streams. Leaves and bark fragrant. Wood, fine-grained, rose-colored; used largely by the cabinet-makers.

YELLOW BIRCH—*B. Lutea*.—This beautiful tree occasionally attains a large size. It is highly ornamental, and is of value for fuel; but is less prized than the preceding species for cabinet work.

KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE—*Gymnocladus Canadensis*.—This singularly beautiful tree is only found sparingly, and on rich alluvial lands. I met with it growing near the Peccatonica, in Green county. The wood is fine-grained, and of a rosy hue; is exceedingly durable, and well worth cultivating.

JUNE BERRY—*Amelanchier Canadensis*.—Is a small tree which adds materially to the beauty of our woods in early spring, at which time it is in full bloom. The wood is of no particular value, and the tree interesting only when covered with its white blossoms.

WHITE PINE—*Pinus Strobus*.—This is the largest and most valuable of our indigenous pines. The wood is soft, free from resin, and works easily. It is extensively employed in the mechanical arts. It is found in great profusion in the northern parts of the state. This species is readily known by the leaves being in fives. It is highly ornamental, but in common with all pines, will hardly bear transplanting. Only small plants should be moved.

NORWAY OR RED PINE—*P. Resinosa*, and YELLOW PINE—*P. Mitis*.—These are two large trees, but little inferior in size to the white pine. The wood contains more resin, and is consequently more durable. The leaves of both these species are in twos. Vast quantities of lumber are yearly manufactured from these two varieties and the white pine. The extensive pineries of the state are rapidly diminishing.

SHRUB PINE—*P. Bankiana*.—Is a small, low tree; only worthy of notice here for the ornamental shade it produces. It is found in the northern sections of the state.

BALSAM FIR—*Abies Balsamea*.—This beautiful evergreen is multiplied to a great extent on the shores of Lake Superior, where it grows forty or fifty feet in height. The wood is of but

little value. The balsam of fir, or Canadian balsam, is obtained from this tree.

DOUBLE SPRUCE—*A. Nigra*.—This grows in the same localities with the balsam fir, and assumes the same pyramidal form, but is considerably larger. The wood is light and possesses considerable strength and elasticity, which renders it one of the best materials for yards and top masts for shipping. It is extensively cultivated for ornament.

HEMLOCK—*A. Canadensis*.—The hemlock is the largest of the genus. It is gracefully ornamental, but the wood is of little value. The bark is extensively employed in tanning.

TAMARACK—*Larix Americana*.—This beautiful tree grows abundantly in swampy situation throughout the state. It is not quite an evergreen. It drops its leaves in winter, but quickly recovers them in early spring. The wood is remarkably durable and valuable for a variety of uses. The tree grows rapidly, and can be successfully cultivated in peaty situations, where other trees would not thrive.

ARBOR VITÆ—*Thuja Occidentalis*.—This tree is called the white or flat cedar. It grows abundantly in many parts of the state. The wood is durable, furnishing better fence posts than any other tree, excepting the red cedar. Shingles and staves of a superior quality are obtained from these trees. A beautiful evergreen hedge is made from the young plants, which bear transplanting better than most evergreens. It will grow on most soils if sufficiently damp.

RED CEDAR—*Juniperus Virginiana*.—Is a well known tree that furnishes those celebrated fence posts that "last forever." The wood is highly fragrant, of a rich red color, and fine grained; hence it is valuable for a variety of uses. It should be extensively cultivated.

DWARF JUNIPER—*J. Sabina*.—This is a low trailing shrub. Is considerably prized for ornament. Especially worthy of cultivation in large grounds.

SASSAFRAS—*Sassafras officinale*.—Is a small tree of fine appearance, with fragrant leaves. Grows in Kenosha county. Should be cultivated.

WILLOWS.—There are many species of willows growing in every part of the state, several of which are worthy of cultivation near streams and ponds.

WHITE WILLOW—*Salix alba*.—Is a fine tree, often reaching sixty feet in height. The wood is soft, and makes the best charcoal for the manufacture of gun-powder. Grows rapidly.

BLACK WILLOW—*S. Nigra*.—This is also a fine tree, but not quite so large as the foregoing. It is used for similar purposes.

There are many shrubs and vines indigenous to the state worthy of note. I shall, however, call attention to only a few of the best.

DOGWOODS.—There are several species found in our forests and thickets. All are ornamental when covered with a profusion of white blossoms. I would especially recommend: *Cornus sericea*, *C. stolonifera*, *C. paniculata*, and *C. alternifolia*. All these will repay the labor of transplanting to ornamental grounds.

VIBURNUMS.—These are very beautiful. We have *viburnum lentago*, *V. prunifolium*, *V. nudum*, *V. dentatum*, *V. pubescens*, *V. acerifolium*, *V. pauciflorum*, and *V. opulus*. The last is known as the cranberry tree, and is a most beautiful shrub when in bloom, and also when covered with its red, acid fruit. The common snow-ball tree is a cultivated variety of the *V. opulus*.

WITCH HAZEL—*Hamamelis Virginica*.—Is an interesting, tall shrub that flowers late in autumn, when the leaves are falling, and matures the fruit the next summer. It deserves more attention than it receives.

BURNING BUSH—*Euonymus atropurpureus*.—This fine shrub is called the American strawberry, and is exceedingly beautiful when covered with its load of crimson fruit, which remains during winter.

SUMACH — *Rhus typhina*. — Is a tall shrub, well known, but seldom cultivated. When well grown it is ornamental and well adapted for planting in clumps.

HOP TREE — *Ptelea trifoliata*. — This is a showy shrub with shining leaves, which should be cultivated. Common in rich, alluvial ground.

BLADDER NUT — *Staphylea trifolia*. — Is a fine, upright, showy shrub, found sparingly all over the state. Is ornamental, with greenish striped branches and showy leaves.

VINES.

VIRGINIA CREEPER — *Ampelopsis quinquefolia*. — This is a noble vine, climbing extensively by disc-bearing tendrils, so well known as to require no eulogy. Especially beautiful in its fall colors.

BITTER SWEET — *Celastrus scandens*. — Is a stout twining vine, which would be an ornament to any grounds. In the fall and early winter it is noticeable for its bright fruit. Common.

YELLOW HONEYSUCKLE — *Lonicera flava*. — Is a fine native vine, which is found climbing over tall shrubs and trees. Ornamental. There are several other species of honeysuckle; none, however, worthy of special mention.

FROST GRAPE — *Vitis cordifolia*. — This tall-growing vine has deliciously sweet blossoms, which perfume the air for a great distance around. For use as a screen, this hardy species will be found highly satisfactory.

FAUNA OF WISCONSIN.

By P. R. HOY, M.D.

FISH AND FISH CULTURE.

Fish are cold blooded aquatic vertebrates, having fins as organs of progression. They have a two-chambered heart; their bodies are mostly covered with scales, yet a few are entirely naked, like catfish and eels; others again are covered with curious plates, such as the sturgeon. Fish inhabit both salt and fresh water. It is admitted by all authority that fresh-water fish are more universally edible than those inhabiting the ocean. Marine fish are said to be more highly flavored than those inhabiting fresh waters; an assertion I am by no means prepared to admit. As a rule, fish are better the colder and purer the water in which they are found, and where can you find those conditions more favorable than in the cold depths of our great lakes? We have tasted, under the most favorable conditions, about every one of the celebrated salt-water fish, and can say that whoever eats a whitefish just taken from the pure, cold water of Lake Michigan will have no reason to be envious of the dwellers by the sea.

Fish are inconceivably prolific; a single female deposits at one spawn from one thousand to one million eggs, varying according to species.

Fish afford a valuable article of food for man, being highly nutritious and easy of digestion; they abound in phosphates, hence are valuable as affording nutrition to the osseous and nervous system, hence they have been termed, not inappropriately, brain food—certainly a very desirable article of diet for some people. They are more savory, nutritious and easy of digestion when just taken from the water; in fact, the sooner they are cooked after being caught the better. No fish should be more than a few hours from its watery element before being placed upon the table. For convenience, I will group our fish into families as a basis for what I shall offer. Our bony fish,

having spine rays and covered with comb-like scales, belong to the perch family—a valuable family; all take the hook, are gamey, and spawn in the summer.

The yellow perch and at least four species of black or striped bass have a wide range, being found in all the rivers and lakes in the state. There is a large species of fish known as Wall-eyed pike (*Leucoperca americana*) belonging to this family, which is found sparingly in most of our rivers and lakes. The pike is an active and most rapacious animal, devouring fish of considerable size. The flesh is firm and of good flavor. It would probably be economical to propagate it to a moderate extent.

The six-spined bass (*Pomoxys hexacanthus*, Agas.) is one of the most desirable of the spine-rayed fish found in the State. The flesh is fine flavored, and as the fish is hardy and takes the hook with avidity, it should be protected during the spawning season and artificially propagated. I have examined the stomachs of a large number of these fish and in every instance found small crawfish, furnishing an additional evidence in its favor. Prof. J. P. Kirtland, the veteran ichthyologist of Ohio, says that this so-called "grass bass" is the fish for the million.

The white bass (*Roccus chrysops*) is a species rather rare even in the larger bodies of water, but ought to be introduced into every small lake in the State, where I am certain they would flourish. It is an excellent fish, possessing many of the good qualities and as few of the bad as any that belong to the family. There is another branch of this family, the sunfish, *Pomotis*, which numbers at least six species found in Wisconsin. They are beautiful fish, and afford abundant sport for the boys; none of them, however, are worth domesticating (unless it be in the *aquarium*) as there are so many better.

The carp family (*Cyprinidae*) are soft finned fish without maxillary teeth. They include by far the greater number of fresh-water fish. Some specimens are not more than one inch, while others are nearly two feet in length. Our chubs, silversides and suckers are the principal members of this family. Dace are good pan-fish, yet their small size is objectionable; they are the children's game fish. The *Cyprinidae* all spawn in the spring, and might be profitably propagated as food for the larger and more valuable fish.

There are six or seven species of suckers found in our lakes and rivers. The red horse, found every where, and at least one species of the buffalo, inhabiting the Mississippi and its tributaries, are the best of the genus *Catostomus*. Suckers are bony, and apt to taste suspiciously of mud; they are only to be tolerated in the absence of better. The carp (*Cyprinus carpo*) has been successfully introduced into the Hudsonriver.

The trout family (*Salmonidae*) are soft-finned fish with an extra dorsal adipose fin without rays. They inhabit northern countries, spawning in the latter part of fall and winter. Their flesh is universally esteemed. The trout family embrace by far the most valuable of our fish, including, as it does, trout and whitefish. The famous speckled trout (*Salmo fontinalis*) is a small and beautiful species which is found in nearly every stream in the northern half of the State. Wherever there is a spring run or lake, the temperature of which does not rise higher than sixty-five or seventy in the summer, there trout can be propagated in abundance. The great salmon trout (*Sal. amethystus*) of the great lakes is a magnificent fish weighing from ten to sixty pounds. The *Siscowit salmo siscowit* of Lake Superior is about the same size, but not quite so good a fish, being too fat and oily. They will, no doubt, flourish in the larger of the inland lakes.

The genus *Coregonus* includes the true whitefish, or lake shad. In this genus, as now restricted, the nose is square and the under jaw short, and when first caught they have the fragrance of fresh cucumbers. There are at least three species found in Lake Michigan. In my

opinion these fish are more delicately flavored than the celebrated Potomac shad; but I doubt whether they will thrive in the small lakes, owing to the absence of the small *crustacea* on which they subsist. The closely allied genus *Argyrosomus* includes seven known species inhabiting the larger lakes, and one, the *Argyrosomus sisco*, which is found in several of the lesser lakes. The larger species are but little inferior to the true whitefish, with which they are commonly confounded. The nose is pointed, the under jaw long, and they take the hook at certain seasons with activity. They eat small fish as well as insects and *crustaceans*.

Of the pickerel family, we have three or four closely allied species of the genus *Esox*, armed with prodigious jaws filled with cruel teeth. They lie motionless ready to dart, swift as an arrow, upon their prey. They are the sharks of the fresh water. The pickerel are so rapacious that they spare not their own species. Sometimes they attempt to swallow a fish nearly as large as themselves, and perish in consequence. Their flesh is moderately good, and as they are game to the backbone, it might be desirable to propagate them to a moderate extent under peculiar circumstances.

The catfish (*Siluridae*) have soft fins, protected by sharp spines, and curious fleshy barbels floating from their lips, without scales, covered only with a slimy coat of mucus. The genus *Pimelodus* are scavengers among fish, as vultures among birds. They are filthy in habit and food. There is one interesting trait of the catfish—the vigilant and watchful motherly care of the young by the male. He defends them with great spirit, and herds them together when they straggle. Even the mother is driven far off; for he knows full well that she would not scruple to make a full meal off her little black tadpole-like progeny. There are four species known to inhabit this State—one peculiar to the great lakes, and two found in the numerous affluents of the Mississippi. One of these, the great yellow catfish, sometimes weighs over one hundred pounds. When in good condition, stuffed and well baked, they are a fair table fish. The small bull-head is universally distributed.

The sturgeons are large sluggish fish, covered with plates instead of scales. There are at least three species of the genus *Acipenser* found in the waters of Wisconsin. Being so large and without bones, they afford a sufficiently cheap article of food; unfortunately, however, the quality is decidedly bad. Sturgeons deposit an enormous quantity of eggs; the roe not unfrequently weighs one fourth as much as the entire body, and numbers, it is said, many millions. The principal commercial value of sturgeons is found in the roe and swimming bladder. The much prized caviare is manufactured from the former, and from the latter the best of isinglass is obtained.

The gar-pikes (*Lepidosteus*) are represented by at least three species of this singular fish. They have long serpentine bodies, with jaws prolonged into a regular bill, which is well provided with teeth. The scales are composed of bone covered on the outside with enamel, like teeth. The alligator gar, confined to the depths of the Mississippi, is a large fish, and the more common species, *Lepidosteus bison*, attains to a considerable size. The *Lepidosteus*, now only found in North America, once had representatives all over the globe. Fossils of the same family of which the gar-pike is the type, have been found all over Europe, in the oldest fossiliferous beds, in the strata of the age of coal, in the new red sandstone, in oölitic deposits, and in the chalk and tertiary formations—being one of the many living evidences that North America was the first country above the water. For all practical purposes, we should not regret to have the gar-pikes follow in the footsteps of their aged and illustrious predecessors. They could well be spared.

There is a fish (*Lota maculose*) which belongs to the cod-fish family, called by the fishermen the “lawyers,” for what reason I am not able to say—at any rate, the fish is worthless. There are a great number of small fish, interesting only to the naturalist, which I shall omit to men-

tion here.

Fish of the northern countries are the most valuable, for the reason that the water is colder and purer. Wisconsin, situated between forty-two thirty, and forty-seven degrees of latitude, bounded on the east and north by the largest lakes in the world, on the west by the "Great river," traversed by numerous fine and rapid streams, and sprinkled all over with beautiful and picturesque lakes, has physical conditions certainly the most favorable, perhaps of any State, for an abundant and never-failing supply of the best fish. Few persons have any idea of the importance of the fisheries of Lake Michigan. It is difficult to collect adequate data to form a correct knowledge of the capital invested and the amount of fish taken; enough, however, has been ascertained to enable me to state that at Milwaukee alone \$100,000 are invested, and not less than two hundred and eighty tons of dressed fish taken annually. At Racine, during the entire season of nine months, there are, on an average, one thousand pounds of whitefish and trout, each, caught and sold daily, amounting to not less than \$16,000. It is well known that, since the adoption of the gill-net system, the fishermen are enabled to pursue their calling ten months of the year.

When the fish retire to the deep water, they are followed with miles of nets, and the poor fish are entangled on every side. There is a marked falling off in the number and size of whitefish and trout taken, when compared with early years. When fish were only captured with seines, they had abundant chance to escape and multiply so as to keep an even balance in number. Only by artificial propagation and well enforced laws protecting them during the spawning season, can we hope now to restore the balance. In order to give some idea of the valuable labors of the state fish commissioners, I will state briefly that they have purchased for the state a piece of property, situated three miles from Madison, known as the Nine Springs, including forty acres of land, on which they have erected a dwelling-house, barn and hatchery, also constructed several ponds, in which can be seen many valuable fish in the enjoyment of perfect health and vigor. As equipped, it is, undoubtedly, one of the best, if not *the best*, hatchery in the states. In this permanent establishment the commission design to hatch and distribute to the small lakes and rivers of the interior the most valuable of our indigenous fish, such as bass, pike, trout, etc., etc., as well as many valuable foreign varieties. During the past season, many fish have been distributed from this state hatchery. At the Milwaukee Water Works, the commission have equipped a hatchery on a large scale, using the water as pumped directly from the lake. During the past season there was a prodigious multitude of young trout and whitefish distributed from this point. The success of Superintendent Welcher in hatching whitefish at Milwaukee has been the best yet gained, nearly ninety per cent. of the eggs "laid down" being hatched. Pisciculturists will appreciate this wonderful success, as they well know how difficult it is to manage the spawn of the whitefish.

I append the following statistics of the number of fish hatched and distributed from the Milwaukee hatchery:

Total number of fish hatched, 8,000,000 — whitefish, 6,300,000; salmon trout, 1,700,000.

They were distributed as follows, in the month of May, 1877: Whitefish planted in Lake Michigan, at Racine, 1,000,000; at Milwaukee, 3,260,000; between Manitowoc and Two Rivers 1,000,000; in Green bay, 1,000,000; in Elkhart lake, 40,000.

Salmon trout were turned out as follows: Lake Michigan, near Milwaukee, 600,000; Brown's lake, Racine county, 40,000; Delavan lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Troy lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Pleasant lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Lansdale lake, Walworth county, 40,000; Ella lake, Milwaukee county, 16,000; Cedar lake, Washington county, 40,000; Elkhart lake, Sheboygan county, 40,000; Clear lake, Rock county, 40,000; Ripley lake,

Jefferson county, 40,000; Mendota lake, Dane county, 100,000; Fox lake, Dodge county, 40,000; Swan and Silver lakes, Columbia county, 40,000; Little Green lake, Green Lake county, 40,000; Big Green lake, Green Lake county, 100,000; Bass lake, St. Croix county, 40,000; Twin lakes, St. Croix county, 40,000; Long lake, Chippewa county, 40,000; Oconomowoc lake, Waukesha county, 100,000; Pine lake, Waukesha county, 40,000; Pewaukee lake, Waukesha county, 100,000; North lake, Waukesha county, 40,000; Nagawicka lake, Waukesha county, 40,000; Okanche lake, Waukesha county, 40,000.

LARGE ANIMALS.—TIME OF THEIR DISAPPEARANCE.

Fifty years ago, the territory now included in the state of Wisconsin, was nearly in a state of nature, all the large wild animals were then abundant. Now, all has changed. The ax and plow, gun and dog, railway and telegraph, have metamorphosed the face of nature. Most of the large quadrupeds have been either exterminated, or have hid themselves away in the wilderness. In a short time, all of these will have disappeared from the state. The date and order in which animals become extinct within the boundaries of the state, is a subject of great interest. There was a time when the antelope, the woodland caribou, the buffalo, and the wild turkey, were abundant, but are now no longer to be found.

The Antelope, *Antilocarpa Americana*, now confined to the Western plains, did, two hundred years ago, inhabit Wisconsin as far east as Michigan. In October, 1679, Father Hennepin, with La Salle and party, in four canoes, coasted along the Western shore of Lake Michigan. In Hennepin's narrative, he says; "The oldest of them" (the Indians) "came to us the next morning with their calumet of peace, and brought some *wild goats*." This was somewhere north of Milwaukee. "Being in sore distress, we saw upon the coast a great many ravens and eagles" (turkey vultures), "from whence we conjectured there was some prey, and having landed upon that place, we found above the half of a fat *wild goat*, which the wolves had strangled. This provision was very acceptable to us, and the rudest of our men could not but praise the Divine Providence which took so particular care of us." This must have been somewhere near Racine. "On the 16th" (October, 1679), "we met with abundance of game. A savage we had with us, killed several stags (deer) and *wild goats*, and our men a great many turkeys, very fat and big." This must have been south of Racine. These *goats* were undoubtedly antelopes. Schoolcraft mentions antelopes as occupying the Northwest territory.

When the last buffalo crossed the Mississippi is not precisely known. It is certain they lingered in Wisconsin in 1825. It is said there was a buffalo shot on the St. Croix river as late as 1832, so Wisconsin claims the last buffalo. The woodland caribou—*Rangifer caribou*—were never numerous within the limits of the state. A few were seen not far from La Pointe in 1845. The last wild turkey in the eastern portion of the state, was in 1846. On the Mississippi, one was killed in 1856. I am told by Dr. Walcott, that turkeys were abundant in Wisconsin previous to the hard winter of 1842-3, when snow was yet two feet deep in March, with a stout crust, so that the turkeys could not get to the ground. They became so poor and weak, that they could not fly, and thus became an easy prey to the wolves, foxes, wild cats, minks, etc., which exterminated almost the entire race. The Doctor says he saw but one single individual the next winter. Elk were on Hay river in 1863, and I have little doubt a few yet remain. Moose are not numerous, a few yet remain in the northwestern part of the state. I saw moose tracks on the Montreal river, near Lake Superior, in the summer of 1845. A few panthers may still inhabit the wilderness of Wisconsin. Benjamin Bones, of Racine, shot one on the headwaters of

Black river, December, 1863. Badgers are now nearly gone, and in a few years more, the only badgers found within the state, will be two legged ones. Beavers are yet numerous in the small lakes in the northern regions. Wolverines are occasionally met with in the northern forests. Bears, wolves, and deer, will continue to flourish in the northern and central counties, where underbrush, timber, and small lakes abound.

All large animals will soon be driven by civilization out of Wisconsin. The railroad and improved firearms will do the work, and thus we lose the primitive denizens of the forest and prairies.

PECULIARITIES OF THE BIRD FAUNA.

The facts recorded in this paper, were obtained by personal observations within fifteen miles of Racine, Wisconsin, latitude $42^{\circ} 46'$ north, longitude $87^{\circ} 48'$ west. This city is situated on the western shore of Lake Michigan, at the extreme southern point of the heavy lumbered district, the base of which rests on Lake Superior. Racine extends six miles further into the lake than Milwaukee, and two miles further than Kenosha. At this point the great prairie approaches near the lake from the west. The extreme rise of the mercury in summer, is from 90° to 100° Fahrenheit. The isothermal line comes further north in summer, and retires further south in winter than it does east of the great lakes, which physical condition will sufficiently explain the remarkable peculiarities of its animal life, the overlapping, as it were, of two distinct faunas. More especially is this true of birds, that are enabled to change their locality with the greatest facility. Within the past thirty years, I have collected and observed over three hundred species of birds, nearly half of all birds found in North America. Many species, considered rare in other sections, are found here in the greatest abundance. A striking peculiarity of the ornithological fauna of this section, is that southern birds go farther north in summer, while northern species go farther south in winter than they do east of the lakes. Of summer birds that visit us, I will enumerate a few of the many that belong to a more southern latitude in the Atlantic States. Nearly all nest with us, or, at least, did some years ago.

Yellow-breasted chat, *Icteria virens*; mocking bird, *Mimus polyglottus*; great Carolina wren, *Thriothorus ludovicianus*; prothonotary warbler, *Protonotaria citrea*; summer red bird, *Pyrrangia æscula*; wood ibis, *Tantalus loculator*.

Among Arctic birds that visit us in winter are:

Snowy owl, *Nyctea nivea*; great gray owl, *Syrnium cinereus*; hawk owl, *Surnia ulula*; Arctic three-toed woodpecker, *Picoides arcticus*; banded three-toed woodpecker, *Picoides hirsutus*; magpie, *Pica hudsonica*; Canada jay, *Perisoreus canadensis*; evening grosbeak, *Hesperiphona vespertina*; Hudson titmouse, *Parus hudsonicus*; king eider, *Somateria spectabilis*; black-throated diver, *Colymbus arcticus*; glaucous gull, *Larus glaucus*.

These examples are sufficient to indicate the rich avi fauna of Wisconsin. It is doubtful if there is another locality where the Canada jay and its associates visit in winter where the mocking bird nests in summer, or where the hawk owl flies silently over the spot occupied during the warmer days by the summer red bird and the yellow-breasted chat. But the ax has already leveled much of the great woods, so that there is now a great falling off in numbers of our old familiar feathered friends. It is now extremely doubtful if such a collection can ever again be made within the boundaries of this state, or indeed, of any other.

EDUCATIONAL HISTORY.

BY PROF. EDWARD SEARING, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

From the time of the earliest advent of the families of French traders into the region now known as Wisconsin, to the year 1818, when that region became part of Michigan territory, education was mostly confined to private instruction, or was sought by the children of the wealthier in the distant cities of Quebec, Montreal, and Detroit. The early Jesuit missionaries, and—subsequently to 1816, when it came under the military control of the United States—representatives of various other religious denominations, sought to teach the Indian tribes of this section. In 1823, Rev. Eleazar Williams, well known for his subsequent claim to be the Dauphin of France, and who was in the employ of the Episcopal Missionary Society, started a school of white and half-breed children on the west side of Fox river, opposite "Shanty-Town." A Catholic mission school for Indians was organized by an Italian priest near Green Bay, in 1830. A clause of the treaty with the Winnebago Indians, in 1832, bound the United States to maintain a school for their children near Prairie du Chien for a period of twenty-seven years.

THE ORIGINAL SCHOOL CODE.

From 1818 to 1836, Wisconsin formed part of Michigan territory. In the year 1837, Michigan was admitted into the Union as a state, and Wisconsin, embracing what is now Minnesota, Iowa, and a considerable region still further westward, was, by act of congress approved April 20th of the year previous, established as a separate territory. The act provided that the existing laws of the territory of Michigan should be extended over the new territory so far as compatible with the provisions of the act, subject to alteration or repeal by the new government created. Thus with the other statutes, the school code of Michigan became the original code of Wisconsin, and it was soon formally adopted, with almost no change, by the first territorial legislature, which met at Belmont. Although modified in some of its provisions almost every year, this imperfect code continued in force until the adoption of the state constitution in 1848. The first material changes in the code were made by the territorial legislature at its second session, in 1837, by the passage of a bill "to regulate the sale of school lands, and to provide for organizing, regulating, and perfecting common schools." It was provided in this act that as soon as twenty electors should reside in a surveyed township, they should elect a board of three commissioners, holding office three years, to lay off districts, to apply the proceeds of the leases of school lands to the payment of teachers' wages, and to call school meetings. It was also provided that each district should elect a board of three directors, holding office one year, to locate school-houses, hire teachers for at least three months in the year, and levy taxes for the support of schools. It was further provided that a third board of five inspectors should be elected annually in each town to examine and license teachers and inspect the schools. Two years subsequently (1839) the law was revised and the family, instead of the electors, was made the basis of the town organization. Every town with not less than ten families was made a school district and required to provide a competent teacher. More populous towns were divided into two or more districts. The office of town commissioner was abolished, its duties with certain others being transferred to the inspectors. The rate-bill system of taxation, previously in existence, was repealed, and a tax on the whole county for building school-houses and support-

ing schools was provided for. One or two years later the office of town commissioners was restored, and the duties of the inspectors were assigned to the same. Other somewhat important amendments were made at the same time.

In 1840, a memorial to congress from the legislature represented that the people were anxious to establish a common-school system, with suitable resources for its support. From lack of sufficient funds many of the schools were poorly organized. The rate-bill tax or private subscription was often necessary to supplement the scanty results of county taxation. Until a state government should be organized, the fund accruing from the sale of school lands could not be available. Congress had made to Wisconsin, as to other new states, for educational purposes, a donation of lands. These lands embraced the sixteenth section in every township in the state, the 500,000 acres to which the state was entitled by the provisions of an act of congress passed in 1841, and any grant of lands from the United States, the purposes of which were not specified. To obtain the benefits of this large fund was a leading object in forming the state constitution.

AGITATION FOR FREE SCHOOLS.

Shortly before the admission of the state the subject of free schools began to be quite widely discussed. In February, 1845, Col. M. Frank, of Kenosha, a member of the territorial legislature, introduced a bill, which became a law, authorizing the legal voters of his own town to vote taxes on all the assessed property for the full support of its schools. A provision of the act required its submission to the people of the town before it could take effect. It met with strenuous opposition, but after many public meetings and lectures held in the interests of public enlightenment, the act was ratified by a small majority in the fall of 1845, and thus the first free school in the state was legally organized. Subsequently, in the legislature, in the two constitutional conventions, and in educational assemblies, the question of a free-school system for the new state soon to be organized provoked much interest and discussion. In the constitution framed by the convention of 1846, was provided the basis of a free-school system similar to that in our present constitution. The question of establishing the office of state superintendent, more than any other feature of the proposed school system, elicited discussion in that body. The necessity of this office, and the advantages of free schools supported by taxation, were ably presented to the convention by Hon. Henry Barnard, of Connecticut, in an evening address. He afterward prepared, by request, a draft of a free-school system, with a state superintendent at its head, which was accepted and subsequently embodied in the constitution and the school law. In the second constitutional convention, in 1848, the same questions again received careful attention, and the article on education previously prepared, was, after a few changes, brought into the shape in which we now find it. Immediately after the ratification by the people, of the constitution prepared by the second convention, three commissioners were appointed to revise the statutes. To one of these, Col. Frank, the needed revision of the school laws was assigned. The work was acceptably performed, and the new school code of 1849, largely the same as the present one, went into operation May first of that year.

THE SCHOOL SYSTEM UNDER THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

In the state constitution was laid the broad foundation of our present school system. The four corner stones were: (1) The guaranteed freedom of the schools; (2) the school fund created; (3) the system of supervision; (4) a state university for higher instruction. The school fund has five distinct sources for its creation indicated in the constitution: (1) Proceeds from the sale of lands granted to the state by the United States for educational purposes; (2)

all moneys accruing from forfeiture or escheat; (3) all fines collected in the several counties for breach of the penal laws; (4) all moneys paid for exemption from military duty; (5) five per cent. of the sale of government lands within the state. In addition to these constitutional sources of the school fund, another and sixth source was open from 1856 to 1870. By an act of the state legislature in the former year, three-fourths of the net proceeds of the sales of the swamp and overflowed lands, granted to the state by congress, Sept. 28, 1850, were added to the common-school fund, the other fourth going into a fund for drainage, under certain circumstances; but if not paid over to any town for that purpose within two years, to become a part of the school fund. The following year one of these fourths was converted into the normal-school fund, leaving one-half for the common-school fund. In 1858, another fourth was given to the drainage fund, thus providing for the latter one-half the income from the sales, and leaving for the school fund, until the year 1865, only the remaining one-fourth. In the latter year this was transferred to the normal-school fund, with the provision, however, that one-fourth of the income of this fund should be transferred to the common-school fund until the annual income of the latter fund should reach \$200,000. In 1870 this provision was repealed, and the whole income of the normal fund left applicable to the support of normal schools and teachers' institutes.

At the first session of the state legislature in 1848, several acts were passed which carried out in some degree the educational provisions of the constitution. A law was enacted to provide for the election, and to define the duties, of a state superintendent of public instruction. A district board was created, consisting of a moderator, director, and treasurer; the office of town superintendent was established, and provision was made for the creation of town libraries, and for the distribution of the school fund. The present school code of Wisconsin is substantially that passed by the legislature of 1848, and which went into operation May 1, 1849. The most important change since made was the abolition of the office of town superintendent, and the substitution therefor of the county superintendency. This change took effect January 1, 1862.

THE SCHOOL-FUND INCOME.

The first annual report of the state superintendent, for the year 1849, gives the income of the school fund for that year as \$588, or eight and three-tenth mills per child. Milwaukee county received the largest amount, \$69.63, and St. Croix county the smallest, twenty-four cents. The average in the state was forty-seven cents per district. The following table will show at a glance the quinquennial increase in the income of the fund, the corresponding increase in the number of school children, and the apportionment per child, from 1849 to 1875, inclusive; also, the last apportionment, that for 1877. The rate for three years past has been 41 cents per child:

YEAR.	NO. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE.	INCOME OF SCHOOL FUND	RATE PER CHILD.	YEAR.	NO. CHILDREN OF SCHOOL-AGE.	INCOME OF SCHOOL FUND	RATE PER CHILD.
1849--	70,457	\$588 00	\$0.0083	1865--	335,582	151,816 34	.46
1850--	92,105	47,716 00	.518	1870--	412,481	159,271 38	.40
1855--	186,085	125,906 02	.67	1875--	450,304	184,624 64	.41
1860--	288,984	184,949 76	.64	1877--	470,783	193,021 03	.41

The amount of productive school fund reported September 30, 1877, was \$2,596,361.07. The portion of the fund not invested at that date, was \$74,195.22.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

In his message to the first territorial legislature, in 1836, Governor Dodge recommended asking from congress aid for the establishment of a state educational institution, to be governed by the legislature. This was the first official action looking to the establishment of a state university. The same legislature passed an act to establish and locate the Wisconsin university at Belmont, in the county of Iowa. At its second session, the following year, the legislature passed an act, which was approved January 19, 1838, establishing "at or near Madison, the seat of government, a university for the purpose of educating youth, the name whereof shall be 'The University of the Territory of Wisconsin.' " A resolution was passed at the same session, directing the territorial delegate in congress to ask of that body an appropriation of \$20,000 for the erection of the buildings of said university, and also to appropriate two townships of vacant land for its endowment. Congress accordingly appropriated, in 1838, seventy-two sections, or two townships, for the support of a "seminary of learning in the territory of Wisconsin," and this was afterward confirmed to the state for the use of the university. No effectual provision, however, was made for the establishment of the university until ten years later, when the state was organized. Congress, as has been said, had made a donation of lands to the territory for the support of such an institution. but these lands could not be made available for that purpose until the territory should become a state. The state constitution, adopted in 1848, declared that provision should be made for the establishment of a state university, and that the proceeds of all lands donated by the United States to the state for the support of a university should remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which should be appropriated to its support.

The state legislature, at its first session, passed an act, approved July 26, 1848, establishing the University of Wisconsin, defining its location, its government, and its various departments, and authorizing the regents to purchase a suitable site for the buildings, and to proceed to the erection of the same, after having obtained from the legislature the approval of plans. This act repealed the previous act of 1838. The regents were soon after appointed, and their first annual report was presented to the legislature, January 30, 1849. This report announced the selection of a site, subject to the approval of the legislature, announced the organization of a preparatory department, and the election of a chancellor or president. The university was thus organized, with John H. Lathrop, president of the University of Missouri, as its first chancellor, and John W. Sterling as principal of the preparatory department, which was opened February 5, 1849. Chancellor Lathrop was not formally inaugurated until January 16, 1850.

Owing to the short-sighted policy of the state in locating without due care, and in appraising and selling so low the lands of the original grant, the fund produced was entirely inadequate to the support of the institution. Congress, therefore, made, in 1854, an additional grant of seventy-two sections of land for its use. These, however, were located and sold in the same inconsiderate and unfortunate manner, for so low a price as to be a means of inducing immigration, indeed, but not of producing a fund adequate for the support of a successful state university. Of the 92,160 acres comprised in the two grants, there had been sold prior to September 30, 1866, 74,178 acres for the sum of \$264,570.13, or at an average price of but little more than \$3.50 per acre.* Besides this, the state had allowed the university to anticipate its income to the extent of over \$100,000 for the erection of buildings. By a law of 1862 the sum of \$104,339.43 was taken from its fund (already too small) to pay for these buildings. The resulting embarrassment made necessary the re-organization of 1866, which added to the slender resources of the institution the agricultural college fund, arising from the sale of lands donated to the state by the congressional act of 1862.

The first university building erected was the north dormitory, which was completed in 1851. This is 110 feet in length by 40 in breadth, and four stories in height. The south dormitory, of the same size, was completed in 1855. The main central edifice, known as University Hall, was finished in 1859. The Ladies' College was completed in 1872. This latter was built with an appropriation of \$50,000, made by the legislature in 1870—the first actual donation the university had ever received from the state. The legislature of 1875 appropriated \$80,000 for the erection of Science Hall, a building to be devoted to instruction in the physical sciences. This was completed and ready for occupancy at the opening of the fall term of 1877.

The growth of this institution during the past fourteen years, and especially since its reorganization in 1866, has been rapid and substantial. Its productive fund on the 30th day of September, 1877, aside from the agricultural college fund, was \$223,240 32. The combined university and agricultural funds amounted, at the same date, to \$464,032 22. An act of the legis-

*Compare the price obtained for the lands of the University of Michigan. The first sale of those lands averaged \$22.85 per acre, and brought in a single year (1837) \$150,447.90. Sales were made in succeeding years at \$15, \$17, and \$19 per acre.

lature in 1867 appropriated to the university income for that year, and annually for the next ten years, the sum of \$7,303.76, being the interest upon the sum taken from the university fund by the law of 1862 for the erection of buildings, as before mentioned. Chapter 100 of the general laws of 1872 also provided for an annual state tax of \$10,000 to increase the income of the university. Chapter 119 of the laws of 1876 provides for an annual state tax of one-tenth of one mill on the taxable property of the state for the increase of the university fund income, this tax to be "*in lieu* of all other appropriations before provided for the benefit of said fund income," and to be "deemed a full compensation for all deficiencies in said income arising from the disposition of the lands donated to the state by congress, in trust, for the benefit of said income." The entire income of the university from all sources, including this tax (which was \$42,359.62), was, for the year ending September 30, 1877, \$89,879.89. The university has a faculty of over thirty professors and instructors, and during the past year — 1876-7 — it had in its various departments 316 students. The law department, organized in 1868, has since been in successful operation. Ladies are admitted into all the departments and classes of the university.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The agricultural college fund, granted to the state by the congressional act of 1862, was by a subsequent legislative enactment (1866) applied to the support, not of a separate agricultural college, but of a department of agriculture in the existing university, thus rendering it unnecessary for the state to erect separate buildings elsewhere. Under the provisions of chapter 114, laws of 1866, the county of Dane issued to the state, for the purpose of purchasing an experimental farm, bonds to the amount of \$40,000. A farm of about 200 acres, adjoining the university grounds, was purchased, and a four years' course of study provided, designed to be thorough and extensive in the branches that relate to agriculture, in connection with its practical application upon the experimental farm.

The productive agricultural college fund has increased from \$8,061.85, in 1866, to \$240,791.90, in 1877.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The propriety of making some special provision for the instruction of teachers was acknowledged in the very organization of the state, a provision for normal schools having been embodied in the constitution itself, which ordains that after the support and maintenance of the

common schools is insured, the residue of the school fund shall be appropriated to academies and normal schools. The state legislature, in its first session in 1848, in the act establishing the University of Wisconsin, declared that one of the four departments thereof should be a department of the theory and practice of elementary instruction. The first institution ever chartered in the state as a normal school was incorporated by the legislature at its second session — 1849 — under the title of the "Jefferson County Normal School." This, however, was never organized.

The regents, when organizing the university, at their meeting in 1849, ordained the establishment of a normal professorship, and declared that in organizing the normal department it was their fixed intention "to make the University of Wisconsin subsidiary to the great cause of popular education, by making it, through its normal department, the nursery of the educators of the popular mind, and the central point of union and harmony to the educational interests of the commonwealth." They declared that instruction in the normal department should be free to all suitable candidates. Little was accomplished, however, in this direction during the next ten years. In 1857 an act was passed by the legislature appropriating twenty-five per cent. of the income of the swamp-land fund "to normal institutes and academies under the supervision and direction of a board of regents of normal schools," who were to be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the act. Distribution of this income was made to such colleges, academies, and high schools as maintained a normal class, in proportion to the number of pupils passing a successful examination conducted by an agent of the board. In 1859, Dr. Henry Barnard, who had become chancellor of the university, was made agent of the normal regents. He inaugurated a system of teachers' institutes, and gave fresh vigor to the normal work throughout the state. Resigning, however, on account of ill-health, within two years, Professor Chas. H. Allen, who had been conducting institutes under his direction, succeeded him as agent of the normal regents, and was elected principal of the normal department of the university, entering upon his work as the latter in March, 1864. He managed the department with signal ability and success, but at the end of one or two years resigned. Meantime the educational sentiment of the state had manifested itself for the establishment of separate normal schools.

In 1865, the legislature passed an act repealing that of two years before, and providing instead that one-half of the swamp-land fund should be set apart as a normal-school fund, the income of which should be applied to establishing and supporting normal schools under the direction and management of the board of normal regents, with a proviso, however, that one-fourth of such income should be annually transferred to the common-school fund income, until the latter should amount annually to \$200,000. This proviso was repealed by the legislature of 1870, and the entire income of one-half the swamp-land fund has since been devoted to normal-school purposes. During the same year proposals were invited for aid in the establishment of a normal school, in money, land, or buildings, and propositions from various places were received and considered. In 1866, the board of regents was incorporated by the legislature. In the same year Platteville was conditionally selected as the site of a school, and as there was already a productive fund of about \$600,000, with an income of over \$30,000, and a prospect of a steady increase as the lands were sold, the board decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, located in different parts of the state. In pursuance of this policy, there have already been completed, and are now in very successful operation, the Platteville Normal School, opened October 9, 1866; the Whitewater Normal School, opened April 21, 1868; the Oshkosh Normal School, opened September 19, 1871, and the River Falls Normal School, opened September 2, 1875. Each assembly district in the state is entitled to eight representatives in the normal schools. These are nominated by county and city superintendents. Tuition is free to all normal students. There are in the normal schools two courses of study — an

elementary course of two years, and an *advanced course* of four years. The student completing the former, receives a certificate; the one completing the latter, a diploma. The certificate, when the holder has successfully taught one year after graduation, may be countersigned by the superintendent of public instruction, when it becomes equivalent to a five-years' state certificate. The diploma, when thus countersigned, after a like interval, is equivalent to a permanent state certificate.

It is believed that the normal-school system of Wisconsin rests upon a broader and more secure basis than the corresponding system of any other state. That basis is an independent and permanent fund, which has already reached a million dollars. The precise amount of this securely invested and productive fund, September 30, 1877, was \$985,681.84, and the sum of \$45,056.84 remained uninvested.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

In addition to the work of the normal schools, the board of regents is authorized to expend \$5,000 annually to defray the expenses of teachers' institutes. A law of 1871, amended in 1876, provides for normal institutes, which shall be held for not less than two consecutive weeks, and appropriates from the state treasury a sum not exceeding \$2,000 per annum for their support. There were held in the state, in 1876, sixty-five institutes, varying in length from one to four weeks. The total number of persons enrolled as attendants was 4,660

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Including those in the cities, the graded schools of the state number about four hundred. The annual report of the state superintendent for 1876 gives the number with two departments as one hundred and eighty-three, and the number with three or more as one hundred and eighty-nine.

A law of March, 1872, provided that "all graduates of any graded school of the state, who shall have passed an examination at such graded school satisfactory to the faculty of the university for admission into the sub-freshman class and college classes of the university, shall be at once and at all times entitled to free tuition in all the colleges of the university." A considerable number of graduates of graded schools entered the university under this law during the next four years, but it being deemed an unwise discrimination in favor of this class of students, in 1876, in the same act which provided for the tax of one tenth of one mill, the legislature provided that from and after the 4th of July of that year no student, except students in law and those taking extra studies, should be required to pay any fees for tuition. Few graded schools of the state are able as yet to fully prepare students for entrance into the regular classes of the classical department of the university. The larger number prepared by them still enter the scientific department or the sub-freshman class.

THE TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

In 1869 the legislature passed a law authorizing towns to adopt by vote the "township system of school government." Under this system each town becomes one school district, and the several school districts already existing become sub-districts. Each sub-district elects a clerk, and these clerks constitute a body corporate under the name of the "board of school directors," and are invested with the title and custody of all school houses, school-house sites, and other property belonging to the sub-districts, with power to control them for the best interests of the schools of the town. The law provides for an executive committee to execute the orders of the

board, employ teachers, etc., and for a secretary to record proceedings of the board, have immediate charge and supervision of the schools, and perform other specified duties. But few towns have as yet made trial of this system, although it is in successful operation in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and some other states, and where fully and fairly tried in our own, has proved entirely satisfactory. It is the general belief of our enlightened educational men that the plan has such merits as ought to secure its voluntary adoption by the people of the state.

FREE HIGH SCHOOLS.

In 1875 the legislature enacted that any town, incorporated village, or city, may establish and maintain not more than two free high schools, and provided for an annual appropriation of not to exceed \$25,000, to refund one-half of the actual cost of instruction in such schools, but no school to draw in any one year more than \$500. At the session of 1877 the benefits of the act were extended to such high schools already established as shall show by a proper report that they have conformed to the requirements of the law. If towns decline to establish such a school, one or more adjoining districts in the same have the privilege of doing so. The law has met with much favor. For the school year ending August 31, 1876 (the first year in which it was in operation), twenty such schools reported, and to these the sum of \$7,466.50 was paid, being an average of \$373.32 per school. It is expected that twice this number will report for the second year. The high school law was primarily designed to bring to rural neighborhoods the two-fold advantages of (1) a higher instruction than the common district schools afford, and (2) a better class of teachers for these schools. It was anticipated, however, from the first that the *immediate* results of the law would be chiefly the improvement of existing graded schools in the larger villages and in cities. Experience may be said to have already confirmed both anticipations.

SCHOOL OFFICERS.

The school officers of Wisconsin are, a state superintendent of public instruction, sixty-four county superintendents, twenty-eight city superintendents, and a school board in each district, consisting of a director, treasurer, and clerk. The state and county superintendents hold office two years, the district officers three years. In each independent city there is a board of education, and the larger cities have each a city superintendent, who in some cases is also principal of the high school. He is appointed for one year. The county board of supervisors determine, within certain limits, the amount of money to be raised annually in each town and ward of their county for school purposes, levy an additional amount for the salary of the county superintendents, may authorize a special school tax, and may under certain circumstances determine that there shall be two superintendents for their county. The town board of supervisors have authority to form and alter school districts, to issue notice for first meeting, to form union districts for high school purposes, and appoint first boards for the same, to locate and establish school-house sites under certain circumstances, to extinguish districts that have neglected to maintain school for two years, and to dispose of the property of the same. The district clerks report annually to the town clerks, the town clerks to the county superintendents, and the county and city superintendents to the state superintendent, who in turn makes an annual report to the governor.

STATE TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

The state superintendent is authorized by law "to issue state certificates of high grade to teachers of eminent qualifications." Two grades of these are given, one unlimited, and the other good for five years. The examination is conducted by a board of three examiners, appointed annually by the state superintendent, and acting under rules and regulations prescribed by him.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Besides the Wisconsin State Teachers' Association, holding its annual session in the summer and a semi-annual or "executive" session in the winter, there are, in several parts of the state, county or district associations, holding stated meetings. The number of such associations is annually increasing.

LIBRARIES.

The utility of public libraries as a part of the means of popular enlightenment, was early recognized in this state. The constitution, as set forth in 1848, required that a portion of the income of the school fund should be applied to the "purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus" for the common schools. The same year the legislature of the state, at its first session, enacted that as soon as this income should amount to \$60,000 a year (afterwards changed to \$30,000), each town superintendent might devote one tenth of the portion of this income received by his town annually, to town library purposes, the libraries thus formed to be distributed among the districts, in sections, and in rotation, once in three months. Districts were also empowered to raise money for library books. The operation of this discretionary and voluntary system was not successful. In ten years (1858) only about one third of the districts (1,121) had libraries, embracing in all but 38,755 volumes, and the state superintendent, Hon. Lyman C. Draper, urged upon the legislature a better system, of "town libraries," and a state tax for their creation and maintenance. In 1857, the legislature enacted that ten per cent. of the yearly income of the school fund should be applied to the purchase of town school libraries, and that an annual tax of one tenth of one mill should be levied for the same purpose. The law was left incomplete, however, and in 1862, before the system had been perfected, the exigencies of the civil war led to the repeal of the law, and the library fund which had accumulated from the ten per cent. of the school fund income, and from the library tax, amounting in all to \$88,784.78, was transferred to the general fund. This may be considered a debt to the educational interests of the state that should be repaid. Meanwhile the single district library system languishes and yearly grows weaker. The re-enacting of a town library system, in which local effort and expenditure shall be stimulated and supplemented by state aid, has been urged upon the legislature by the present state superintendent, and will, it is hoped, be secured, at no distant day, as a part of a complete town system of schools and of public education.

LIST OF STATE SUPERINTENDENTS.

The act creating the office was passed at the first session of the state legislature, in 1848. The incumbents up to the present time have been as follows :

NAME OF INCUMBENT.	DURATION OF INCUMBENCY.
Hon. E. Root.....	Three years—1849-50-51.
Hon. A. P. Ladd.....	Two years—1852-53.
Hon. H. A. Wright*.....	One year and five months—1854-55.
Hon. A. C. Barry.....	Two years and seven months—1855-56-57.
Hon. L. C. Draper.....	Two years—1858-59.
Hon. J. L. Pickard†.....	Three years and nine months—1860-61-62-63.
Hon. J. G. McMynn.....	Four years and three months—1863-64-65-66-67.
Hon. A. J. Craig†.....	Two years and six months—1868-69-70.
Hon. Samuel Fallows.....	Three years and six months—1870-71-72-73.
Hon. Edward Searing.....	Four years—1874-75-76-77.

SKETCHES OF COLLEGES IN WISCONSIN.

Beloit College was founded in 1847, at Beloit, under the auspices of the Congregational and Presbyterian churches of Wisconsin and northern Illinois. In 1848, Rev. Joseph Emerson and Rev. J. J. Bushnell were appointed professors, and in 1849, Rev. A. L. Chapin was appointed president, and has continued such until the present time. The institution has had a steady growth, has maintained a high standard of scholarship and done excellent work, both in its preparatory and college departments. Two hundred and thirty-six young men have graduated. Its lands and buildings are valued at \$78,000, and its endowments and funds amount to about \$122,000.

Lawrence University, at Appleton, under the patronage of the Methodist church, was organized as a college in 1850, having been an "institute" or academy for three years previous, under the Rev. W. H. Sampson. The first president was Rev. Edward Cook; the second, R. Z. Mason; the present one is the Rev. George M. Steele, D. D. It is open to both sexes, and has graduated 130 young men, and 68 young women. It still maintains a preparatory department. It has been an institution of great benefit in a new region of country, in the northeastern part of the state. Receiving a liberal donation at the outset from the Hon. Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, it has land and buildings valued at \$47,000, at Appleton, and funds and endowments amounting to \$60,000.

Milton College, an institution under the care of the Seventh Day Baptists, was opened as a college in 1867, having been conducted as an academy since 1844. Rev. W. C. Whitford, the president, was for many years the principal of the academy. The institution has done much valuable work, particularly in preparing teachers for our public schools. The college has graduated 38 young men and women, having previously graduated 93 academic students. It has lands, buildings and endowments to the amount of about \$50,000.

Ripon College, which was known till 1864 as Brockway College, was organized in 1853, at Ripon, and is supported by the Congregational church. Since its re-organization, in 1863, it has graduated 77 students (of both sexes) in the college courses, and has always maintained a large and flourishing preparatory department. Under its present efficient head, the Rev. E. H. Merrill, A. M., it is meeting with continued success. Its property amounts to about \$125,000.

Racine College was founded by the Episcopal Church, at Racine, in 1852, under the Rev. Roswell Park, D. D., as its first President. It was for a long time under the efficient administration of Rev. James De Koven, D. D., now deceased, who was succeeded by Rev. D. Stevens Parker. It maintains a large boys' school also, and a preparatory department. It was designed, in part, to train young men for the Nashotah Theological Seminary. It has property, including five buildings, to the amount of about \$180,000, and has graduated ninety-nine young men. Its principal work, in which it has had great success, is that of a boys' school, modeled somewhat after the English schools.

The Seminary of St. Francis of Sales, an ecclesiastical school, was established at St. Francis Station, near Milwaukee, chiefly by the combined efforts of two learned and zealous priests, the Rev. Michael Heiss, now bishop of La Crosse, and the Rev. Joseph Salzmänn. It was opened in January, 1856, with Rev. M. Heiss as rector, and with 25 students. Rev. Joseph Salzmänn was rector from September, 1868, to the time of his death, January 17, 1874, since which time Rev. C. Wapelhorst has held the rectorship. The latter is now assisted by twelve professors, and the students number 267, of whom 105 are theologians, 31 students of philosophy, and the rest classical students.

Pio Nono College is a Roman Catholic institution, at St. Francis Station, in the immediate neighborhood of the Seminary of St. Francis. It was founded in 1871, by Rev. Joseph Salzmänn,

* Died, May 20, 1845. † Resigned, October 1, 1863. ‡ Died, July 3, 1870.

who was the first rector. He was succeeded in 1874 by the present rector, Rev. Thomas Brue-ner, who is assisted by a corps of seven professors. Besides the college proper, there is a normal department, in which, in addition to the education that qualifies for teaching in common and higher schools, particular attention is given to church music. There is also, under the same management, but in an adjoining building, an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. The pupils in the latter, both boys and girls, numbering about 30, are taught to speak by sounds, and it is said with the best success.

An institution was organized in 1865, at Prairie du Chien, under the name of Prairie du Chien College, and under the care of J. T. Lovewell, as principal. In the course of two or three years it passed into the hands of the Roman Catholic church, and is now known as St. John's College. It has so far performed principally preparatory work.

Sinsinawa Mound College, a Roman Catholic institution, was founded in 1848, through the labors of Father Mazzuchelli, but after doing a successful work, was closed in 1863, and in 1867 the St. Clara academy was opened in the same buildings.

The Northwestern University, which is under the Lutheran church, was organized in 1865, at Watertown, under Rev. August F. Ernst, as president. It has graduated 21 young men, and has a preparatory department. Its property is valued at \$50,000.

Galesville University was organized in 1859, under the patronage of the Methodist church at Galesville, in the northwest part of the state. The first president was the Rev. Samuel Falls, since state superintendent. It has graduated ten young men and eight young women, its work hitherto having been mostly preparatory. It is now under the patronage of the Presbyterian denomination, with J. W. McLaury, A. M., as president. It has property valued at \$30,000, and an endowment of about \$50,000.

Carroll College was established at Waukesha, by the Presbyterian church, in 1846. Prof. J. W. Sterling, now of the state university, taught its primary classes that year. Under President John A. Savage, D.D., with an able corps of professors, it took a high rank and graduated classes; but for several years past it has confined its work principally to academic studies. Under W. L. Rankin, A. M., the present principal, the school is doing good service.

Wayland University was established as a college, by the Baptists, at Beaver Dam, in 1854, but never performed much college work. For three years past, it has been working under a new charter as an academy and preparatory school, and is now known as Wayland Institute.

In 1841, the Protestant Episcopal church established a mission in the wilds of Waukesha county, and, at an early day, steps were taken to establish in connection therewith an institution of learning. This was incorporated in 1847, by the name of Nashotah House. In 1852 the classical school was located at Racine, and Nashotah House became distinctively a theological seminary. It has an endowment of one professorship, the faculty and students being otherwise sustained by voluntary contributions. It has a faculty of five professors, with Rev. A. D. Cole, D.D., as president, buildings pleasantly situated, and has graduated 185 theological students.

FEMALE COLLEGES.

Two institutions have been known under this designation. The Milwaukee Female College was founded in 1852, and ably conducted for several years, under the principalship of Miss Mary Mortimer, now deceased. It furnished an advanced grade of secondary instruction. The Wisconsin Female College, located at Fox Lake, was first incorporated in 1855, and re-organized in 1863. It has never reached a collegiate course, is now known as Fox Lake Seminary, and admits both sexes. Rev. A. O. Wright, A. M., is the present principal.

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

The following institutions of academic grade, are now in operation: Albion Academy; Benton Academy; Big Foot Academy; Elroy Seminary; Fox Lake Seminary; two German and English academies in Milwaukee; Janesville Academy; Kemper Hall, Kenosha; Lake Geneva Seminary, Geneva; Lakeside Seminary, Oconomowoc; Marshall Academy, Marshall; Merrill Institute, Fond du Lac; Milwaukee Academy; Racine Academy; River Falls Institute; Rochester Seminary; St. Catherine's Academy, Racine; St. Clara Academy; Sinsinawa Mound; St. Mary's Institute, Milwaukee; Sharon Academy; and Wayland Institute, Beaver Dam. Similar institutions formerly in operation but suspended or merged in other institutions, were: Allen's Grove Academy; Appleton Collegiate Institute; Baraboo Collegiate Institute; Beloit Female Seminary; Beloit Seminary; Brunson Institute, Mount Hope; Evansville Seminary; Janesville Academy (merged in the high school); Kilbourn Institute; Lancaster Institute; Milton Academy; Platteville Academy; Southport Academy (Kenosha); Waterloo Academy; Waukesha Seminary; Wesleyan Seminary, Eau Claire; and Patch Grove Academy. The most important of these were the Milton and Platteville Academies, the former merged in Milton College, the latter in the Platteville Normal School. Of the others, several were superseded by the establishment of public high schools in the same localities.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

Schools of this character, aiming to furnish what is called a business education, exist in Milwaukee, Janesville, Madison, LaCrosse, Green Bay, Oshkosh and Fond du Lac. The oldest and largest is in Milwaukee, under the care of Prof. R. C. Spencer, and enrolls from two to three hundred students annually.

AGRICULTURE.

By W. W. DANIELLS, M.S., PROF. OF CHEMISTRY AND AGRICULTURE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

The trend of the earliest industries of a country, is the result of the circumstances under which those industries are developed. The attention of pioneers is confined to supplying the immediate wants of food, shelter, and clothing. Hence, the first settlers of a country are farmers, miners, trappers, or fishermen, according as they can most readily secure the means of present sustenance for themselves and their families. In the early history of Wisconsin this law is well exemplified. The southern part of the state, consisting of alternations of prairie and timber, was first settled by farmers. As the country has developed, wealth accumulated, and means of transportation have been furnished, farming has ceased to be the sole interest. Manufactories have been built along the rivers, and the mining industry of the southwestern part of the state has grown to one of considerable importance. The shore of Lake Michigan was first mainly settled by fishermen, but the later growth of agriculture and manufactures has nearly overshadowed the fishing interest; as has the production of lumber, in the north half of the state, eclipsed the trapping and fur interests of the first settlers. That the most important industry of Wisconsin is farming, may be seen from the following statistics of the occupation of the people as given by the United States census. Out of each one hundred inhabitants, of all occupations, 68 were

farmers, in 1840; 52 in 1850; 54 in 1860; 55 in 1870. The rapid growth of the agriculture of the state is illustrated by the increase in the number of acres of improved land in farms, and in the value of farms and of farm implements and machinery, as shown by the following table, compiled from the United States census :

YEAR.	ACRES IMPROVED LAND IN FARMS.		VALUE OF FARMS, INCLUDING IMPROV- ED AND UNIMPROV- ED LANDS.	VALUE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.
	TOTAL.	TO EACH INHAB.		
1850	1,045,499	3.4	\$ 28,528,563	\$ 1,641,568
1860	3,746,167	4.8	131,117,164	5,758,847
1870	5,899,343	5.6	300,414,064	14,239,364

Farming, at the present time, is almost entirely confined to the south half of the state, the northern half being still largely covered by forests. A notable exception to this statement is found in the counties on the western border, which are well settled by farmers much farther north. The surface of the agricultural portion of the state is for the most part gently undulating, affording ready drainage, without being so abruptly broken as to render cultivation difficult. The soil is varied in character, and mostly very fertile. The southern portion of the state consists of undulating prairies of variable size—the largest being Rock prairie—alternating with oak openings. The prairies have the rich alluvial soil so characteristic of the western prairies, and are easily worked. The soil of the “openings” land is usually a sandy loam, readily tilled, fertile, but not as “strong” as soils having more clay. The proportion of timber to prairie increases passing north from the southern boundary of the state, and forests of maple, basswood and elm, replace, to some extent, the oak lands. In these localities, the soil is more clayey, is strong and fertile, not as easily tilled, and not as quickly exhausted as are the more sandy soils of the oak lands. In that portion of the state known geologically as the “driftless” region, the soil is invariably good where the surface rock is limestone. In some of the valleys, however, where the lime-rock has been removed by erosion, leaving the underlying sandstone as the surface rock, the soil is sandy and unproductive, except in those localities where a large amount of alluvial matter has been deposited by the streams. The soils of the pine lands of the north of the state, are generally sandy and but slightly fertile. However, where pine is replaced by maple, oak, birch, elm and basswood, the soil is “heavier” and very fertile, even to the shores of Lake Superior.

The same natural conditions that make Wisconsin an agricultural state, determined that during its earlier years the main interest should be grain-growing. The fertile prairies covering large portions of the southern part of the state had but to be plowed and sowed with grain to produce an abundant yield. From the raising of cereals the pioneer farmer could get the quickest returns for his labor. Hence in 1850, two years after its admission to the Union, Wisconsin was the ninth state in order in the production of wheat, while in 1860 this rank was raised to third, Illinois and Indiana only raising more. The true rank of the state is not shown by these figures. Were the number of inhabitants and the number of acres of land in actual cultivation taken into account in the comparison, the state would stand still higher in rank than is here indicated. There is the same struggle for existence, and the same desire for gain the world over, and hence the various phases of development of the same industry in different civilized countries is mainly the result of the widely varying economical conditions imposed upon that industry. Land is thoroughly cultivated in Europe, not because the Europeans have any inherent love for good cultivation, but because there land is scarce and costly, while labor is superabundant and cheap. In America, on the other hand, and especially in the newer states,

land is abundant and cheap, while labor is scarce and costly. In its productive industries each country is alike economical in the use of the costly element in production, and more lavish in the use of that which is cheaper. Each is alike economically wise in following such a course, when it is not carried to too great extremes. With each the end sought is the greatest return for the expenditure of a given amount of capital. In accordance with this law of economy, the early agriculture of Wisconsin was mere land-skimming. Good cultivation of the soil was never thought of. The same land was planted successively to one crop, as long as it yielded enough to pay for cultivation. The economical principle above stated was carried to an extreme. Farming as then practiced was a quick method of land exhaustion. It was always taking out of the purse, and never putting in. No attention was paid to sustaining the soil's fertility. The only aim was to secure the largest crop for the smallest outlay of capital, without regard to the future. Manures were never used, and such as unavoidably accumulated was regarded as a great nuisance, often rendering necessary the removal of stables and outbuildings. Straw-stacks were invariably burned as the most convenient means of disposing of them. Wheat, the principal product, brought a low price, often not more than fifty cents a bushel, and had to be marketed by teams at some point from which it could be carried by water, as this was, at an early day, the only means of transportation. On account of the sparse settlement of the country, roads were poor, and the farmer, after raising and threshing his wheat, had to spend, with a team, from two to five days, marketing the few bushels that a team could draw. So that the farmer had every obstacle to contend with except cheap and very fertile land, that with the poorest of cultivation gave a comparatively abundant yield of grain. Better tillage, accompanied with the use of manures and other fertilizers, would not, upon the virgin soils, have added sufficiently to the yield to pay the cost of applying them. Hence, to the first farmers of the state, *poor* farming was the only profitable farming, and consequently the only *good* farming, an agriculturo-economical paradox from which there was no escape. Notwithstanding the fact that farmers could economically follow no other system than that of land-exhaustion, as described, such a course was none the less injurious to the state, as it was undermining its foundation of future wealth, by destroying the fertility of the soil, that upon which the permanent wealth and prosperity of every agricultural community is first dependent. Besides this evil, and together with it, came the habit of loose and slovenly farming acquired by pioneers, which continued after the conditions making that method a necessity had passed away. With the rapid growth of the northwest came better home markets and increased facilities for transportation to foreign markets, bringing with them higher prices for all products of the farm. As a consequence of these better conditions, land in farms in the state increased rapidly in value, from \$9.58 per acre in 1850, to \$16.61 in 1860, an increase of 62 per cent., while the total number of acres in farms increased during the same time from 2,976,658 acres to 7,893,587 acres, or 265 per cent. With this increase in the value of land, and the higher prices paid for grain, should have come an improved system of husbandry which would prevent the soil from deteriorating in fertility. This could have been accomplished either by returning to the soil, in manures and fertilizers, those ingredients of which it was being rapidly drained by continued grain-growing, or by the adoption of a system of mixed husbandry, which should include the raising of stock and a judicious rotation of crops. Such a system is sure to come. Indeed, it is now slowly coming. Great progress upon the earlier methods of farming have already been made. But so radical and thorough a change in the habits of any class of people as that from the farming of pioneers to a rational method that will preserve the soil's fertility and pay for the labor it demands, requires many years for its full accomplishment. It will not even keep pace with changes in those economical conditions which

favor it. In the rapid settlement of the northwestern states this change has come most rapidly with the replacement of the pioneer farmers by immigrants accustomed to better methods of culture. In such cases the pioneers usually "go west" again, to begin anew their frontier farming upon virgin soil, as their peculiar method of cultivation fails to give them a livelihood. In Wisconsin as rapid progress is being made in the system of agriculture as, all things considered, could reasonably be expected. This change for the better has been quite rapid for the past ten years, and is gaining in velocity and momentum each year. It is partly the result of increased intelligence relating to farming, and partly the result of necessity caused by the unprofitableness of the old method.

The estimated value of all agricultural products of the state, including that of orchards, market gardens, and betterments, was, in 1870, as given in the census of that year, \$79,072,967, which places Wisconsin twelfth in rank among the agricultural states of the Union. In 1875, according to the "Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture," the value of the principal farm crops in this state was \$58,957,050. According to this estimation the state ranks ninth in agricultural importance. As has been before stated, Wisconsin is essentially a grain-growing state. This interest has been the principal one, not because the soil is better adapted to grain-growing than to general, stock, or dairy farming, but rather because this course, which was at an early day most immediately profitable, has been since persistently followed from force of habit, even after it had failed to be remunerative.

The following table shows the bushels of the different grains raised in the state for the years indicated:

YEAR.	WHEAT.	RYE.	CORN.	OATS.	BARLEY.	BUCK-WHEAT.
1850...	4,286,131	81,253	1,988,979	3,414,672	209,672	79,878
1860...	15,657,458	888,544	7,517,300	11,059,260	707,307	38,987
1870...	25,606,344	1,325,294	15,033,988	20,180,016	1,645,019	408,897
1875*...	25,200,000	1,340,000	15,200,000	26,600,000	2,200,000	275,000

From these statistics it will be seen that the increase in the production of grain was very rapid up to 1870, while since that time it has been very slight. This rapid increase in grain raising is first attributable to the ease with which this branch of farming was carried on upon the new and very rich soils of the state, while in the older states this branch of husbandry has been growing more difficult and expensive, and also to the fact that the war in our own country so increased the demand for grain from 1861 to 1866 as to make this course the most immediately profitable. But with the close of the war came a diminished demand. Farmers were slow to recognize this fact, and change the character of their productions to accord with the wants of the market, but rather continued to produce the cereals in excess of the demand. The chinch bug and an occasional poor season seriously injured the crops, leaving those who relied principally upon the production of grain little or nothing for their support. Hard times resulted from these poor crops. More wheat and corn was the farmer's usual remedy for hard times. So that more wheat and corn were planted. More crop failures with low prices brought harder times, until gradually the farmers of the state have opened their eyes to the truth that they can succeed in other branches of agriculture than grain growing, and to the necessity of catering to the

*Estimated in report of commissioner of agriculture.

demands of the market. The value in 1869 of all farm products and betterments of the state was \$79,072.967. There were raised of wheat the same year 25,606,344 bushels, which at \$1.03 per bushel, the mean price reported by the Milwaukee board of trade, for No. 2 wheat (the leading grade), for the year ending July 31, 1870, amounts to \$26,374,524, or one third the value of all agricultural products and betterments. The average production per acre, as estimated by the commissioner of agriculture, was 14 bushels. Hence there were 1,829,024 acres of land devoted to this one crop, nearly one third of all the improved land in the state. Of the wheat crop of 1869 24,375,435 bushels were spring wheat, and 1,230,909 bushels were winter wheat, which is 19.8 bushels of spring to 1 bushel of winter wheat. The latter is scarcely sown at all on the prairies, or upon light opening soils. In some of the timbered regions hardy varieties do well, but it is not a certain crop, as it is not able to withstand the winters, unless covered by snow or litter. It is not injured as seriously by the hard freezing, as by the alternate freezing and thawing of February and March.

The continued cropping of land with grain is a certain means of exhausting the soil of the phosphates, and of those nitrogenous compounds that are essential to the production of grain, and yet are present even in the most fertile soils in but small quantities. To the diminished yield, partly attributable to the overcropping of the land, and partially to poor seasons and chinch bugs, and to the decline in prices soon after the war, owing to an over production of wheat, may largely be attributed the hard times experienced by the grain growing farmers of Wisconsin from 1872 to 1877. The continued raising of wheat upon the same land, alternated, if any alternation occurred, with barley, oats, or corn, has produced its sure results. The lesson has cost the farmers of the state dearly, but it has not been altogether lost. A better condition of affairs has already begun. Wheat is gradually losing its prestige as the farmers' sole dependence, while stock, dairy, and mixed farming are rapidly increasing. The number of bushels of wheat raised to each inhabitant in the state was in 1850 fourteen, in 1860 twenty-three and eight tenths, in 1870 twenty-four, and in 1875 twenty and four tenths. These figures do not indicate a diminished productiveness of the state, but show, with the greatly increased production in other branches of husbandry, that farmers are changing their system to one more diversified and rational. Straw stacks are no longer burned, and manure heaps are not looked upon as altogether useless. Much more attention is now paid to the use of fertilizers. Clover with plaster is looked upon with constantly increasing favor, and there is a greater seeking for light upon the more difficult problems of a profitable agriculture.

Corn is raised to a large extent, although Wisconsin has never ranked as high in corn, as in wheat growing. Sixteen states raised more corn in 1870 than this state, and in 1875, seventeen states raised more. Corn requires a rich, moist soil, with a long extended season of warm sunshine. While this crop can be raised with great ease in the larger portion of the state, it will always succeed better farther south, both on account of the longer summers and the greater amount of rainfall. According to the statistics of the commissioner of agriculture, the average yield per acre for a period of ten years, is about 30 bushels. Corn is an important crop in the economy of the farmer, as from it he obtains much food for his stock, and it is his principal dependence for fattening pork. On these accounts it will, without doubt, retain its place in the husbandry of the state, even when stock and dairy farming are followed to a much greater extent than at present. Barley is cultivated largely throughout the state, but five states produced more in 1870, than Wisconsin. The great quantity of beer brewed here, furnishes a good home market for this grain. Barley succeeds best in a rather moist climate, having a long growing season. The dry, short summers of Wisconsin, are not well adapted to its growth. Hence the average

yield is but a medium one, and the quality of the grain is only fair. According to the returns furnished the commissioner of agriculture, the average yield for a period of ten years, is 22 bushels per acre.

Next to wheat, more bushels of oats are raised than of any other grain. Wisconsin was, in 1860, fifth in rank among the oat-growing states; in 1870, sixth. The rich soils of the state raise an abundant crop of oats with but little labor, and hence their growth in large quantities is not necessarily an indication of good husbandry. They will bear poor cultivation better than corn, and are frequently grown upon land too weedy to produce that grain. It is a favorite grain for feeding, especially to horses. With the best farmers, oats are looked upon with less favor than corn, because it is apt to leave land well seeded with weeds which are difficult to exterminate. In the production of rye, Wisconsin ranked seventh in 1860, and fourth in 1870. It is a much surer crop in this state than winter wheat, as it is less easily winter-killed when not protected by snow, than is that grain. Besides, it ripens so early as not to be seriously injured by drouth in summer, and succeeds well even upon the poorer soils. The average yield per acre is about 16 bushels.

But few hops were grown in Wisconsin, up to 1860, when owing to an increased demand by the breweries of the state, there was a gradual but healthful increase in hop culture. A few years later the advent of the hop louse, and other causes of failure at the east, so raised the price of hops as to make them a very profitable crop to grow. Many acres were planted in this state from 1863 to 1865, when the total product was valued at nearly \$350,000. The success of those engaged in this new branch of farming, encouraged others to adopt it. The profits were large. Wheat growing had not for several years been remunerative, and in 1867 and 1868, the "hop fever" became an epidemic, almost a plague. The crop of Sauk county alone was estimated at over 4,000,000 pounds, worth over \$2,000,000. The quality of the crop was excellent, the yield large, and the price unusually high. The secretary of the State Agricultural society says, in his report for that year, "Cases are numerous in which the first crop has paid for the land and all the improvements." To many farmers hop raising appeared to offer a sure and speedy course to wealth. But a change came quickly. The hop louse ruined the crop, and low prices caused by over production, aided in bringing ruin to many farmers. In 1867, the price of hops was from 40 to 55 cents per pound, while in 1869 it was from 10 to 15 cents, some of poor quality selling as low as 3 cents. Many hop yards were plowed up during 1869 and 1870. The area under cultivation to this crop in 1875, was, according to the "Report of the Secretary of State," 10,932 acres.

The production of tobacco has greatly increased since 1860, when there were raised in the state 87,340 pounds. In 1870, the product was 960,813 pounds. As is well known, the quality of tobacco grown in the northern states is greatly inferior for chewing and smoking, to that grown in the south, although varieties having a large, tough leaf, suitable for cigar wrappers, do well here. The variety principally grown is the Connecticut seed leaf. Tobacco can only be grown successfully on rich, fertile soils, and it is very exhausting to the land. Of the amount produced in 1870, there were raised in Rock county 645,408 pounds, and in Dane county, 229,568 pounds; the entire remaining portion of the state raised but 85,737 pounds. According to the report of the secretary of state, the whole number of acres planted to tobacco in 1875, was 3,296. Of this amount Rock county planted 1,676 acres, and Dane county, 1,454 acres, leaving for the remainder of the state but 166 acres. While the crop has been fairly productive and profitable, these statistics show that up to the present time tobacco-raising has been a merely local interest.

The production of flax is another merely local industry, it being confined principally to the

counties of Kenosha, Grant, Iowa and LaFayette. Of flax fibre, Kenosha county raised in 1869, nearly four fifths of the entire amount grown in the state, the total being 497,398 pounds. With the high price of labor and the low price of cotton now ruling, it is scarcely possible to make the raising of flax fibre profitable. Flax seed is raised to a small extent in the other counties mentioned. The present price of oil makes this a fairly profitable crop. If farmers fully appreciated that in addition to the oil, the oil cake is of great value as a food for cattle and sheep, and also that the manure made by the animals eating it, is of three times the value of that made by animals fed upon corn, doubtless much more flax seed would be raised than is at present. American oil-cake finds a ready market in England, at prices which pay well for its exportation. If English farmers can afford to carry food for their stock so far, American farmers may well strive to ascertain if they can afford to allow the exportation of so valuable food. When greater attention is paid in our own country to the quality of the manure made by our stock, more oil-cake will be fed at home, and a much smaller proportion of that made here will be exported.

The amount of maple sugar produced diminishes as the settlement of the state increases, and is now scarcely sufficient in amount to be an item in the state's productions. The increase in the price of sugar from 1861 to 1868 caused many farmers to try sorghum raising. But the present low prices of this staple has caused an abandonment of the enterprise. Two attempts have been made in Wisconsin to manufacture beet-root sugar, the first at Fond du Lac in 1867 the second at Black Hawk, Sauk county, in 1870. The Fond du Lac company removed their works to California in 1869, not having been successful in their efforts. The Black Hawk company made, in 1871, more than 134,000 pounds of sugar, but have since abandoned the business. Both these failures may be attributed to several causes, first of which was the want of sufficient capital to build and carry on a factory sufficiently large to enable the work to be done economically; secondly, the difficulty of sufficiently interesting farmers in the business to induce them to raise beets on so large a scale as to warrant the building of such a factory; and, thirdly, the high price of labor and the low price of sugar. The quality of beets raised was good, the polarization test showing in many instances as high as sixteen per cent. of sugar. The larger proportion of hay made in the state is from the natural meadows, the low lands or marshes, where wild grasses grow in abundance, and hay only costs the cutting and curing. Cultivated grasses do well throughout the state, and "tame hay" can be made as easily here as elsewhere. The limestone soils, where timber originally grew, are of the uplands, most natural to grass, and, consequently, furnish the richest meadows, and yield the best pasturage. The only soils where grasses do not readily grow, are those which are so sandy and dry as to be nearly barrens. Clover grows throughout the state in the greatest luxuriance. There is occasionally a season so dry as to make "seeding down" a failure, and upon light soils clover, when not covered with snow, is apt to winter-kill. Yet it is gaining in favor with farmers, both on account of the valuable pasturage and hay it affords, and on account of its value as a soil renovator. In wheat-growing regions, clover is now recognized to be of the greatest value in a "rotation," on account of its ameliorating influence upon the soil. Throughout the stock and dairy regions, clover is depended upon to a large extent for pasturage, and to a less extent for hay.

There has been a growing interest in stock raising for the past ten years, although the increase has not been a rapid one. Many of the herds of pure-blood cattle in the state rank high for their great excellence. The improvement of horses has been less rapid than that of cattle, sheep, and swine; yet this important branch of stock farming is improving each year. The most attention is given to the improvement of draught and farm horses, while roadsters and fast horses are not altogether neglected. There are now owned in the state a large number of horses of the heavier English and French breeds, which are imparting to their progeny their own characteristics

of excellence, the effects of which are already visible in many of the older regions of the state. Of the different breeds of cattle, the Short-horns, the Ayrshires, the Devons, and the Jerseys are well represented. The Short-horns have met with most favor with the general farmer, the grades of this breed being large, and possessing in a high degree the quiet habits and readiness to fatten, so characteristic of the full-bloods. Without doubt, the grade Short-horns will continue in the high favor in which they are now held, as stock-raising becomes a more important branch of the husbandry of the state. Of pure blood Short-horns there are many herds, some of which are of the very highest excellence. At the public sales of herds from this state, the prices have ranked high universally, and in a few cases have reached the highest of "fancy" prices, showing the estimate placed by professional breeders upon the herds of Wisconsin. The Ayrshires are increasing in numbers, and are held in high esteem by many dairymen. They are not yet, however, as generally disseminated over the state, as their great merit as a milking breed would warrant. The rapid growth of the dairy interest will doubtless increase their numbers greatly, at least as grades, in the dairying region. Of pure bred Devons and Jerseys, there are fewer than of the former breeds. The latter are principally kept in towns and cities to furnish milk for a single family. The following table shows the relative importance of stock raising in the state for the years mentioned. The figures are an additional proof to those already given, that the grain industry has held sway in Wisconsin to the detriment of other branches of farming, as well as to the state's greatest increase in wealth.

YEAR.	WHOLE NUMBER OF NEAT CATTLE.	NO. TO EACH 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND.	WHOLE NUMBER OF SHEEP.	NUMBER TO EACH 100 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND.	POUNDS OF WOOL PRODUCED.	POUNDS OF WOOL PER HEAD.
1850.....	183,433	17	124,896	12	253,963	2.03
1860.....	521,860	14	332,954	9	1,011,933	3.04
1870.....	693,294	12	1,069,282	18	4,090,670	3.82
1875*.....	922,900	11	1,162,800	14	(?)	(?)

* Estimated in report of commissioner of agriculture.

The growth and present condition of sheep husbandry, compare much more favorably with the general development of the state than does that of cattle raising. In a large degree this may be accounted for by the impetus given to wool raising during our civil war by the scarcity of cotton, and the necessary substitution to a great extent, of woollen for cotton goods. This great demand for wool for manufacturing purposes produced a rapid rise in the price of this staple, making its production a very profitable branch of farming. With the close of the war came a lessened demand, and consequently lower prices. Yet at no time has the price of wool fallen below that at which it could be profitably produced. This is the more notably true when the value of sheep in keeping up the fertility and productiveness of land, is taken into account. The foregoing table shows the improvement in this branch of husbandry since 1850.

Although many more sheep might profitably be kept in the state, the above figures show that the wool interest is fairly developed, and the average weight of fleece is an assurance of more than ordinarily good stock. The fine-wooled sheep and their grades predominate, although there are in the state some excellent stock of long-wools—mostly Cotswold—and of South-downs.

Of all the agricultural interests of the state, no other has made as rapid growth during the last ten years, as has that of dairying. With the failure of hop-growing, began the growth of the factory system of butter and cheese making, and the downfall of the one was scarcely more rapid than has been the upbuilding of the other. The following statistics of the production of butter and cheese illustrate this rapid progress. It will be remembered that for the years 1850,

1860, and 1870 the statistics are from the U. S. census, and hence include all the butter and cheese made in the state, while for the remaining years, only that made by factories and professional dairymen as reported to the secretary of the State Dairymen's Association, is included. It has been found impossible to obtain the statistics of butter, except for the census years.

YEAR.	BUTTER.	CHEESE.
	lbs.	lbs.
1850	3,633,750	400,283
1860	13,611,328	1,104,300
1870	22,473,036	1,591,798
1874 .....	.....	13,000,000
1875 .....	.....	15,000,000
1876 .....	.....	17,000,000

The quality of Wisconsin dairy products is excellent, as may be judged by the fact that, at the Centennial Exhibition, Wisconsin cheese received twenty awards, a larger number than was given to any other state except New York, and for butter Wisconsin received five awards. No state received more, and only New York and Illinois received as many. Wisconsin received one award for each fourteen cheeses on exhibition. No other state received so large a proportion. New York received the largest number of awards, viz., twenty-one, but only secured one award for each thirty cheeses on exhibition. The number of cheese and butter factories is increasing each year, and there is being made in the better grazing regions of the state, as rapid a transition from grain to dairy-farming as is consistent with a healthful growth. This interest, which is now an important one in the state's industrial economy, has before it a promising future, both in its own development, and in its indirect influence upon the improvement of the agriculture of the state.

The history of the earlier attempts in fruit raising in Wisconsin would be little more than a record of failures. The pioneers planted apple, peach, plum, and cherry trees, but they gathered little or no fruit. As was natural, they planted those varieties that were known to do well in the older states of the same latitude. Little was known of the climate, and there was no apparent reason why those varieties should not do well here. The first orchards died. The same varieties were replanted, and again the orchards died. Gradually, through the costly school of experience, it was learned that the climate was different from that of the eastern states, and that to succeed here varieties of fruit must be such as were adapted to the peculiar climate of this state. These peculiarities are hot, and for the most part, dry summers, cold and dry winters. The dryness of the climate has been the greatest obstacle to success, as this is indirectly the cause of the great extremes of temperature experienced here. The summers are often so dry that the growth of the trees is not completed, and the wood sufficiently well ripened to enable it to withstand the rigors of winter. And the clear, dry atmosphere of winter allows the sun's rays to pass through it so unobstructedly as to warm the body of the tree upon the sunny side, above the freezing point, even though the temperature of the air is much lower. The alternate thawing and freezing ruptures the tender cells connecting the bark and wood, producing a complete separation of these parts, and often besides bursts the bark. The separation of bark and wood destroys the circulation of the sap upon that side of the tree, thus enfeebling the entire plant. The tree is not able to form new bark over the ruptured part, and a diseased spot results. Such a plant makes but a feeble growth of poorly ripened wood, and soon dies.

altogether. Besides the above cause, the extreme cold weather occasionally experienced will kill healthy trees of all varieties not extremely hardy. Notwithstanding these natural obstacles, a good degree of success has been attained in the raising of apples and grapes. This success has been the result of persevering effort upon the part of the horticulturists of the state, who have sought the causes of failure in order that they might be removed or avoided. It is thus by intelligent observation that the fruit growers have gained the experience which brings with it a creditable success. The first requisite to success is the planting of varieties sufficiently hardy to withstand our severe winters. This has been accomplished by selecting the hardiest of the old varieties, and by raising seedlings, having besides hardiness, qualities sufficiently valuable to make them worthy of cultivation. The second requisite to success is in the selection of a situation having suitable soil and exposure, and thirdly, proper care after planting. Among the hardy varieties of apples regarded with greatest favor are Tetofski, Red Astrachan, and Duchess of Oldenberg, all Russian varieties, and Fameuse from Canada. Besides these there are a few American varieties so hardy as to prove reliable in the south half of the state. Among these are a few seedlings that have originated in Wisconsin. Apple trees are less apt to be injured by the winter upon a site sloping to the northeast or north, where they are less directly exposed to the rays of the winter's sun. High ground is much better than low, and a good, strong, not too rich soil is best. Apples do better upon soils where timber originally grew than on the prairies, and they are grown more easily along the border of Lake Michigan than in the interior of the state. Pears are raised to but a slight extent, as only a few of the hardiest varieties will succeed at all, and these only in favorable situations. Grapes are grown in great abundance, and in great perfection, although not of the more tender varieties. The Concord, on account of its hardiness and excellent bearing qualities, is cultivated most generally. Next to this comes the Delaware, while many other varieties, both excellent and prolific, are raised with great ease. The season is seldom too short to ripen the fruit well, and the only precaution necessary to protect the vines during the winter is a covering of earth or litter. Cranberries grow spontaneously upon many marshes in the interior of the state. Within a few years considerable attention has been given to improving these marshes, and to the cultivation of this most excellent fruit. Doubtless within a few years the cranberry crop will be an important one among the fruit productions of the state. All of the small fruits adapted to this latitude are cultivated in abundance, and very successfully, the yield being often times exceedingly large. Altogether, the horticultural interests of the state are improving, and there is a bright prospect that in the near future fruit growing will not be looked upon with the disfavor with which it has been regarded heretofore.

Of the associations for advancing the agricultural interests of the state, the first organized was the "State Agricultural Society." The earliest efforts to establish such an organization were made at Madison in December, 1846, during the session of the first constitutional convention of the territory. A constitution was adopted, but nothing further was done. In February, 1849, another meeting was held in Madison, at which it was "Resolved, That in view of the great importance of agriculture in the west, it is expedient to form a state agricultural society in Wisconsin." Another constitution was adopted, and officers were elected, but no effectual organization resulted from this second attempt. The "Wisconsin State Agricultural Society"—the present organization—had its inception in a meeting held at Madison, March 8, 1851, at which a committee was appointed to report a constitution and by-laws, and to nominate persons to fill the various offices of said society. At its organization, the society was composed of annual members, who paid one dollar dues each year, and of life members, who, upon the payment of ten dollars, were exempt from the annual contribution. The annual membership was afterward

abolished, and in 1869 the fee constituting one a life member was raised to twenty dollars. The first annual fair of the society was held in Janesville, in October, 1851. Fairs have been held annually since, except during the years 1861, 1862 and 1863. In 1851 premiums were paid to the amount of only \$140, while at the present time they amount to nearly \$10,000. In 1851 there were five life members. At the present time there are over seven hundred, representing all the various industries of the state. The fairs held under the auspices of this society have been of excellent character, and have been fruitful of good to all the industries of the state, but more especially to the farmers. The state has been generous in aid of this society, having furnished commodious rooms for its use in the capitol building, printed the annual report of the secretary, a volume of about 500 pages, and donated annually, for many years, \$2,000 toward its support. Besides its annual fairs, for the past five years there has been held an annual convention, under the auspices of this society, for the reading and discussing of papers upon topics of interest to farmers, and for a general interchange of ideas relating to farming. These conventions are held in high esteem by the better class of farmers, and have added greatly to the usefulness of the society. The "Wisconsin State Horticultural Society" was originally the "Wisconsin State Fruit Growers' Association," which was organized in December, 1853, at Whitewater. Its avowed object was "the collecting, arranging, and disseminating facts interesting to those engaged in the culture of fruits, and to embody for their use the results of the practice and experiments of fruit growers in all parts of the state." Exhibitions and conventions of the association were held annually up to 1860, after which the society was disorganized, owing to the breaking out of the war of the rebellion. A volume of "Transactions" was published by the association in 1855. In 1859 its transactions were published with those of the state agricultural society. From 1860 to 1865 no state horticultural association was in existence. In September of the latter year the "Wisconsin Fruit Growers' Association" was reorganized as the "Wisconsin State Horticultural Society." The legislature had previously provided for the publication of the proceedings of such a society, in connection with those of the State Agricultural Society. The new society has held annual exhibitions, usually in connection with those of the State Agricultural Society, and annual conventions for the reading of papers upon, and the discussion of, horticultural subjects. In 1871 an act was passed by the legislature incorporating the society, and providing for the separate printing of 2,000 copies annually of its transactions, of which there are now seven volumes. The most active, intelligent, and persevering of the horticulturists of the state are members of this association, and to their careful observation, to their enthusiasm and determined persistence in seeking means to overcome great natural difficulties, the state is largely indebted for the success already attained in horticulture. Besides these state associations, there are many local agricultural and horticultural societies, all of which have been useful in aiding the cause for which they were organized. Farmers' clubs and granges of the "Patrons of Husbandry" have also done much, both directly and indirectly, to promote the industrial interests of the state. By their frequent meetings, at which discussions are held, views compared, and experiences related, much valuable intelligence is gained, thought is stimulated, and the profession of farming advanced. As agriculture, like all kindred professions, depends upon intelligence to direct its advancement, all means intended to stimulate thought among farmers will, if wisely directed, aid in advancing this most complex of all industries. To those above named, and to other like associations, is in a large degree to be attributed the present favorable condition of the agriculture of the state.

Wisconsin has been but thirty years a state. It was mainly settled by men who had little monied capital. Markets were distant, and means of transportation poor. The early settlers had consequently to struggle for a livelihood in the face of the greatest difficulties. When these opposing

circumstances are taken into account, and the improvement in methods of culture, and changes from grain to stock and dairy-farming that are now being made, are given their due weight, it must be acknowledged that the present condition of the agriculture of the state is excellent, and that the future of this most important industry is rich in promise of a steady, healthful growth, toward a completer development of all the agricultural resources of the state.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

BY ROLAND D. IRVING, PROFESSOR OF GEOLOGY, ETC., AT THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

The useful mineral materials that occur within the limits of the state of Wisconsin, come under both of the two grand classes of such substances: the *metallic ores*, from which the metals ordinarily used in the arts are extracted; and the *non-metallic substances*, which are used in the arts for the most part without any preliminary treatment, or at least undergo only a very partial alteration before being utilized. Of the first class are found in Wisconsin the ores of *lead, zinc, iron and copper*, besides minute traces of the precious metals; of the second class, the principal substances found are *brick-clay, kaolin, cement-rock, limestone for burning into quick-lime, limestone for flux, glass sand, peat and building stone*.

LEAD AND ZINC.

These metals are considered together because they are found occurring together in the same region and under exactly the same circumstances, being even obtained from the same openings. Lead has for many years been the most important metallic production of Wisconsin, and, together with zinc, whose ores have been utilized only since 1860, still holds this prominent position, although the production is not so great as formerly. Small quantities of lead and zinc ores have been found in the crystalline (Archæan) rocks of the northern part of the state and in the copper-bearing rocks of the Lake Superior country, but there are no indications at present that these regions will ever produce in quantity. All of the lead and zinc obtained in Wisconsin comes then from that portion of the southwestern part of the state which lies west of Sugar river and south of the nearly east and west ridge that forms the southern side of the valley of the Wisconsin, from the head of Sugar river westward. This district is commonly known in Wisconsin as the "Lead Region," and forms the larger part of the "Lead Region of the Upper Mississippi," which includes also smaller portions of Iowa and Illinois.

What European first became acquainted with the deposits of lead in the upper portion of valley of the Mississippi is a matter of some doubt. Charlevoix (*Histoire de la Nouvelle France*, III, 397, 398.) attributes the discovery to Nicolas Perrot, about 1692; and states that in 1721 the deposits still bore Perrot's name. Perrot himself, however, in the only one of his writings that remains, makes no mention of the matter. The itinerary of Le Sueur's voyage up the Mississippi, 1700-1701, given in La Harpe's *History of Louisiana*, which was written early in the 18th century, shows that the former found lead on the banks of the Mississippi, not far from

the present southern boundary of Wisconsin, August 25, 1700. Captain Johathan Carver, 1766, found lead in abundance at the Blue Mounds, and found the Indians in all the country around in possession of masses of galena, which they had obtained as "float mineral," and which they were incapable of putting to any use. There is no evidence of any one mining before Julien Dubuque, who, 1788 to 1809, mined in the vicinity of the flourishing city which now bears his name. After his death in 1809 nothing more was done until 1821, when the attention of American citizens was first drawn to the rich lead deposits of this region. By 1827, the mining had become quite general and has continued to the present time, the maximum production having been reached, however, between the years 1845 and 1847.

The following table, prepared by the late Moses Strong, shows the mineral production of southwestern Wisconsin for the years 1860 to 1873 in pounds:

YEARS.	GALENA.	SMITHSONITE.	YEAR.	GALENA.	SMITHSONITE.	BLENDE.
1860	-----	320,000	1867	13 820,784	5,181,445	841,310
1861	-----	266,000	1868	13,869,619	4,302,383	3,078,435
1862	17,037,912	-----	1869	13 426,721	4,547,971	6,252,420
1863	15,105,577	1,120,000	1870	13,754,159	4,429,585	7,414,022
1864	13,014,210	3,173,333	1871	13,484,210	16,618,160	9,303,625
1865	14,337,895	4,198,200	1872	11,622,668	27,021,383	16,256,970
1866	14,029,102	7,373,333	1873	9,919,734	18,528,906	15,074,664

Until within the last decade the lead mines of the Mississippi valley, including now both the "Upper" and the "Lower" regions—the latter one of which lies wholly within the limits of the state of Missouri—have far eclipsed the rest of the United States in the production of lead, the district being in fact one of the most important of the lead districts in the world. Of late years, however, these mines are far surpassed in production by the "silver-lead" mines of Utah and other Rocky Mountain regions, which, though worked especially for their silver, produce incidentally a very large amount of lead. Nevertheless, the mines of the Mississippi valley will long continue to be a very important source of this metal. The lead ore of the Wisconsin lead region is of one kind only, the sulphide known as *galena*, or *galenite*. This ore, when free from mechanically mingled impurities, contains 86.6 per cent. of lead, the balance being sulphur. Small quantities of other lead ores are occasionally found in the uppermost portions of the deposits, having been produced by the oxidizing influence of the atmosphere. The chief one of these oxidation products is the earthy carbonate known as *cerussite*. Galena almost always contains some silver, commonly enough to pay for its extraction. The Wisconsin galenas, however, are unusually free from silver, of which they contain only the merest trace.

The zinc ores are of two kinds, the most abundant being the ferruginous sulphide, or the "black-jack" of the miners. The pure sulphide, *sphalerite*, contains 67 per cent. of zinc, but the iron-bearing variety, known mineralogically as *marmatite*, generally contains 10 per cent. or more of iron. A ferruginous variety of the carbonate, *smithsonite*, also occurs in abundance, and is known to the miners as "dry-bone," the name being suggested by the peculiar structure of the ore.

Both lead and zinc ores occur in limited deposits in a series of limestone beds belonging to the Lower Silurian series. The lead region is underlain by a nearly horizontal series of strata, with an aggregate thickness of 2,000 feet, which lie upon an irregular surface of ancient crystalline rocks (gneiss, granite, etc.). The names and order of succession of the several strata are indicated in the following scheme, the last named being the lowest in the series:

<i>Formation,</i>		<i>Thickness.</i>
Niagara dolomitic limestone.....		300— 300 feet.
Cincinnati shales		60— 100 "
Lead Horizon {	Galena dolomitic limestone.....	250— 275 "
	Blue limestone.....	50— 75 "
	Buff dolomitic limestone.....	15— 20 "
	Lower Magnesian (dolomitic) limestone.....	250 "
	Potsdam sandstone series.....	800—1000 "

The first two of these layers, in the Wisconsin part of the lead region, are met with only in a few isolated peaks and ridges. The prevailing surface rock is the Galena limestone, through which, however, the numerous streams cut in deep and narrow valleys which not unfrequently are carved all the way into the Lower Magnesian.

The lead and zinc ores are entirely confined to the Galena, Blue and Buff limestones, an aggregate vertical thickness of some 350 to 375 feet. The upper and lower strata of the series are entirely barren. Zinc and lead ores are found in the same kind of deposits, and often together; by far the larger part of the zinc ores, however, come from the Blue and Buff limestones, and the lowest layers of the Galena, whilst the lead ores, though obtained throughout the whole thickness of the mining ground, are especially abundant in the middle and upper layers of the Galena beds.

The ore deposits are of two general kinds, which may be distinguished as vertical crevices and flat crevices, the former being much the most common. The simplest form of the vertical crevice is a narrow crack in the rock, having a width of a few inches, an extension laterally from a few yards to several hundred feet, and a vertical height of 20 to 40 feet, thinning out to nothing in all directions, and filled from side to side with highly crystalline, brilliant, large-surfaced galena, which has no accompanying metallic mineral, or gangue matter. Occasionally the vertical extension exceeds a hundred feet, and sometimes a number of these sheets are close together and can be mined as one. Much more commonly the vertical crevice shows irregular expansions, which are sometimes large caves, or openings in certain layers, the crevice between retaining its normal character, while in other cases the expansion affects the whole crevice, occasionally widening it throughout into one large opening. These openings are rarely entirely filled, and commonly contain a loose, disintegrated rock, in which the galena lies loose in large masses, though often adhering to the sides of the cavity in large stalactites, or in cubical crystals. The vertical crevices show a very distinct arrangement parallel with one another, there being two systems, which roughly trend east and west, and north and south. The east and west crevices are far the most abundant and most productive of ore. The vertical crevices are confined nearly altogether to the upper and middle portions of the Galena, and are not productive of zinc ores. They are evidently merely the parallel joint cracks which affect every great rock formation, filled by chemical action with the lead ore. The crevices with openings have evidently been enlarged by the solvent power of atmospheric water carrying carbonic acid, and from the way in which the ore occurs loose in the cavities, it is evident that this solving action has often been subsequent to the first deposition of lead ore in the crevice.

The "flat crevices," "flat sheets," and "flat openings," are analogous to the deposits just described, but have, as indicated by the names, a horizontal position, being characteristic of certain layers, which have evidently been more susceptible to chemical action than others, the dissolving waters having, moreover, been directed along them by less pervious layers above and below. The flat openings differ from the vertical crevices also, in having associated with the

galena much of either the black-jack or dry-bone zinc ores, or both, the galena not unfrequently being entirely wanting. Cleavable calcite also accompanies the ores in these openings in large quantities, and the same is true of the sulphide of iron, which is the variety known as *marcasite*. These materials have sometimes a symmetrical arrangement on the bottom and top of the opening, the central portion being empty. The flat openings characterize the Blue and Buff and lower Galena beds, and from them nearly all the zinc ore is obtained.

It is not possible, in the limits of this short paper, even to mention the various mining districts. It may merely be said that the amount of galena raised from single crevices has often been several hundred thousand, or even over a million pounds, and that one of the principal mining districts is in the vicinity of Mineral Point, where there are two furnaces constantly engaged in smelting. Between the years 1862 and 1873, these two establishments have produced 23,903,260 pounds of metallic lead, or an average of 1,991,938 pounds, the maximum being, in 1869, 2,532,710 pounds, the minimum, in 1873, 1,518,888 pounds.

The zinc ores were formerly rejected as useless, and have only been utilized since 1860. An attempt to smelt them at Mineral Point was not successful, because the amount needed of fuel and clay, both of which have to come from a distance, exceeding even the amount of ore used, caused a very heavy expense for transportation. The ores are therefore now taken altogether to LaSalle, Illinois, where they meet the fuel and clay, and the industry at that place has become a flourishing one. The amount of zinc ore in the Wisconsin lead region is, beyond doubt, very great, and will be a source of wealth for a long time to come.

Since the ores of zinc and lead in this region are confined to such a small thickness of strata greatly eroded by the atmospheric waters, the entire thickness having frequently been removed, it becomes a matter of great importance to know how much of the mining ground remains at every point throughout the district. The very excellent topographico-geological maps of the region, made by Mr. Moses Strong, and just published by the state in the Report of the Geological Survey, make this knowledge accessible to all.

IRON.

Iron mining in Wisconsin is yet in its infancy, although some important deposits are producing a considerable quantity of ore. A number of blast furnaces have sprung up in the eastern part of the state, but these smelt Michigan ores almost entirely. Much remains yet to be done in the way of exploration, for the most promising iron fields are in the heavily timbered and unsettled regions of the north part of the state, and are as yet imperfectly known. It appears probable, however, that iron ores will, in the near future, be the most important mineral production of Wisconsin. The several ores will be noted in the order of their *present* importance.

RED HEMATITES.

The iron in these ores exists as an anhydrous sesquioxide, which is, however, in an earthy condition, and entirely without the brilliant metallic luster that characterizes the specular hematites. Pure hematite contains seventy per cent. of metallic iron, but the red hematites, as mined, are always so largely mingled with mechanical impurities that they rarely contain more than fifty per cent. The most important red hematite mined in Wisconsin is that known as the *Clinton iron ore*, the name coming from the formation in which the ore occurs. This formation is a member of the Upper Silurian series, and is named from a locality in Oneida county, New York, where it was first recognized. Associated with its rocks, which are limestones and shales, is constantly found a peculiar red hematite, which is so persistent in its characters, both physical and

and chemical, that one familiar with it from any one locality can hardly fail to recognize it when coming from others. The iron produced from it is always "cold-short," on account of the large content of phosphorus; but, mingled with siliceous ores free from phosphorus, it yields always a most excellent foundry iron. It is mined at numerous points from New York to Tennessee, and at some points reaches a very great total thickness. In Wisconsin the Clinton rocks merge into the great Niagara limestone series of the eastern part of the state, but at the bottom of the series, in a few places, the Clinton ore is found immediately overlying the Cincinnati shales. The most important locality is that known as Iron Ridge, on sections twelve and thirteen in the town of Hubbard, in Dodge county. Here a north-and-south ledge of Niagara limestone overlooks lower land to the west. Underneath, at the foot of the ridge, is the ore bed, fifteen to eighteen feet in thickness, consisting of horizontally bedded ore, in layers three to fourteen inches thick. The ore has a concretionary structure, being composed of lenticular grains, one twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, but the top layer is without this structure, having a dark purplish color, and in places a slight metallic appearance. Much of the lower ore is somewhat hydrated. Three quarters of a mile north of Iron Ridge, at Mayville, there is a total thickness of as much as forty feet. According to Mr. E. T. Sweet, the percentages of the several constituents of the Iron Ridge ore are as follows: iron peroxide, 66.38; carbonate of lime, 10.42; carbonate of magnesia, 2.79; silica, 4.72; alumina, 5.54; manganese oxide, 0.44; sulphur, 0.23; phosphoric acid, 0.73; water, 8.75 = 100: metallic iron, 46.66.

Two small charcoal furnaces at Mayville and Iron Ridge smelt a considerable quantity of these ores alone, producing an iron very rich in phosphorus. An analysis of the Mayville pig iron, also by Mr. Sweet, shows the following composition: iron, 95.784 per cent; phosphorus, 1.675; carbon, 0.849; silicon, 0.108 = 100.286. The average furnace yield of the ore is forty-five per cent. By far the larger part of the ore, however, is sent away to mingle with other ores. It goes to Chicago, Joliet and Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Wyandotte and Jackson, Mich., and Appleton, Green Bay and Milwaukee, Wis. In 1872, the Iron Ridge mines yielded 82,371 tons. The Clinton ore is found at other places farther north along the outcrop of the base of the Niagara formation in Wisconsin, but no one of these appears to promise any great quantity of good ore. Red hematite is found at numerous places in Wisconsin, highly charging certain layers of the Potsdam sandstone series, the lowest one of the horizontal Wisconsin formations. In the eastern part of the town of Westfield, Sauk county, the iron ore excludes the sandstone, forming an excellent ore. No developments have been made in this district, so that the size of the deposit is not definitely known.

BROWN HEMATITES.

These ores contain their iron as the hydrated, or brown, sesquioxide, which, when pure, has about sixty per cent. of the metal; the ordinary brown hematites, however, seldom contain over forty per cent. *Bog iron ore*, a porous brown hematite that forms by deposition from the water of bogs, occurs somewhat widely scattered underneath the large marshes of Portage, Wood and Juneau counties. Very excellent bog ore, containing nearly 50 per cent. of iron, is found near Necedah, Juneau county, and near Grand Rapids, Wood county, but the amount obtainable is not definitely known. The Necedah ore contains: silica, 8.52; alumina, 3.77; iron peroxide, 71.40; manganese oxide, 0.27; lime, 0.58; magnesia, trace; phosphoric acid, 0.21; sulphur, 0.02; organic matter, 1.62; water, 13.46 = 99.85; metallic iron, 49.98—according to Mr. E. T. Sweet's analysis. An ore from section 34, twp. 23, range 6 east, Wood county, yielded, to Mr. Oliver Matthews, silica, 4.81; alumina, 1.00; iron peroxide, 73.23; lime, 0.11, magnesia, 0.25; sulphuric acid, 0.07; phosphoric acid, 0.10; organic matter, 5.88; water,

14.24; =99.69: metallic iron, 51.26.

Brown hematite, mingled with more or less red ore, occurs also in some quantity filling cracks and irregular cavities in certain portions of the Potsdam series in northwestern Sauk county and the adjoining portion of Richland. A small charcoal furnace has been in operation on this ore at Ironton, Sauk county, for a number of years, and recently another one has been erected at Cazenovia in the same district.

MAGNETIC ORES AND SPECULAR HEMATITES.

These are taken together here, because their geological occurrence is the same, the two ores occurring not only in the same group of rocks, but even intimately mingled with one another. These ores are not now produced in Wisconsin; but it is quite probable that they may before many years become its principal mineral production. In magnetic iron ore, the iron is in the shape of the mineral *magnetite*, an oxide of iron containing 72.4 per cent of iron when pure, and this is the highest percentage of iron that any ore can ever have. Specular hematite is the same as red hematite, but is crystalline, has a bright, metallic luster, and a considerable hardness. As mined the richest magnetic and specular ores rarely run over 65 per cent., while in most regions where they are mined they commonly do not reach 50 per cent. The amount of rich ores of this kind in the northern peninsula of Michigan is so great, however, that an ore with less than 50 per cent. finds no sale; and the same must be true in the adjoining states. So largely does this matter of richness affect the value of an ore, that an owner of a mine of 45 per cent. "hard" ore in Wisconsin would find it cheaper to import and smelt Michigan 65 per cent. ore, than to smelt his own, even if his furnace and mine were side by side.

The specular and magnetic ores of Wisconsin occur in two districts — the Penoque iron district, ten to twenty miles south of Lake Superior, in Bayfield, Ashland and Lincoln counties, and the Menomonee iron district, near the head waters of the Menomonee river, in township 40, ranges 17 and 18 east, Oconto county. Specular iron in veins and nests is found in small quantities with the quartz rocks of the Baraboo valley, Sauk county, and Necedah, Juneau county; and very large quantities of a peculiar quartz-schist, charged with more or less of the magnetic and specular iron oxides, occur in the vicinity of Black River Falls, Jackson county; but in none of these places is there any promise of the existence of valuable ore.

In the Penoque and Menomonee regions, the iron ores occur in a series of slaty and quartzose rocks known to geologists as the Haronian series. The rocks of these districts are really the extensions westward of a great rock series, which in the northern Michigan peninsula contains the rich iron ores that have made that region so famous. In position, this rock series may be likened to a great elongated parabola, the head of which is in the Marquette iron district and the two ends in the Penoque and Menomonee regions of Wisconsin. In all of its extent, this rock series holds great beds of lean magnetic and specular ores. These contain large quantities of quartz, which, from its great hardness, renders them very resistant to the action of atmospheric erosion. As a result, these lean ores are found forming high and bold ridges. Such ridges of lean ores have deceived many explorers, and not a few geologists. In the same rock series, for the most part occupying portions of a higher layer, are found, however, ores of extraordinary richness and purity, which, from their comparative softness, very rarely outcrop. The existence in quantity of these very rich ores in the Menomonee region has been definitely proven. One deposit, laid open during the Summer of 1877, shows a width of over 150 feet of first class specular ore; and exceeding in size the greatest of the famous deposits of Michigan. In the Penoque region, however, though the indications are favorable, the existence of the richer ores is as yet an inference only. The Penoque range itself is a wonderful development of

lean ore, which forms a continuous belt several hundred feet in width and over thirty miles in length. Occasionally portions of this belt are richer than the rest, and become almost merchantable ores. The probability is, however, that the rich ores of this region will be found in the lower country immediately north of the Penokee range, where the rocks are buried beneath heavy accumulations of drift material.

COPPER.

The only copper ore at present raised in Wisconsin is obtained near Mineral Point, in the lead region of the southwestern part of the state, where small quantities of *chalcopyrite*, the yellow sulphide of copper and iron, are obtained from pockets and limited crevices in the Galena limestone. Copper pyrites is known to occur in this way throughout the lead region, but it does not appear that the quantity at any point is sufficient to warrant exploration.

Copper occurs also in the northernmost portions of Wisconsin, where it is found under altogether different circumstances. The great copper-bearing series of rocks of Keweenaw point and Isle Royale stretch southwestward into and entirely across the state of Wisconsin, in two parallel belts. One of these belts enters Wisconsin at the mouth of the Montreal river, and immediately leaving the shore of Lake Superior, crosses Ashland and Bayfield counties, and then widening greatly, occupies a large area in Douglas, St. Croix, Barron and Chippewa counties. The other belt forms the backbone of the Bayfield peninsula, and crosses the northern part of Douglas county, forming a bold ridge, to the Minnesota line. The rocks of this great series appear to be for the most part of igneous origin, but they are distinctly bedded, and even interstratified with sandstone, shales, and coarse boulder-conglomerate, the whole series having generally a tilted position. In veins crossing the rock-beds, and scattered also promiscuously through the layers of both conglomerates and igneous rocks, pure metallic copper in fine flakes is often found. Mining on a small scale has been attempted at numbers of points where the rivers flowing northward into Lake Superior make gorges across the rock series, but at none of them has sufficient work been done to prove or disprove the existence of copper in paying quantity.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Small traces of gold have been detected by the writer in quartz from the crystalline rocks of Clark county, but there is no probability that any quantity of this metal will ever be found in the state. Traces of silver have also been found in certain layers of the copper series in Ashland county. Judging from the occurrence of silver in the same series not far to the east in Michigan, it seems not improbable that this metal may be found also in Wisconsin.

BRICK CLAYS.

These constitute a very important resource in Wisconsin. Extending inland for many miles from the shores of Lakes Michigan and Superior are stratified beds of clay of lacustrine origin, having been deposited by the lakes when greatly expanded beyond their present sizes. All of these clays are characterized by the presence of a large amount of carbonate of lime. Along Lake Superior they have not yet been utilized, but all through the belt of country bordering Lake Michigan they are dug and burned, fully 50,000,000 bricks being made annually in this region. A large proportion of these bricks are white or cream-colored, and these are widely known under the name of "Milwaukee brick," though by no means altogether made at Milwaukee. Others are ordinary red brick. The difference between the light-colored and red bricks is ordinarily attributed to the greater amount of iron in the clay from which the latter are

burned, but it has been shown by Mr. E. T. Sweet that the white bricks are burned from clay which often contains more iron than that from which the red bricks are made, but which also contains a very large amount of carbonate of lime. The following analyses show (1) the composition of the clay from which cream-colored brick are burned at Milwaukee, (2) the composition of a red-brick clay from near Madison, and (3) the composition of the unutilized clay from Ashland, Lake Superior. Nos. 1 and 2 are by Mr. E. T. Sweet, No. 3 by Professor W. W. Daniells:

	(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)
Silica.....	38.22	75.80	58.08	Potash.....	2.16	1.74	-----
Alumina.....	9.75	11.07	25.38	Soda.....	0.65	0.40	-----
Iron peroxide....	2.84	3.53	4.44	Water.....	0.95	1.54	} 4.09
Iron protoxide....	1.16	0.31		Moisture.....	1.85	2.16	
Lime.....	16.23	1.84	8.30				
Magnesia.....	7.54	.08		Totals.....	99.85	99.56	100.19
Carbonic acid....	18.50	1.09	-----				

At Milwaukee 24,000,000 cream-colored brick are made annually; at Racine, 3,500,000; at Appleton and Menasha, 1,800,000 each; at Neenah, 1,600,000; at Clifton, 1,700,000; at Watertown, 1,600,000; and in smaller quantities at Jefferson, Ft. Atkinson, Edgerton, Whitewater, Geneva, Ozaukee, Sheboygan Falls, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, and other places. In most cases the cream-colored bricks are made from a bright-red clay, although occasionally the clay is light-colored. At Whitewater and other places tile and pottery are also made from this clay.

Although these lacustrine clays are much the most important in Wisconsin, excellent brick clays are also found in the interior of the state. In numbers of places along the Yahara valley, in Dane county, an excellent stratified clay occurs. At Madison this is burned to a red brick; at Stoughton and Oregon to a fine cream-colored brick. At Platteville, Lancaster, and other points in the southwestern part of the state, red bricks are made from clays found in the vicinity.

KAOLIN (PORCELAIN-CLAY—FIRE-CLAY).

The word "kaolin" is applied by geologists to a clay-like material which is used in making chinaware in this country and in Europe. The word is of Chinese origin, and is applied by the Chinese to the substance from which the famous porcelain of China is made. Its application to the European porcelain-clay was made under the mistaken idea—one which has prevailed among scientists until very recently—that the Chinese material is the same as the European. This we now know to be an error, the Chinese and Japanese wares being both made altogether from a solid rock.

True kaolin, using the word in its European sense, is unlike other ordinary clays, in being the result of the disintegration of felspathic crystalline* rocks "in place," that is without being removed from the place of its first formation. The base of kaolin is a mineral known as *kaolinite*, a compound of silica, alumina and water, which results from a change or decay of the feldspar of feldspar-bearing rocks. Feldspar contains silica, alumina, and soda or potash, or both. By percolation through the rocks of surface water carrying carbonic acid, the potash and soda are removed and kaolinite results. Mingled with the kaolinite are, however, always the other ingredients of the rock, quartz, mica, etc., and also always some undecomposed, or only partly decomposed feldspar. These foreign ingredients can all, however, be more or less perfectly removed by a system of levigation, when a pure white clay results, composed almost wholly of the scales of

the mineral kaolinite. Prepared in this way the kaolin has a high value as a refractory material, and for forming the base of fine porcelain wares.

The crystalline rocks, which, by decomposition, would produce a kaolin, are widely spread over the northern part of Wisconsin; but over the most of the region occupied by them there is no sign of the existence of kaolin, the softened rock having apparently been removed by glacial action. In a belt of country, however, which extends from Grand Rapids on the Wisconsin, westward to Black river, in Jackson county, the drift is insignificant or entirely absent; the glacial forces have not acted, and the crystalline rocks are, or once were, overlaid by sandstone, along whose line of junction with the underlying formation numerous water-courses have existed, the result being an unusual amount of disintegration. Here we find, in the beds of the Wisconsin, Yellow, and Black rivers, large exposures of crystalline rocks, which between the rivers are overlaid by sandstone. The crystalline rocks are in distinct layers, tilted at high angles, and in numerous places decomposed into a soft white kaolin. Inasmuch as these layers strike across the country in long, straight lines, patches of kaolin are found ranging themselves into similar lines. The kaolin patches are most abundant on the Wisconsin in the vicinity of the city of Grand Rapids, in Wood county. They vary greatly in size, one deposit even varying from a fraction of an inch to a number of feet in thickness. The kaolin varies, also, greatly in character, some being quite impure and easily fusible from a large content of iron oxide or from partial decomposition only, while much of it is very pure and refractory. There is no doubt, however, that a large amount of kaolin exists in this region, and that by selection and levigation an excellent material may be obtained, which, by mingling with powdered quartz, may be made to yield a fire-brick of unusual refractoriness, and which may even be employed in making fine porcelain ware.

The following table gives the composition of the raw clay, the fine clay obtained from it by levigation, and the coarse residue from the same operation, the sample having been taken from the opening on the land of Mr. C. B. Garrison, section 5, town 22, range 6 east, Wood county:

	LEVIGATION PRODUCTS.				RAW CLAY.	LEVIGATION PRODUCTS.	
	RAW CLAY.	FINE CLAY.	COARSE RESIDUE.			FINE CLAY.	COARSE RESIDUE.
Silica.....	78.83	49.94	92.86	Soda	0.07	0.08	0.05
Alumina.....	13.43	36.80	2.08	Carbonic Acid....	0.01	----	----
Iron peroxide.....	0.74	0.72	0.74	Water.....	5.45	11.62	2.53
Lime	0.64	trace	0.96				
Magnesia.....	0.07	----	0.10	Totals.....	99.60	99.67	99.60
Potash.....	0.37	0.51	0.28				

CEMENT - ROCK.

Certain layers of the Lower Magnesian limestone, as at Ripon, and other points in the eastern part of the state, are known to produce a lime which has in some degree the hydraulic property, and the same is true of certain layers of the Blue limestone of the Trenton group, in the southwestern part of the state; the most valuable material of this kind, however, that is as yet known to exist in Wisconsin, is found near Milwaukee, and has become very recently somewhat widely known as the "Milwaukee" cement-rock. This rock belongs to the Hamilton formation, and is found near the Washington street bridge, at Brown Deer, on the lake shore at Whitefish

bay, and at other points in the immediate vicinity of Milwaukee. The quantity attainable is large, and a very elaborate series of tests by D. J. Whittemore, chief engineer of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, shows that the cement made from it exceeds all native and foreign cements in strength, except the famous English "Portland" cement. The following are three analyses of the rock from different points, and they show that it has a very constant composition :

	1.	2.	3.
Carbonate of Lime.....	45.54	48.29	41.34
Carbonate of Magnesia.....	32.46	29.10	34.88
Silica.....	17.56	17.36	16.99
Alumina.....	1.41	1.40	5.00
Iron Sesquioxide.....	3.03	2.24	1.79
Totals.....	100.00	98.68	100.00

LIMESTONE FOR MAKING QUICK-LIME.

Quick-lime is made from all of the great limestone formations of Wisconsin, but more is burnt from the Lower Magnesian and Niagara formations, than from the others. The Lower Magnesian yields a very strong mortar, but the lime burned from it is not very white. It is burned largely in the region about Madison, one of the largest quarries being on the south line of section 33 of that town, where some 20,000 bushels are produced annually, in two kilns. The lime from this place has a considerable local reputation under the name of "Madison lime." The Trenton limestone is burned at a few points, but yields an inferior lime. The Galena is not very generally burned, but yields a better lime than the Trenton. In the region about Watertown and White-water, some 40,000 to 50,000 barrels are made annually from this formation.

The Niagara, however, is the great lime furnisher of the northwest. From its purity it is adapted to the making of a most admirable lime. It is burned on a large scale at numbers of points in the eastern part of the state, among which may be mentioned, Pellon's kilns, Pewaukee, where 12,000 barrels are made weekly and shipped to Chicago, Grand Haven, Des Moines, etc.; and Holick & Son's kilns, Racine, which yield 60,000 to 75,000 barrels annually. A total of about 400,000 barrels is annually made from the Niagara formation in eastern Wisconsin.

LIMESTONE FOR FLUX IN IRON SMELTING.

The limestones of Wisconsin are rarely used as a flux, because of their prevalent magnesian character. The stone from Schoonmaker's quarry, near Milwaukee, is used at the Bay View iron works, and is one of the few cases. There are certain layers, however, in the Trenton limestone, widely spread over the southern part of the state, which are non-magnesian, and frequently sufficiently free from earthy impurities to be used as a flux. These layers deserve the attention of the iron masters of the state.

GLASS SAND.

Much of the St. Peter's sandstone is a purely siliceous, loose, white sand, well adapted to the making of glass. It is now being put to this use at points in the eastern part of the state.

PEAT.

Peat exists in large quantities and of good quality underneath the numerous marshes of the eastern and central parts of the state. Whether it can be utilized in the future as a fuel, will depend altogether upon the cost of its preparation, which will have to be very low in order that it may compete with superior fuels. As a fertilizer, peat has always a great value, and requires no preliminary treatment.

BUILDING STONES.

All the rocky formations of Wisconsin are used in building, and even the briefest synopsis of the subject of the building stones of the state, would exceed the limits of this paper. A few of the more prominent kinds only are mentioned.

Granite occurs in protruding masses, and also grading into gneiss, in the northern portions of the state, at numerous points. In many places on the Wisconsin, Yellow, and Black rivers, and especially at Big Bull Falls, Yellow river, red granites of extraordinary beauty and value occur. These are not yet utilized, but will in the future have a high value.

The handsomest and most valuable sandstone found in Wisconsin, is that which extends along the shore of Lake Superior, from the Michigan to the Minnesota line, and which forms the basement rock of the Apostle islands. On one of these islands a very large quarry is opened, from which are taken masses of almost any size, of a very close-grained, uniform, dark brown stone, which has been shipped largely to Chicago and Milwaukee. At the latter place, the well known court house is built of this stone. An equally good stone can be obtained from the neighboring islands, and from points on the mainland. A very good white to brown, indurated sandstone is obtained from the middle portions of the Potsdam series, at Stevens Point, Portage county; near Grand Rapids, Wood county; at Black River Falls, Jackson county; at Packwaukee, Marquette county; near Wautoma, Waushara county; and at several points in the Baraboo valley, Sauk county. A good buff-colored, calcareous sandstone is quarried and used largely in the vicinity of Madison, from the uppermost layers of the Potsdam series.

All of the limestone formations of the state are quarried for building stone. A layer known locally as the "Mendota" limestone, included in the upper layers of the Potsdam series, yields a very evenly bedded, yellow, fine-grained rock, which is largely quarried along the valley of the lower Wisconsin, and also in the country about Madison. In the town of Westport, Dane county, a handsome, fine-grained, cream-colored limestone is obtained from the Lower Magnesian. The Trenton limestone yields an evenly bedded, thin stone, which is frequently used for laying in wall. The Galena and Niagara are also utilized, and the latter is capable, in much of the eastern part of the state, of furnishing a durable, easily dressed, compact, white stone.

In preparing this paper, I have made use of Professor Whitney's "Metallic Wealth of the United States," and "Report on the Geology of the Lead Region;" of the advance sheets of Volume II of the Reports of the State Geological Survey, including Professor T. C. Chamberlin's Report on the Geology of Eastern Wisconsin, my own Report on the Geology of Central Wisconsin, and Mr. Strong's Report on the Geology of the Lead Region; Mr. E. T. Sweet's account of the mineral exhibit of the state at the Centennial Exposition; and of my unpublished reports on the geology of the counties bordering Lake Superior.

WISCONSIN RAILROADS.

BY HON. H. H. GILES.

The territory of Wisconsin offered great advantages to emigrants. Explorers had published accounts of the wonderful fertility of its soil, the wealth of its broad prairies and forest openings, and the beauty of its lakes and rivers. Being reached from the older states by way of the lakes and easily accessible by a long line of lake coast, the hardships incident to weeks of land travel were avoided. Previous to 1836 but few settlements had been made in that part of the then territory of Michigan, that year organized into the territory of Wisconsin, except as mining camps in the southwestern part, and scattered settlers in the vicinity of the trading posts and military stations. From that time on, with the hope of improving their condition, thousands of the enterprising yeomanry of New England, New York and Ohio started for the land of promise. Germans, Scandinavians and other nationalities, attracted by the glowing accounts sent abroad, crossed the ocean on their way to the new world; steamers and sail-craft laden with families and their household goods left Buffalo and other lake ports, all bound for the new Eldorado. It may be doubted if in the history of the world any country was ever peopled with the rapidity of southern and eastern Wisconsin. Its population in 1840 was 30,749; in 1850, 304,756; in 1860, 773,693; in 1870, 1,051,351; in 1875, 1,236,729. With the development of the agricultural resources of the new territory, grain raising became the most prominent interest, and as the settlements extended back from the lake shore the difficulties of transportation of the products of the soil were seriously felt. The expense incurred in moving a load of produce seventy or eighty miles to a market town on the lake shore frequently exceeded the gross sum obtained for the same. All goods, wares and merchandise, and most of the lumber used must also be hauled by teams from Lake Michigan. Many of our early settlers still retain vivid recollections of trying experiences in the Milwaukee woods and other sections bordering on the lake shore, from the south line of the state to Manitowoc and Sheboygan. To meet the great want—better facilities for transportation—a valuable land grant was obtained from congress, in 1838, to aid in building a canal from Milwaukee to Rock river. The company which was organized to construct it, built a dam across Milwaukee river and a short section of the canal; then the work stopped and the plan was finally abandoned. It was early seen that to satisfy the requirements of the people, railroads, as the most feasible means of communication within their reach, were an indispensable necessity.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Between the years 1838 and 1841, the territorial legislature of Wisconsin chartered several railroad companies, but with the exception of the "Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad Company," incorporated in 1847, none of the corporations thus created took any particular shape. The commissioners named in its charter met November 23, 1847, and elected a president, Dr. L. W. Weeks, and a secretary, A. W. Randall (afterward governor of Wisconsin). On the first Monday of February, 1848, they opened books of subscription. The charter of the company provided

that \$100,000 should be subscribed and five per cent. thereof paid in before the company should fully organize as a corporation. The country was new. There were plenty of active, energetic men, but money to build railroads was scarce, and not until April 5, 1849, was the necessary subscription raised and percentage paid. A board of directors was elected on the 10th day of May, and Byron Kilbourn chosen president. The charter had been previously amended, in 1848, authorizing the company to build a road to the Mississippi river, in Grant county, and in 1850, its name was changed to the "Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company." After the company was fully organized, active measures were taken to push the enterprise forward to completion. The city of Milwaukee loaned its credit, and in 1851 the pioneer Wisconsin railroad reached Waukesha, twenty miles out from Milwaukee. In the spring of 1852, Edward H. Broadhead, a prominent engineer, from from the state of New York, was put in charge of the work as chief engineer and superintendent. Under his able and energetic administration the road was pushed forward in 1852 to Milton, in 1853 to Stoughton, in 1854 to Madison, and in 1856 to the Mississippi river, at Prairie du Chien. In 1851 John Catlin of Madison, was elected president in place of Kilbourn.

The proposed length of this article will not admit of any detailed statement of the trials, struggles and triumphs of the men who projected, and finally carried across the state, from the lake to the river, this first Wisconsin railroad. Mitchell, Kilbourn, Holton, Tweedy, Catlin, Walker, Broadhead, Crocker and many others, deserve to be remembered by our people as benefactors of the state. In 1859 and 1860, the company defaulted in the payment of the interest on its bonds. A foreclosure was made and a new company, called the "Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien," took its place, succeeding to all its rights and property.

The "Southern Wisconsin Railway Company" was chartered in 1852, and authorized to build a road from Milton to the Mississippi river. When the Milwaukee and Mississippi road reached Milton in 1852, it was not authorized by its charter to go to Janesville, but, under the charter of the Southern Wisconsin, a company was organized that built the eight miles to Janesville in 1853. Under a subsequent amendment to the charter, the Milwaukee and Mississippi company was authorized to build from Milton to the Mississippi river. The Janesville branch was then purchased and extended to Monroe, a distance of about thirty-four miles, or forty-two miles west of Milton. Surveys were made and a line located west of Monroe to the river. The people of La Fayette and Grant counties have often been encouraged to expect a direct railroad communication with the city of Milwaukee. Other and more important interests, at least so considered by the railroad company, have delayed the execution of the original plan, and the road through the counties mentioned still remains unbuilt.

The "LaCrosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852, to construct a road from LaCrosse to Milwaukee. During the year in which the charter was obtained, the company was organized, and the first meeting of the commissioners held at LaCrosse. Among its projectors were Byron Kilbourn and Moses M. Strong. Kilbourn was elected its first president. No work was done upon this line until after its consolidation with the "Milwaukee, Fond du Lac & Green Bay Railroad Company" in 1854. The latter company was chartered in 1853, to build a road from Milwaukee *via* West Bend to Fond du Lac and Green Bay. It organized in the spring of 1853, and at once commenced active operations under the supervision of James Kneeland, its first president. The city of Milwaukee loaned its credit for \$200,000, and gave city bonds. The company secured depot grounds in Milwaukee, and did considerable grading for the first twenty-five miles out. Becoming embarrassed in January, 1854, the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac & Green Bay consolidated with the LaCrosse & Milwaukee company. Work was at once resumed on the partially graded line. In 1855 the road was completed to Horicon, fifty miles.

The Milwaukee & Watertown company was chartered in 1851, to build from Milwaukee to Watertown. It soon organized, and began the construction of its line from Brookfield, fourteen miles west of Milwaukee, and a point on the Milwaukee & Mississippi road leading through Oconomowoc to Watertown. The charter contained a provision that the company might extend its road by way of Portage to La Crosse. It reached Watertown in 1856, and was consolidated with the LaCrosse & Milwaukee road in the autumn of the same year.

In the spring of 1856 congress made a grant of land to the state of Wisconsin, to aid in the building of a railroad from Madison, or Columbus, *via* Portage City, to the St. Croix river or lake, between townships 25 and 31. and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior, and to Bayfield. An adjourned session of the Wisconsin legislature met on September 3 of that year, to dispose of the grant. The disposal of this grant had been generally discussed by the press, and the public sentiment of the state seemed to tend toward its bestowal upon a new company. There is little doubt but that this was also the sentiment of a large majority of the members of both houses when the session commenced. When a new company was proposed a joint committee of twenty from the senate and assembly was appointed to prepare a bill, conferring the grant upon a company to be created by the bill itself. The work of the committee proceeded harmoniously until the question of who should be incorporators was to be acted upon, when a difference of opinion was found to exist, and one that proved difficult to harmonize. In the meantime the LaCrosse and Watertown companies had consolidated, and a sufficient number of the members of both houses were "propitiated" by "pecuniary compliments" to induce them to pass the bill, conferring the so called St. Croix grant upon the LaCrosse & Milwaukee railroad company. The vote in the assembly in the passage of the bill was, ayes 62, noes 7. In the senate it stood, ayes 17, noes 7.

At the session of the legislature of 1858 a committee was raised to investigate the matter, and their report demonstrated that bonds were set apart for all who voted for the LaCrosse bill; to members of assembly \$5,000 each, and members of senate \$10,000 each. A few months after the close of the legislative session of 1856 the land grant bonds of the LaCrosse road became worthless. Neither the LaCrosse company nor its successors ever received any portion of the lands granted to the state. During the year 1857 the LaCrosse company completed its line of road through Portage City to LaCrosse, and its Watertown line to Columbus.

The "Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852. Between the years 1855 and 1857 it built through Waupun and Ripon to Berlin, a distance of forty-two miles. It was, in effect, controlled by the LaCrosse & Milwaukee company, although built as a separate branch. This line was subsequently merged in the LaCrosse company, and is now a part of the northern division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway.

The "Madison, Fond du Lac & Lake Michigan Railroad Company" was chartered in 1855, to build a road from Madison *via* Fond du Lac to Lake Michigan. In 1857 it bought of the LaCrosse company that portion of its road acquired by consolidation with the Milwaukee & Watertown company. Its name was then changed to "Milwaukee & Western Railroad Company." It owned a line of road from Brookfield to Watertown, and branches from the latter place to Columbus and Sun Prairie, in all about eighty miles in length.

In 1858 and 1859 the LaCrosse & Milwaukee and the Milwaukee & Horicon companies defaulted in the payment of the interest on their bonded debts. In the same years the bondholders of the two companies instituted foreclosure proceedings on the different trust deeds given to secure their bonds. Other suits to enforce the payment of their floating debts were also commenced. Protracted litigation in both the state and federal courts resulted in a final settlement in 1868, by a decision of the supreme court of the United States. In the meantime, in 1862 and

1863, both roads were sold, and purchased by an association of the bondholders, who organized the "Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company." The new company succeeded to all the rights of both the La Crosse and Horicon companies, and soon afterward, in 1863, purchased the property of the Milwaukee & Western company, thus getting control of the roads from Milwaukee to La Crosse, from Horicon to Berlin, from Brookfield to Watertown, and the branches to Columbus and Sun Prairie. In 1864 it built from Columbus to Portage, from Brookfield to Milwaukee, and subsequently extended the Sun Prairie branch to Madison, in 1869. It also purchased the Ripon & Wolf River road, which had been built fifteen miles in length, from Ripon to Omro, on the Fox river, and extended it to Winneconne on the Wolf river, five miles farther, and twenty miles from Ripon. In 1867 the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company obtained control of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien railroad. The legislature of 1857 had passed an act, authorizing all stock-holders in all incorporated companies to vote on shares of stock owned by them. The directors of the Milwaukee & St. Paul company had secured a majority of the common stock, and, at the election of 1867, elected themselves a board of directors for the Prairie du Chien company. All the rights, property and interests of the latter company came under the ownership and control of the former.

In 1865, Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was elected president, and S. S. Merrill general manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company. They were retained in their respective positions by the new organization, and still continue to hold these offices, a fact largely owing to the able and efficient manner that has characterized their management of the company's affairs. The company operates six hundred and eighty-six miles of road in Wisconsin, and in all one thousand four hundred miles. Its lines extend to St. Paul and Minneapolis in Minnesota, and to Algona in Iowa, and over the Western Union to Savannah and Rock Island in the state of Illinois.

The "Oshkosh & Mississippi Railroad Company" was chartered in 1866 to build a road from the city of Oshkosh to the Mississippi river. Its construction to Ripon in 1872 was a move on the part of citizens of Oshkosh to connect their town with the Milwaukee & St. Paul road. It is twenty miles in length and leased to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company.

In 1871 and 1872 the "Wisconsin Union Railroad Company," of which John W. Cary was president, built a road from Milwaukee to the state line between Wisconsin and Illinois, to connect with a road built from Chicago to the state line of Illinois. This new line between Milwaukee and Chicago was built in the interest of, and in fact by, the Milwaukee & St. Paul company to afford a connection between its Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota system of roads, and the eastern trunk lines centering in Chicago. It runs parallel with the shore of Lake Michigan and from three to six miles from it, and is eighty-five miles in length.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

The territorial legislature of 1848 chartered the "Madison & Beloit Railroad Company" with authority to build a railroad from Beloit to Madison only. In 1850, by an act of the legislature, the company was authorized to extend the road to the Wisconsin river and La Crosse, and to a point on the Mississippi river near St. Paul, and also from Janesville to Fond du Lac. Its name was changed, under legislative authority, to the "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company." In 1851, the line from Janesville north not being pushed as the people expected, the legislature of Illinois chartered the "Illinois & Wisconsin Railroad Company" with authority to consolidate with any road in Wisconsin. In 1855, an act of the Wisconsin legislature consolidated the Illinois and Wisconsin companies with the "Rock River Valley Union Railroad Company," and the new organization took the name of the "Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac Rail-

road Company." In 1854, and previous to the consolidation, the company had failed and passed into the hands of the bondholders, who foreclosed and took stock for their bonds. The old management of A. Hyatt Smith and John B. Macy was superseded, and Wm. B. Ogden was made president. Chicago was all along deeply interested in reaching the rich grain fields of the Rock river valley, as well as the inexhaustible timber and mineral wealth of the northern part of Wisconsin and that part of Michigan bordering on Lake Superior, called the Peninsula. It also sought a connection with the upper Mississippi region, then being rapidly peopled, by a line of railroad to run through Madison to St. Paul, in Minnesota. Its favorite road was started from Chicago on the wide (six feet) gauge, and so constructed seventy miles to Sharon on the Wisconsin state line. This was changed to the usual (four feet, eight and one-half inches) width, and the work was vigorously pushed, reaching Janesville in 1855 and Fond du Lac in 1858. The Rock River Valley Union railroad company had, however, built about thirty miles from Fond du Lac south toward Minnesota Junction before the consolidation took place. The partially graded line on a direct route between Janesville and Madison was abandoned. In 1852 a new charter had been obtained, and the "Beloit & Madison Railroad Company" had been organized to build a road from Beloit *via* Janesville to Madison. A subsequent amendment to this charter had left out Janesville as a point, and the Beloit branch was pushed through to Madison, reaching that city in 1864.

The "Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company" had built a branch of the Galena line from Belvedere to Beloit previous to 1854. In that year, it leased the Beloit & Madison road, and from 1856 operated it in connection with the Milwaukee & Mississippi, reaching Janesville by way of Hanover Junction, a station on its Southern Wisconsin branch, eight miles west of Janesville. The consolidation of the Galena & Chicago Union and the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac companies was effected and approved by legislative enactment in 1855, and a new organization called the "Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company" took their place.

The "Green Bay, Milwaukee & Chicago Railroad Company" was chartered in 1851 to build a road from Milwaukee to the state line of Illinois to connect with a road from Chicago, called the Chicago & Milwaukee railroad. Both roads were completed in 1855, and run in connection until 1863, when they were consolidated under the name of the "Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company." To prevent its falling into the hands of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern secured it by perpetual lease, May 2, 1866, and it is now operated as its Chicago division.

The "Kenosha & Beloit Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1853 to build a road from Kenosha to Beloit, and was organized soon after its charter was obtained. Its name was afterward changed to the "Kenosha, Rockford & Rock Island Railroad Company," and its route changed to run to Rockford instead of Beloit. The line starts at Kenosha, and runs through the county of Kenosha and crosses the state line near the village of Genoa in the county of Walworth, a distance of thirty miles in the state of Wisconsin, and there connects with a road in Illinois running to Rockford, and with which it consolidated. Kenosha and its citizens were the principal subscribers to its capital stock. The company issued its bonds, secured by the usual mortgage on its franchises and property. Failing to pay its interest, the mortgage was foreclosed, and the road was sold to the Chicago & Northwestern company in 1863, and is now operated by it as the Kenosha division. The line was constructed from Kenosha to Genoa in 1862.

The "Northwestern Union Railway Company" was organized in 1872, under the general railroad law of the state, to build a line of road from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac, with a branch to Lodi. The road was constructed during the years 1872 and 1873 from Milwaukee to Fond du Lac. The Chicago & Northwestern company were principally interested in its being built, to

shorten its line between Chicago and Green Bay, and now uses it as its main through line between the two points.

The "Baraboo Air-Line Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1870, to build a road from Madison, Columbus, or Waterloo *via* Baraboo, to La Crosse, or any point on the Mississippi river. It organized in the interest of the Chicago & Northwestern, with which company it consolidated, and the work of building a connecting line between Madison and Winona Junction was vigorously pushed forward. Lodi was reached in 1870, Baraboo in 1871, and Winona Junction in 1874. The ridges between Elroy and Sparta were tunneled at great expense and with much difficulty. In 1874 the company reported an expenditure for its three tunnels of \$476,743.32, and for the 129 1-10 miles between Madison and Winona Junction of \$5,342,169.96, and a large expenditure yet required to be made on it. In 1867 the Chicago & Northwestern company bought of D. N. Barney & Co. their interest in the Winona & St. Peters railway, a line being built westerly from Winona in Minnesota, and of which one hundred and five miles had been built. It also bought of the same parties their interest in the La Crosse, Trempealeau & Prescott railway, a line being built from Winona Junction, three miles east of La Crosse, to Winona, Minn. The latter line was put in operation in 1870, and is twenty-nine miles long. With the completion of its Madison branch to Winona junction, in 1873, it had in operation a line from Chicago, *via* Madison and Winona, to Lake Kampeska, Minn., a distance of six hundred and twenty-three miles.

In the year 1856 a valuable grant of land was made by congress to the state of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads. The Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac company claimed that the grant was obtained through its efforts, and that of right it should have the northeastern grant, so-called. At the adjourned session of the legislature of 1856, a contest over the disposition of the grant resulted in conferring it upon the "Wisconsin & Superior Railroad Company," a corporation chartered for the express purpose of giving it this grant. It was generally believed at the time that the new company was organized in the interest of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac company, and at the subsequent session, in the following year, it was authorized to consolidate with the new company, which it did in the spring of that year, and thus obtained the grant of 3,840 acres per mile along its entire line, from Fond du Lac northerly to the state line between Wisconsin and Michigan. It extended its road to Oshkosh in 1859, to Appleton in 1861, and in 1862 to Fort Howard, forming a line two hundred and forty-two miles long. The line from Fort Howard to Escanaba, one hundred and fourteen miles long, was opened in December, 1872, and made a connection with the peninsular railroad of Michigan. It now became a part of the Chicago & Northwestern, extending from Escanaba to the iron mines, and thence to Lake Superior at Marquette. Albert Keep, of Chicago, is president, and Marvin Hughitt, a gentleman of great railroad experience, is general superintendent. The company operates five hundred and fifty-six miles of road in Wisconsin, and in all one thousand five hundred miles. Its lines extend into five different states. Over these lines its equipment is run in common, or transferred from place to place, as the changes in business may temporarily require.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The "Milwaukee & Northern Railway Company" was incorporated in 1870, to build a road from Milwaukee to some point on the Fox river below Winnebago lake, and thence to Lake Superior, with branches. It completed its road to Menasha, one hundred and two miles from Milwaukee, with a branch from Hilbert to Green Bay, twenty-seven miles, in 1873, and in that year leased its line to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad Company," which is still operating it. In

1864 congress made a grant of land to the state of Wisconsin to aid in the construction of a railroad from Berlin, Doty's Island, Fond du Lac, or Portage, by way of Stevens Point, to Bayfield or Superior, granting the odd sections within ten miles on each side of the line, with an indemnity limit of twenty miles on each side. The legislature of 1865 failed to dispose of this grant, but that of 1866 provided for the organization of two companies, one to build from Portage City by way of Berlin to Stevens Point, and the other from Menasha to the same point, and then jointly to Bayfield and Lake Superior. The former was called the "Winnebago and Lake Superior Railroad Company," and the latter the "Portage & Superior Railroad Company." In 1869 an act was passed consolidating the two companies, which was done under the name of the "Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railroad Company." In 1871 the name of the company was changed to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad Company." The Winnebago & Lake Superior company was organized under Hon. George Reed as president, and at once commenced the construction of its line of road between Menasha and Stevens Point. In 1871 the Wisconsin Central consolidated with the "Manitowoc & Mississippi Railroad Company." The articles of consolidation provided that Gardner Colby, a director of the latter company, should be president, and that George Reed, a director of the former, should be vice president of the new organization; with a further provision that Gardner Colby, George Reed, and Elijah B. Phillips should be and remain its executive committee.

In 1871, an act was passed incorporating the "Phillips and Colby Construction Company," which created E. B. Phillips, C. L. Colby, Henry Pratt, and such others as they might associate with them, a body corporate, with authority to build railroads and do all manner of things relating to railroad construction and operation. Under this act the construction company contracted with the Wisconsin Central railroad company, to build its line of road from Menasha to Lake Superior. In November, 1873, the Wisconsin Central leased of the Milwaukee & Northern company its line of road extending from Schwartzburg to Menasha, and the branch to Green Bay, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and also acquired the rights of the latter company to use the track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company between Schwartzburg and Milwaukee, and to depot facilities in Milwaukee. The construction of the land grant portion of this important line of road was commenced in 1871, and it was completed to Stevens Point in November of that year. It was built from Stevens Point north one hundred miles to Worcester in 1872. During 1872 and 1873, it was built from Ashland south to the Penoka iron ridge, a distance of thirty miles. The straight line between Portage City and Stevens Point, authorized by an act of the legislature of 1875, was constructed between October 1, 1875, and October, 1876, seven y-one miles in length. The gap of forty-two miles between Worcester and Penoka iron ridge was closed in June, 1877. E. B. Phillips, of Milwaukee, is president and general manager. This line of road passes through a section of our state hitherto unsettled. It has been pushed through with energy, and opened up for settlement an immense region of heavily timbered land, and thus contributed to the growth and prosperity of the state.

THE WESTERN UNION RAILROAD.

The "Racine, Janesville & Mississippi Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852, to build a road from Racine to Beloit, and was organized the same year. The city of Racine issued its bonds for \$300,000 in payment for that amount of stock. The towns of Racine, Elkhorn, Delavan and Beloit gave \$190,000, and issued their bonds, and farmers along the line made liberal subscriptions and secured the same by mortgages on their farms. The road was built to Burlington in 1855, to Delavan early in 1856, and to Beloit, sixty-eight miles from Racine, during the same year. Failing to meet the interest on its bonds and its floating indebtedness, it was sur-

rendered by the company to the bond-holders in 1859, who completed it to Freeport during that year, and afterward built to the Mississippi river at Savannah, and thence to Rock Island. The bond-holders purchased and sold the road in 1866, and a new organization was had as the "West-ern Union Railroad Company," and it has since been operated under that name. In 1869, it built a line from Elkhorn to Eagle, seventeen miles, and thus made a connection with Milwaukee over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line. The latter company owns a controlling interest in its line. Alexander Mitchell is the president of the company, and D. A. Olin, general superintendent.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

The lands granted by congress in 1856 to aid in the construction of a railroad in Wisconsin, from Tomah to Superior and Bayfield, were disposed of as mentioned under the history of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company. The La Crosse company, as we have seen, prevailed in the legislature of 1856, and secured legislation favorable to its interests; but it failed to build the line of road provided for, and forfeited its right to lands granted. In 1863, the "Tomah & Lake St. Croix Railroad Company" was incorporated, with authority to construct a railroad from some point in the town of Tomah in Monroe county, to such point on Lake St. Croix, between townships 25 and 31 as the directors might determine. To the company, by the act creating it, was granted all the interest and estate of this state, to so much of the lands granted by the United States to the state of Wisconsin, known as the St. Croix grant, as lay between Tomah and Lake St. Croix. A few months after its organization, the company passed substantially into the hands of D. A. Baldwin and Jacob Humbird, who afterward built a line of road from Tomah, *via* Black River Falls, and Eau Claire to Hudson, on Lake St. Croix, one hundred and seventy-eight miles. Its name was afterward changed to the "West Wisconsin Railroad Company." In 1873, it built its road from Warren's Mills *via* Camp Douglass, on the St. Paul road to Elroy, and took up its track from the first-named place, twelve miles, to Tomah. A law-suit resulted, which went against the railroad company, and the matter was finally compromised by the payment of a sum of money by the company to the town of Tomah. The road was built through a new and sparsely settled country, and its earnings have not been sufficient to enrich its stock-holders. It connects at Camp Douglass with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and at Elroy with the Chicago & Northwestern railway company's line, which gives the latter a through line to St. Paul. It is operated in connection with the Chicago & Northwestern railway, and managed in its interest. It is now in the hands of Wm. H. Ferry, of Chicago, as receiver; H. H. Potter, of Chicago, as president; and E. W. Winter, of Hudson, superintendent.

THE MILWAUKEE, LAKE SHORE & WESTERN RAILWAY.

In 1870, the "Milwaukee, Manitowoc & Green Bay Railroad Company" was chartered to build a road from Milwaukee to Green Bay by way of Manitowoc. It built its line from Milwaukee to Manitowoc in 1873, when its name was changed to "Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad Company." Under a decree of foreclosure, it was sold Dec. 10, 1875, and its name was changed to "Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway Company," by which name it is still known.

In 1866, the "Appleton & New London Railroad Company" was incorporated to build a road from Appleton to New London, and thence to Lake Superior. A subsequent amendment to its charter authorized it to extend its road to Manitowoc. It built most of the line from Appleton to that city, and then, under legislative authority, sold this extension to the Milwau-

kee, Lake Shore & Western railroad company. The last-named company extended it to New London, on the Wolf river, twenty-one miles, in 1876, where it connects with the Green Bay & Minnesota road. It now operates one hundred and forty-six miles of road, extending from Milwaukee to New London, passing through Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Appleton, which includes a branch line six miles in length from Manitowoc to Two Rivers. F. W. Rhineland, of New York, is its president, and H. G. H. Reed, of Milwaukee, superintendent.

THE GREEN BAY & MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

The line of road operated by this company extends from Fort Howard to the Mississippi river, opposite Winona, Minnesota. It is two hundred and sixteen miles in length, and was built through a sparsely settled and heavily timbered section of the state. It began under most discouraging circumstances, yet was pushed through by the energy of a few men at Green Bay and along its line. It was originally chartered in 1866 as the "Green Bay & Lake Pepin Railroad Company" to build a road from the mouth of the Fox river near Green Bay to the Mississippi river opposite Winona. But little was done except the making of preliminary surveys in 1870. During 1870 and 1871, forty miles were constructed and put in operation. In 1872, one hundred and fourteen miles were graded, the track laid, and the river reached, sixty-two miles farther, in 1873. In 1876, it acquired the right to use the "Winona cut-off" between Winona and Onalaska, and built a line from the latter point to La Crosse, seven miles, thus connecting its road with the chief city of Wisconsin on the Mississippi river. The city of La Crosse aided this extension by subscribing \$75,000 and giving its corporation bonds for that amount. Henry Ketchum, of New London, is president of the company, and D. M. Kelly, of Green Bay, general manager.

WISCONSIN VALLEY ROAD.

The "Wisconsin Valley Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1871 to build a road from a point on or near the line of the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad, between Kilbourn City and the tunnel in said road to the village of Wausau, in the county of Marathon, and the road to pass not more than one mile west of the village of Grand Rapids, in the county of Wood. The road was commenced at Tomah, and graded to Centralia in 1872, and opened to that village in 1873, and during 1874 it was completed to Wausau, ninety miles in its whole length. Boston capitalists furnished the money, and it is controlled in the interest of the Dubuque & Minnesota railroad, through which the equipment was procured. The lumber regions of the Wisconsin river find an outlet over it, and its junction with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road at Tomah enables a connection with the railroads of Iowa and Minnesota. It gives the people of Marathon county an outlet long needed for a large lumber traffic, and also enables them to receive their goods and supplies of various kinds for the lumbering region tributary to Wausau. James F. Joy, of Detroit, is president, and F. O. Wyatt, superintendent.

SHEBOYGAN & FOND DU LAC RAILROAD.

The "Sheboygan & Mississippi Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1852, to build a road from Sheboygan to the Mississippi river. It was completed from Sheboygan to Plymouth in 1858, to Glenbeulah in 1860, to Fond du Lac in 1868, and to Princeton in 1872. The extension from Fond du Lac to Princeton was built under authority of an act passed in 1871.

Under a foreclosure in 1861 the line from Sheboygan to Fond du Lac was sold, and the name of the company changed to "Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railroad Company." The length of

the line is seventy-eight miles, and it passes through a fertile agricultural country. The city of Sheboygan, county, city and town of Fond du Lac, and the towns of Riverdale, Ripon, Brooklyn, Princeton, and St. Marie, aided in its building to an amount exceeding \$250,000. D. L. Wells is president, and Geo. P. Lee, superintendent.

THE MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

The "Mineral Point Railroad Company" was chartered in 1852, to build a road from Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa, to the state line, in township number one, in either the county of Green or La Fayette. It was completed to Warren, in the state of Illinois, thirty-two miles, in 1855, making a connection at that point with the Illinois Central, running from Chicago to Galena. Iowa county loaned its credit and issued its bonds to aid in its construction. It was sold under foreclosure in 1856. Suits were brought against Iowa county to collect the amount of its bonds, and judgment obtained in the federal courts. Much litigation has been had, and ill feeling engendered, the supervisors of the county having been arrested for contempt of the decree of the court. Geo. W. Cobb, of Mineral Point, is the general manager.

The Dubuque, Platteville & Milwaukee railroad was completed in July, 1870, and extends from Calamine, a point on the Mineral Point railroad, to the village of Platteville, eighteen miles, and is operated by the Mineral Point railroad company.

MADISON & PORTAGE RAILROAD.

The legislature of 1855 chartered the "Sugar River Valley Railroad Company" to build a road from a point on the north side of the line of the Southern Wisconsin road, within the limits of Green county, to Dayton, on the Sugar river. In 1857 it was authorized to build south to the state line, and make its northern terminus at Madison. In 1861 it was authorized to build from Madison to Portage City, and from Columbus to Portage City, and so much of the land grant act of 1856, as related to the building of the road from Madison, and from Columbus to Portage City, was annulled and repealed, and the rights and privileges that were conferred upon the LaCrosse company were given to the Sugar River Valley railroad company, and the portion of the land grant, applicable to the lines mentioned, was conferred upon the last named company. Under this legislation about twenty miles of the line between Madison and Portage were graded, and the right of way secured for about thirty of the thirty-nine miles. The La Crosse company had done considerable grading before its right was annulled. In 1866 the company was relieved from constructing the road from Columbus to Portage City. In 1870 the purchasers of that part of the Sugar River Valley railroad lying between Madison and Portage City were incorporated as the "Madison & Portage Railroad Company," and to share all the rights, grants, etc., that were conferred upon the Sugar River railroad company by its charter, and amendments thereto, so far as related to that portion of the line.

Previous to this time, in 1864 and 1865, judgments had been obtained against the Sugar River Valley company; and its right of way, grading and depot grounds sold for a small sum. James Campbell, who had been a contractor with the Sugar River Valley company, with others, became the purchasers, and organized under the act of 1870, and, during the year 1871, completed it between Madison and Portage City, and in March, 1871, leased it to the Milwaukee & St. Paul company, and it is still operated by that corporation. In 1871 the Madison & Portage company was authorized to extend its road south to the Illinois state line, and north from Portage City to Lake Winnebago. The same year it was consolidated with the "Rockford Central

Railroad Company," of Illinois, and its name changed to the "Chicago & Superior Railroad Company," but still retains its own organization. The Madison & Portage railroad company claims a share in the lands granted by acts of congress in 1856, and have commenced proceedings to assert its claim, which case is still pending in the federal courts.

NORTH WISCONSIN RAILROAD.

The "North Wisconsin Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1869, to build a road from Lake St. Croix, or river, to Bayfield on Lake Superior. The grant of land by congress in 1856, to aid in building a road from Lake St. Croix to Bayfield on Lake Superior, under the decision of the federal court, was yet at the disposal of the state. This company, in 1871, built a short section of its line of road, with the expectation of receiving the grant. In 1873, the grant was conferred upon the Milwaukee & St. Paul company, but under the terms and restrictions contained in the act, it declined to accept it. The legislature of 1874 gave it to the North Wisconsin company, and it has built forty miles of its road, and received the lands pertaining thereto. Since 1876, it has not completed any part of its line, but is trying to construct twenty miles during the present year. The company is authorized to construct a road both to Superior and to Bayfield, but the act granting the lands confers that portion from Superior to the intersection of the line to Bayfield upon the Chicago & North Pacific air-line railroad. This last-named company have projected a line from Chicago to the west end of Lake Superior, and are the owners of an old grade made through Walworth and Jefferson counties, by a company chartered in 1853 as the "Wisconsin Central," to build a road from Portage City to Geneva, in the county of Walworth. The latter company had also graded its line between Geneva and the state line of Illinois. This grade was afterward appropriated by the Chicago & Northwestern, and over it they now operate their line from Chicago to Geneva.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN & MCGREGOR RAILROAD.

This is a line two miles in length, connecting Prairie du Chien in Wisconsin, with McGregor in Iowa. It is owned and operated by John Lawler, of the latter-named place. It extends across both channels of the Mississippi river, and an intervening island. The railroad bridge consists of substantial piling, except a pontoon draw across each navigable channel. Each pontoon is four hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, provided with suitable machinery and operated by steam power. Mr. Lawler has secured a patent on his invention of the pontoon draw for railroad bridges. His line was put in operation in April, 1874.

THE CHIPPEWA FALLS & WESTERN RAILROAD.

This road was built in 1874, by a company organized under the general law of the state. It is eleven miles in length, and connects the "Falls" with the West Wisconsin line at Eau Claire. It was constructed by the energetic business men and capitalists of Chippewa Falls, to afford an outlet for the great lumber and other interests of that thriving and prosperous city. The road is substantially built, and the track laid with steel rails.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.

The "Galena & Southern Wisconsin Railroad Company" was incorporated in 1857. Under its charter, a number of capitalists of the city of Galena, in the state of Illinois, commenced

the construction of a narrow (three feet) gauge road, running from that city to Platteville, thirty-one miles in length, twenty miles in Wisconsin. It runs through a part of La Fayette county to Platteville, in Grant county, and was completed to the latter point in 1875. Surveys are being made for an extension to Wingville, in Grant county.

The "Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railway Company" was organized under the general law of the state, in 1874, to build a narrow gauge road from the city of Fond du Lac to the south line of the state in the county of Walworth or Rock, and it declared its intention to consolidate with a company in Illinois that had projected a line of railroad from Peoria, in Illinois, to the south line of the state of Wisconsin. The road is constructed and in operation from Fond du Lac to Iron Ridge, a point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, twenty-nine miles from Fond du Lac.

The "Pine River & Steven's Point Railroad Company" was organized by the enterprising citizens of Richland Center, and has built a narrow gauge road from Lone Rock, a point on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, in Richland county, to Richland Center, sixteen miles in length. Its track is laid with wooden rails, and it is operated successfully.

The "Chicago & Tomah Railroad Company" organized under the general railroad law of the state, in 1872, to construct a narrow gauge road from Chicago, in Illinois, to the city of Tomah, in Wisconsin. Its president and active manager is D. R. Williams, of Clermont, Iowa, and its secretary is L. M. Culver, of Wauzeka. It has graded about forty-five miles, extending from Wauzeka up the valley of the Kickapoo river, in Crawford county, Wisconsin. It expects to have fifty-four miles in operation, to Bloomingdale, in Vernon county, the present year (1877). The rolling stock is guaranteed, and the president is negotiating for the purchase of the iron. South of Wauzeka the line is located to Belmont, in Iowa county. At Wauzeka it will connect with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul line.

The public-spirited citizens of Necedah, in Juneau county, have organized under the general law of the state, and graded a road-bed from their village to New Lisbon, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company's line. The latter company furnish and lay the iron, and will operate the road. It is thirteen miles in length.

CONCLUSION.

The railroads of Wisconsin have grown up under the requirements of the several localities that have planned and commenced their construction, and without regard to any general system. Frequently the work of construction was begun before adequate means were provided, and bankruptcy overtook the roads in their early stages. The consolidation of the various companies, as in the cases of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, and others, has been effected to give through lines and the public greater facilities, as well as to introduce economy in management. At times the people have become apprehensive, and by legislative action prohibited railroads from consolidating, and have sought to control and break down the power of these corporations and to harmonize the interests of the companies and the public. The act of 1874, called the "Potter law," was the assertion, by the legislative power of the state, of its right to control corporations created by itself, and limit the rates at which freight and passengers should be carried. After a long and expensive contest, carried through the state and federal courts, this right has been established, being finally settled by the decision of the supreme court of the United States.

Quite all the railroads of Wisconsin have been built with foreign capital. The plan pursued after an organization was effected, was to obtain stock subscriptions from those immediately

interested in the enterprise, procure the aid of counties and municipalities, and then allure the farmers, with the prospect of joint ownership in railroads, to subscribe for stock and mortgage their farms to secure the payment of their subscriptions. Then the whole line was bonded and a mortgage executed. The bonds and mortgages thus obtained, were taken to the money centers of New York, London, Amsterdam and other places, and sold, or hypothecated to obtain the money with which to prosecute the work. The bonds and mortgages were made to draw a high rate of interest, and the earnings of these new roads, through unsettled localities, were insufficient to pay more than running and incidental expenses, and frequently fell short of that. Default occurring in the payment of interest, the mortgages were foreclosed and the property passed into the hands and under the control of foreign capitalists. Such has been the history of most of the railroads of our state. The total number of farm mortgages given has been 3,785, amounting to \$4,079,433; town, county and municipal bonds, amounting to \$6,910,652. The total cost of all the railroads in the state, as given by the railroad commissioner in his report for 1876, has been \$98,343,453.67. This vast sum is, no doubt, greatly in excess of what the cost should have been, but the roads have proved of immense benefit in the development of the material resources of the state.

Other lines are needed through sections not yet traversed by the iron steed, and present lines should be extended by branch roads. The questions upon which great issues were raised between the railway corporations and the people, are now happily settled by securing to the latter their rights; and the former, under the wise and conciliatory policy pursued by their managers, are assured of the safety of their investments. An era of good feeling has succeeded one of distrust and antagonism. The people must use the railroads, and the railroads depend upon the people for sustenance and protection. This mutuality of interest, when fully recognized on both sides, will result in giving to capital a fair return and to labor its just reward.

LUMBER MANUFACTURE.

By W. B. JUDSON.

Foremost among the industries of Wisconsin is that of manufacturing lumber. Very much of the importance to which the state has attained is due to the development of its forest wealth. In America, agriculture always has been, and always will be, the primary and most important interest; but no nation can subsist upon agriculture alone. While the broad prairies of Illinois and Iowa are rich with a fertile and productive soil, the hills and valleys of northern Wisconsin are clothed with a wealth of timber that has given birth to a great manufacturing interest, which employs millions of capital and thousands of men, and has peopled the northern wilds with energetic, prosperous communities, built up enterprising cities, and crossed the state with a network of railways which furnish outlets for its productions and inlets for the new populations which are ever seeking for homes and employment nearer to the setting sun.

If a line be drawn upon the state map, from Green Bay westward through Stevens Point, to where it would naturally strike the Mississippi river, it will be below the southern boundary of the pine timber regions, with the single exception of the district drained by the Yellow river, a tributary of the Wisconsin, drawing its timber chiefly from Wood and Juneau counties. The territory north of this imaginary line covers an area a little greater than one half of the state. The pine timbered land is found in belts or ridges, interspersed with prairie openings, patches of hardwood and hemlock, and drained by numerous water-courses. No less than seven large

rivers traverse this northern section, and, with their numerous tributaries, penetrate every county, affording facilities for floating the logs to the mills, and, in many instances, the power to cut them into lumber. This does not include the St. Croix, which forms the greater portion of the boundary line between Wisconsin and Minnesota, and, by means of its tributaries, draws the most and best of its pine from the former state. These streams divide the territory, as far as lumbering is concerned, into six separate and distinct districts: The Green bay shore, which includes the Wisconsin side of the Menomonee, the Peshtigo and Oconto rivers, with a number of creeks which flow into the bay between the mouths of the Oconto and Fox rivers; the Wolf river district; the Wisconsin river, including the Yellow, as before mentioned; the Black river; the Chippewa and Red Cedar; and the Wisconsin side of the St. Croix.

Beginning with the oldest of these, the Green bay shore, a brief description of each will be attempted. The first saw-mill built in the state, of which there is now any knowledge, was put in operation in 1809, in Brown county, two or three miles east from Depere, on a little stream which was known as East river. It was built by Jacob Franks, but probably was a very small affair. Of its machinery or capacity for sawing, no history has been recorded, and it is not within the memory of any inhabitant of to-day. In 1829, John P. Arndt, of Green Bay, built a water-power mill on the Pensaukee river at a point where the town of Big Suamico now stands. In 1834, a mill was built on the Wisconsin side of the Menomonee, and, two years later, one at Peshtigo. Lumber was first shipped to market from this district in 1834, which must be termed the beginning of lumbering operations on the bay shore. The lands drained by the streams which flow into Green bay are located in Shawano and Oconto counties, the latter being the largest in the state. In 1847, Willard Lamb, of Green Bay, made the first sawed pine shingles in that district; they were sold to the Galena railroad company for use on depot buildings, and were the first of the kind sold in Chicago. Subsequently Green Bay became one of the greatest points for the manufacture of such shingles in the world. The shores of the bay are low, and gradually change from marsh to swamp, then to level dry land, and finally become broken and mountainous to the northward. The pine is in dense groves that crowd closely upon the swamps skirting the bay, and reach far back among the hills of the interior. The Peshtigo flows into the bay about ten miles south of the Menomonee, and takes its rise far back in Oconto county, near to the latter's southern tributaries. It is counted a good logging stream, its annual product being from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 feet. The timber is of a rather coarse quality, running but a small percentage to what the lumbermen term "uppers." About ten per cent. is what is known as Norway pine. Of the whole amount of timber tributary to the Peshtigo, probably about one third has been cut off to this date. The remainder will not average of as good quality, and only a limited portion of the land is of any value for agricultural purposes after being cleared of the pine. There are only two mills on this stream, both being owned by one company. The Oconto is one of the most important streams in the district. The first saw-mill was built on its banks about the year 1840, though the first lumbering operations of any account were begun in 1845 by David Jones. The business was conducted quite moderately until 1856, in which year several mills were built, and from that date Oconto has been known as quite an extensive lumber manufacturing point. The timber tributary to this stream has been of the best quality found in the state. Lumber cut from it has been known to yield the extraordinarily high average of fifty and sixty per cent. uppers. The timber now being cut will not average more than half that. The proportion of Norway is about five per cent. It is estimated that from three fourths to four fifths of the timber tributary to the Oconto has been cut away, but it will require a much longer time to convert the balance into lumber than was necessary to cut its equivalent in amount, owing to its remote location. The annual production

of pine lumber at Oconto is from 50,000,000 to 65,000,000 feet. The whole production of the district, exclusive of the timber which is put into the Menomonee from Wisconsin, is about 140,000,000 feet annually.

The Wolf river and its tributaries constitute the next district, proceeding westward. The first saw logs cut on this stream for commercial purposes were floated to the government mill at Neenah in 1835. In 1842, Samuel Farnsworth erected the first saw-mill on the upper Wolf near the location of the present village of Shawano, and in the following spring he sent the first raft of lumber down the Wolf to Oshkosh. This river also rises in Oconto county, but flows in a southerly direction, and enters Winnebago lake at Oshkosh. Its pineries have been very extensive, but the drain upon them within the past decade has told with greater effect than upon any other district in the state. The quality of the timber is very fine, and the land is considered good for agricultural purposes, and is being occupied upon the lines of the different railways which cross it. The upper waters of the Wolf are rapid, and have a comparatively steady flow, which renders it a very good stream for driving logs. Upon the upper river, the land is quite rolling, and about the head-waters is almost mountainous. The pine timber that remains in this district is high up on the main river and branches, and will last but a few years longer. A few years ago the annual product amounted to upward of 250,000,000 feet; in 1876 it was 138,000,000. The principal manufacturing points are Oshkosh and Fond du Lac; the former has 21 mills, and the latter 10.

Next comes the Wisconsin, the longest and most crooked river in the state. It rises in the extreme northern sections, and its general course is southerly until, at Portage City, it makes a grand sweep to the westward and unites with the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. It has numerous tributaries, and, together with these, drains a larger area of country than any other river in the state. Its waters flow swiftly and over numerous rapids and embryo falls, which renders log-driving and raft-running very difficult and even hazardous. The timber is generally near the banks of the main stream and its tributaries, gradually diminishing in extent as it recedes from them and giving place to the several varieties of hard-woods. The extent to which operations have been carried on necessitates going further up the stream for available timber, although there is yet what may be termed an abundant supply. The first cutting of lumber on this stream, of which there is any record, was by government soldiers, in 1828, at the building of Fort Winnebago. In 1831, a mill was built at Whitney's rapids, below Point Bass, in what was then Indian territory. By 1840, mills were in operation as high up as Big Bull falls, and Wausau had a population of 350 souls. Up to 1876, the product of the upper Wisconsin was all sent in rafts to markets on the Mississippi. The river above Point Bass is a series of rapids and eddies; the current flows at the rate of from 10 to 20 miles an hour, and it can well be imagined that the task of piloting a raft from Wausau to the dells was no slight one. The cost of that kind of transportation in the early times was actually equal to the present market price of the lumber. With a good stage of water, the length of time required to run a raft to St. Louis was 24 days, though quite frequently, owing to inability to get out of the Wisconsin on one rise of water, several weeks were consumed. The amount of lumber manufactured annually on this river is from 140,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet.

Black river is much shorter and smaller than the Wisconsin, but has long been known as a very important lumbering stream. It is next to the oldest lumber district in the state. The first saw-mill west of Green Bay was built at Black River Falls in 1819 by Col. John Shaw. The Winnebago tribe of Indians, however, in whose territory he was, objected to the innovation of such a fine art, and unceremoniously offered up the mill upon the altar of their outraged

solitude. The owner abruptly quitted that portion of the country. In 1839 another attempt to establish a mill on Black river was more successfully made. One was erected at the same point by two brothers by the name of Wood, the millwright being Jacob Spaulding, who eventually became its possessor. His son, Mr. Dudley J. Spaulding, is now a very extensive operator upon Black river. La Crosse is the chief manufacturing point, there being ten saw-mills located there. The annual production of the stream ranges from 150,000,000 to 225,000,000 feet of logs, less than 100,000,000 feet being manufactured into lumber on its banks. The balance is sold in the log to mills on the Mississippi. It is a very capricious river to float logs in, which necessitates the carrying over from year to year of a very large amount, variously estimated at from 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 feet, about equal to an entire season's product. This makes the business more hazardous than on many other streams, as the loss from depreciation is very great after the first year. The quality of the timber is fine, and good prices are realized for it when sold within a year after being cut.

The Chippewa district probably contains the largest and finest body of white pine timber now standing, tributary to any one stream, on the continent. It has been claimed, though with more extravagance than truth, that the Chippewa pineries hold one-half the timber supply of the state. The river itself is a large one, and has many tributaries, which penetrate the rich pine district in all directions. The character of the tributary country is not unlike that through which the Wisconsin flows. In 1828 the first mill was built in the Chippewa valley, on Wilson's creek, near its confluence with the Red Cedar. Its site is now occupied by the village of Menomonee. In 1837 another was built on what is the present site of the Union Lumbering Company's mill at Chippewa Falls. It was not until near 1865 that the Chippewa became very prominent as a lumber-making stream. Since that date it has been counted as one of the foremost in the northwest. Upon the river proper there are twenty-two saw-mills, none having a capacity of less than 3,500,000 feet per season, and a number being capable of sawing from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000. The annual production of sawed lumber is from 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 feet; the production of logs from 400,000,000 to 500,000,000 feet. In 1867 the mill-owners upon the Mississippi, between Winona and Keokuk, organized a corporation known as the Beef Slough Manufacturing, Log-Driving and Transportation Company. Its object was to facilitate the handling of logs cut upon the Chippewa and its tributaries, designed for the Mississippi mills. At the confluence of the two rivers various improvements were made, constituting the Beef Slough boom, which is capable of assorting 200,000,000 feet of logs per season. The Chippewa is the most difficult stream in the northwest upon which to operate. In the spring season it is turbulent and ungovernable, and in summer, almost destitute of water. About its head are numerous lakes which easily overflow under the influence of rain, and as their surplus water flows into the Chippewa, its rises are sudden and sometimes damaging in their extent. The river in many places flows between high bluffs, and, under the influence of a freshet, becomes a wild and unmanageable torrent. Logs have never been floated in rafts, as upon other streams, but are turned in loose, and are carried down with each successive rise, in a jumbled and confused mass, which entails much labor and loss in the work of assorting and delivering to the respective owners. Previous to the organization of the Eagle Rapids Flooding Dam and Boom Company, in 1872, the work of securing the stock after putting it into the river was more difficult than to cut and haul it. At the cities of Eau Claire and Chippewa Falls, where most of the mills are located, the current, under the influence of high water, is very rapid, and for years the problem was, how to stop and retain the logs, as they would go by in great masses and with almost resistless velocity. In 1847 is recorded one of the most sudden and disastrous floods in the history of log-running streams. In the month of June the Chippewa rose twelve feet in a single night,

and, in the disastrous torrent that was created, piers, booms, or "pockets" for holding logs at the mills, together with a fine new mill, were swept away, and the country below where Eau Claire now stands was covered with drift-wood, saw-logs, and other *debris*. Such occurrences led to the invention of the since famous sheer boom, which is a device placed in the river opposite the mill boom into which it is desired to turn the logs. The sheer boom is thrown diagonally across the river, automatically, the action of the current upon a number of ingeniously arranged "fins" holding it in position. By this means the logs are sheered into the receptacle until it is filled, when the sheer boom, by closing up the "fins" with a windlass, falls back and allows the logs to go on for the next mill to stop and capture its pocket full in like manner. By this method each mill could obtain a stock, but a great difficulty was experienced from the fact that the supply was composed of logs cut and owned by everybody operating on the river, and the process of balancing accounts according to the "marks," at the close of the season, has been one prolific of trouble and legal entanglements. The building of improvements at Eagle Rapids by the company above mentioned remedied the difficulty to some extent, but the process of logging will always be a difficult and hazardous enterprise until adequate means for holding and assorting the entire log product are provided. Upon the Yellow and Eau Claire rivers, two important branches of the Chippewa, such difficulties are avoided by suitable improvements. The entire lumber product of the Chippewa, with the exception of that consumed locally, is floated in rafts to markets upon the Mississippi, between its mouth and St. Louis. The quality of the timber is good, and commands the best market price in the sections where it seeks market.

West of the Chippewa district the streams and timber are tributary to the St. Croix, and in all statistical calculations the entire product of that river is credited to Minnesota, the same as that of the Menomonee is given to Michigan, when in fact about one half of each belongs to Wisconsin. The important branches of the St. Croix belonging in this state are the Apple Clam, Yellow, Namekogan, Totagatic and Eau Claire. The sections of country through which they flow contain large bodies of very fine pine timber. The St. Croix has long been noted for the excellence of its dimension timber. Of this stock a portion is cut into lumber at Stillwater, and marketed by rail, and the balance is sold in the log to mills on the Mississippi.

Such is a brief and somewhat crude description of the main lumbering districts of the state. Aside from these, quite extensive operations are conducted upon various railway lines which penetrate the forests which are remote from log-running streams. In almost every county in the state, mills of greater or less capacity may be found cutting up pine or hard-woods into lumber, shingles, or cooperage stock. Most important, in a lumbering point of view, of all the railroads, is the Wisconsin Central. It extends from Milwaukee to Ashland, on Lake Superior, a distance of 351 miles, with a line to Green Bay, 113 miles, and one from Stevens Point to Portage, 71 miles, making a total length of road, of 449 miles. It has only been completed to Ashland within the present season. From Milwaukee to Stevens Point it passes around to the east and north of Lake Winnebago, through an excellent hard-wood section. There are many stave mills in operation upon and tributary to its line, together with wooden-ware establishments and various manufactories requiring either hard or soft timber as raw material. From Stevens Point northward, this road passes through and has tributary to it one of the finest bodies of timber in the state. It crosses the upper waters of Black river and the Flambeau, one of the main tributaries of the Chippewa. From 30,000,000 to 50,000,000 feet of lumber is annually manufactured on its line, above Stevens Point. The Wisconsin Valley railroad extends from Tomah to Wausau, and was built to afford an outlet, by rail, for the lumber produced at the latter point.

The extent of the timber supply in this state has been a matter of much speculation, and

is a subject upon which but little can be definitely said. Pine trees can not be counted or measured until reduced to saw-logs or lumber. It is certain that for twenty years the forests of Wisconsin have yielded large amounts of valuable timber, and no fears are entertained by holders of pine lands that the present generation of owners will witness an exhaustion of their supply. In some sections it is estimated that the destruction to the standing timber by fires, which periodically sweep over large sections, is greater than by the axes of the loggers. The necessity for a state system of forestry, for the protection of the forests from fires, has been urged by many, and with excellent reason; for no natural resource of the state is of more value and importance than its wealth of timber. According to an estimate recently made by a good authority, and which received the sanction of many interested parties, there was standing in the state in 1876, an amount of pine timber approximating 35,000,000,000 feet.

The annual production of lumber in the districts herein described, and from logs floated out of the state to mills on the Mississippi, is about 1,200,000,000 feet. The following table gives the mill capacity per season, and the lumber and shingles manufactured in 1876:

DISTRICT.	SEASON CAPACITY.	LUMBER MANUFACTURED IN 1876.	SHINGLES MANUFACTURED IN 1876.
Green Bay Shore.....	206,000,000	138,250,000	85,400,000
Wolf River.....	258,500,000	138,645,077	123,192,000
Wisconsin Central Railroad.....	72,500,000	31,530,000	132,700,000
Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad.....	34,500,000	17,700,000	10,700,000
Wisconsin River.....	222,000,000	139,700,000	106,250,000
Black River.....	101,000,000	70,852,747	37,675,000
Chippewa River.....	311,000,000	255,866,999	79,250,000
Mississippi River — using Wisconsin logs..	509,000,000	380,067,000	206,977,000
Total	1,714,500,000	1,172,611,823	782,144,000

If to the above is added the production of mills outside of the main districts and lines of railway herein described, the amount of pine lumber annually produced from Wisconsin forests would reach 1,500,000,000 feet. Of the hard-wood production no authentic information is obtainable. To cut the logs and place them upon the banks of the streams, ready for floating to the mills, requires the labor of about 18,000 men. Allowing that, upon an average, each man has a family of two persons besides himself, dependent upon his labor for support, it would be apparent that the first step in the work of manufacturing lumber gives employment and support to 54,000 persons. To convert 1,000,000 feet of logs into lumber, requires the consumption of 1,200 bushels of oats, 9 barrels of pork and beef, 10 tons of hay, 40 barrels of flour, and the use of 2 pairs of horses. Thus the fitting out of the logging companies each fall makes a market for 1,800,000 bushels of oats, 13,500 barrels of pork and beef, 15,000 tons of hay, and 60,000 barrels of flour. Before the lumber is sent to market, fully \$6,000,000 is expended for the labor employed in producing it. This industry, aside from furnishing the farmer of the west with the cheapest and best of materials for constructing his buildings, also furnishes a very important market for the products of his farm.

The question of the exhaustion of the pine timber supply has met with much discussion during the past few years, and, so far as the forests of Wisconsin are concerned, deserves a brief notice. The great source of supply of white pine timber in the country is that portion of the northwest between the shores of Lake Huron and the banks of the Mississippi, comprising the

northern portions of the states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. For a quarter of a century these fields have been worked by lumbermen, the amount of the yearly production having increased annually until it reached the enormous figure of 4,000,000,000 feet. With all of this tremendous drain upon the forests, there can be pointed out but one or two sections that are actually exhausted. There are, however, two or three where the end can be seen and the date almost foretold. The pineries of Wisconsin have been drawn upon for a less period and less amount than those of Michigan, and, it is generally conceded, will outlast them at the present proportionate rate of cutting. There are many owners of pine timber lands who laugh at the prospect of exhausting their timber, within their lifetime. As time brings them nearer to the end, the labor of procuring the logs, by reason of the distance of the timber from the water-courses will increase, and the work will progress more slowly.

In the future of this industry there is much promise. Wisconsin is the natural source of supply for a very large territory. The populous prairies of Illinois and Iowa are near-by and unfailing markets. The broad plains of Kansas and the rich valleys of Nebraska, which are still in the cradle of development, will make great drafts upon her forests for the material to construct cities in which the first corner-stone is yet unlaied. Minnesota, notwithstanding the fact that large forests exist within her own confines, is even now no mean customer for Wisconsin lumber, and the ambitious territory of Dakota will soon clamor for material to build up a great and wealthy state. In the inevitable progress of development and growth which must characterize the great west, the demand for pine lumber for building material will be a prominent feature. With the growth of time, changes will occur in the methods of reducing the forests. With the increasing demand and enhancing values will come improvements in manipulating the raw material, and a stricter economy will be preserved in the handling of a commodity which the passage of time only makes more valuable. Wisconsin will become the home of manufactories, which will convert her trees into finished articles of daily consumption, giving employment to thousands of artisans where it now requires hundreds, and bringing back millions of revenue where is now realized thousands. Like all other commodities, lumber becomes more valuable as skilled labor is employed in its manipulation, and the greater the extent to which this is carried, the greater is the growth in prosperity, of the state and its people.

BANKING IN WISCONSIN.

BY JOHN P. MCGREGOR.

Wisconsin was organized as a territory in 1836, and the same year several acts were passed by the territorial legislature, incorporating banks of issue. Of these, one at Green Bay and another at Mineral Point went into operation just in time to play their part in the great panic of 1837. The bank at Green Bay soon failed and left its bills unredeemed. The bank at Mineral Point is said to have struggled a little longer, but both these concerns were short lived, and their issues were but a drop in the great flood of worthless wild-cat bank notes that spread over the whole western country in that disastrous time. The sufferings of the people of Wisconsin, from this cause, left a vivid impression on their minds, which manifested its results in the legislation of the territory and in the constitution of the state adopted in 1848. So jealous were the legislatures of the territory, of banks and all their works, that, in every act of incorporation for any purpose, a clause was inserted to the effect that nothing in the act contained should be

taken to authorize the corporation to assume or exercise any banking powers; and this proviso was even added to acts incorporating church societies. For some years there can hardly be said to have been any banking business done in the territory; merchants and business men were left to their own devices to make their exchanges, and every man was his own banker.

In the year 1839 an act was passed incorporating the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company," of Milwaukee. This charter conferred on the corporation, in addition to the usual powers of a fire and marine insurance company, the privilege of *receiving deposits, issuing certificates of deposit* and lending money,—and wound up with the usual prohibition from doing a banking business. This company commenced business at once under the management of George Smith as president and Alexander Mitchell as secretary. The receiving deposits, issuing certificates of deposit and lending money, soon outgrew and overshadowed the insurance branch of the institution, which accordingly gradually dried up. In fact, the certificates of deposit had all the appearance of ordinary bank notes, and served the purposes of an excellent currency, being always promptly redeemed in coin on demand. Gradually these issues attained a great circulation all through the west, as the people gained more and more confidence in the honesty and ability of the managers; and though "runs" were several times made, yet being successfully met, the public finally settled down into the belief that these bills were good beyond question, so that the amount in circulation at one time, is said, on good authority, to have been over \$2,000,000.

As the general government required specie to be paid for all lands bought of it, the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance company, by redemption of its "certificates of deposit," furnished a large part of the coin needed for use at the Milwaukee land office, and more or less for purchases at land offices in other parts of the state, and its issues were of course much in request for this purpose. For many years this institution furnished the main banking facilities for the business men of the territory and young state, in the way of discounts and exchanges. Its right to carry on the operations it was engaged in, under its somewhat dubious and inconsistent charter, was often questioned, and, in 1852, under the administration of Governor Farwell, some steps were taken to test the matter; but as the general banking law had then been passed by the legislature, and was about to be submitted to the people, and as it was understood that the company could organize as a bank under the law, if approved, the legal proceedings were not pressed. While this corporation played so important a part in the financial history and commercial development of Wisconsin, the writer is not aware of any available statistics as to the amount of business transacted by it before it became merged in the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank."

In 1847, the foundation of the present well-known firm of Marshall & Ilsley was laid by Samuel Marshall, who, in that year, opened a private banking office in Milwaukee, and was joined in 1849 by Charles F. Ilsley. This concern has always held a prominent position among the banking institutions of our state. About this time, at Mineral Point, Washburn & Woodman (C. C. Washburn and Cyrus Woodman) engaged in private banking, as a part of their business. After some years they were succeeded by Wm. T. Henry, who still continues the banking office. Among the early private bankers of the state were Mr. Kellogg, of Oshkosh; Ulmann and Bell, of Racine; and T. C. Shove, of Manitowoc. The latter still continues his business, while that of the other firms has been wound up or merged in organized banks.

In 1848, Wisconsin adopted a state constitution. This constitution prohibited the legislature from incorporating banks and from conferring banking powers on any corporation; but provided the question of "banks or no banks" might be submitted to a vote of the electors, and, if the decision should be in favor of banks, then the legislature might charter banks or might enact a

general banking law, but no such special charter or general banking law should have any force until submitted to the electors at a general election, and approved by a majority of votes cast on that subject. In 1851, the legislature submitted this question to the people, and a majority of the votes were cast in favor of "banks." Accordingly the legislature, in 1852, made a general banking law, which was submitted to the electors in November of that year, and was approved by them. This law was very similar to the free banking law of the state of New York, which had then been in force about fifteen years, and was generally approved in that state. Our law authorized any number of individuals to form a corporate association for banking purposes, and its main provisions were intended to provide security for the circulating notes, by deposit of state and United States stocks or bonds with the state treasurer, so that the bill holders should sustain no loss in case of the failure of the banks. Provision was made for a bank comptroller, whose main duty it was to see that countersigned circulating notes were issued to banks only in proper amounts for the securities deposited, and upon compliance with the law, and that the banks kept these securities good.

The first bank comptroller was James S. Baker, who was appointed by Governor Farwell.

The first banks organized under the new law were the "State Bank," established at Madison by Marshall & Ilsley, and the "Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank," established at Milwaukee under the old management of that company. These banks both went into operation early in January, 1853, and, later in that year, the "State Bank of Wisconsin" (now Milwaukee National Bank of Wisconsin), and the "Farmers' and Millers' Bank" (now First National Bank of Milwaukee), were established, followed in January, 1854, by the "Bank of Milwaukee" (now National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee). From this time forward banks were rapidly established at different points through the state, until in July, 1857, they numbered sixty—with aggregate capital, \$4,205,000; deposits, \$3,920,238; and circulation, \$2,231,829. In October, the great revulsion and panic of 1857 came on, and in its course and effects tried pretty severely the new banks in Wisconsin. Some of them succumbed to the pressure, but most of them stood the trial well.

The great source of loss and weakness at that time was found in the rapid decline of the market value of the securities deposited to protect circulation, which were mostly state bonds, and largely those of the southern states; so that this security, when it came to be tried, did not prove entirely sufficient. Another fault of the system, or of the practice under it, was developed at this time. It was found that many of the banks had been set up without actual working capital, merely for the purpose of issuing circulating notes, and were located at distant and inaccessible points in what was then the great northern wilderness of the state; so that it was expensive and in fact impracticable to present their issues for redemption. While these evils and their remedies were a good deal discussed among bankers, the losses and inconveniences to the people were not yet great enough to lead to the adoption of thorough and complete measures of reform. The effect of these difficulties, however, was to bring the bankers of the state into the habit of consulting and acting together in cases of emergency, the first bankers' convention having been held in 1857. This was followed by others from time to time, and it would be difficult to over-value the great good that has resulted, at several important crises from the harmonious and conservative action of the bankers of our state. Partly, at least, upon their recommendations the legislature, in 1858, adopted amendments to the banking law, providing that no bank should be located in a township containing less than two hundred inhabitants; and that the comptroller should not issue circulating notes, except to banks doing a regular discount deposit and exchange business in some inhabited town, village, city, or where the ordinary business of inhabited towns, villages and cities was carried on. These amendments were approved by the people at the fall

election of that year.

Banking matters now ran along pretty smoothly until the election in 1860, of the republican presidential ticket, and the consequent agitation in the southern states threatening civil war, the effects of which were speedily felt; first, in the great depreciation of the bonds of the southern states, and then in a less decline in those of the northern states. At this time (taking the statement of July, 1860,) the number of banks was 104, with aggregate capital, \$6,547,000; circulation, \$4,075,918; deposits, \$3,230,252.

During the winter following, there was a great deal of uneasiness in regard to our state currency, and continuous demand upon our banks for the redemption of their circulating notes in coin. Many banks of the wild-cat sort failed to redeem their notes, which became depreciated and uncurrent; and, when the rebellion came to a head by the firing on Fort Sumter, the banking interests of the state were threatened with destruction by compulsory winding up and enforced sale at the panic prices then prevailing, of the securities deposited to secure circulation. Under these circumstances, on the 17th of April, 1861, the legislature passed "an act to protect the holders of the circulating notes of the authorized banks of the state of Wisconsin." As the banking law could not be amended except by approval of the electors, by vote at a general election, a practical suspension of specie payment had to be effected by indirect methods. So this act first directed the bank comptroller to suspend all action toward banks for failing to redeem their circulation. Secondly, it prohibited notaries public from protesting bills of banks until Dec. 1, 1861. Thirdly, it gave banks until that date to answer complaints in any proceeding to compel specie payment of circulating notes. This same legislature also amended the banking law, to cure defects that had been developed in it. These amendments were intended to facilitate the presentation and protest of circulating notes, and the winding up of banks failing to redeem them, and provided that the bank comptroller should not issue circulating notes except to banks having actual cash capital; on which point he was to take evidence in all cases; that after Dec. 1, 1861, all banks of the state should redeem their issues either at Madison or Milwaukee, and no bonds or stocks should be received as security for circulation except those of the United States and of the state of Wisconsin.

Specie payment of bank bills was then practically suspended, in our state, from April 17 to December 1, 1861, and there was no longer any plain practical test for determining which were good, and which not. In this condition of things, bankers met in convention, and, after discussion and inquiry as to the condition and resources of the different banks, put forth a list of those whose issues were to be considered current and bankable. But things grew worse, and it was evident that the list contained banks that would never be able to redeem their circulation, and the issues of such were from time to time thrown out and discredited without any concert of action, so that the uneasiness of people in regard to the financial situation was greatly increased. The bankers finally met, gave the banks another sifting, and put forth a list of seventy banks, whose circulating notes they pledged themselves to receive, and pay out as current, until December 1. There had been so many changes that this pledge was thought necessary to allay the apprehensions of the public. But matters still grew worse instead of better. Some of the banks in the "current" list closed their doors to their depositors, and others were evidently unsound, and their circulation so insufficiently secured as to make it certain that it would never be redeemed. There was more or less sorting of the currency, both by banks and business men, all over the state, in the endeavor to keep the best and pay out the poorest. In this state of things, some of the Milwaukee banks, without concert of action, and acting under the apprehension of being loaded up with the very worst of the currency, which, it was feared, the country banks and merchants were sorting out and sending to Milwaukee, revised the list again, and

threw out ten of the seventy banks whose issues it had been agreed should be received as current. Other banks and bankers were compelled to take the same course to protect themselves. The consequence was a great disturbance of the public mind, and violent charges of bad faith on the part of the banks, which culminated in the bank riots of June 24, 1861. On that day, a crowd of several hundred disorderly people, starting out most probably only with the idea of making some sort of demonstration of their dissatisfaction with the action of the banks and bankers and with the failure to keep faith with the public, marched through the streets with a band of music, and brought up at the corner of Michigan and East Water streets.

The banks had just sufficient notice of these proceedings to enable them to lock up their money and valuables in their vaults, before the storm broke upon them. The mob halted at the place above mentioned, and for a time contented themselves with hooting, and showed no disposition to proceed to violence; but, after a little while, a stone was thrown through the windows of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, situated at one corner of the above streets, and volleys of stones soon followed, not only against that bank, but also against the State Bank of Wisconsin, situated on the opposite corner. The windows of both these institutions and of the offices in the basements under them were effectually demolished. The mob then made a rush into these banks and offices, and completely gutted them, offering more or less violence to the inmates, though no person was seriously hurt. The broken furniture of the offices under the State Bank of Wisconsin was piled up, and the torch was applied by some of the rioters, while others were busy in endeavoring to break into the safes of the offices and the vaults of the banks. The *debris* of the furniture in the office of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Company's Bank, was also set on fire, and it was plain that if the mob was not immediately checked, the city would be given up to conflagration and pillage—the worst elements, as is always the case with mobs, having assumed the leadership. Just at that juncture, the Milwaukee zouaves, a small military company, appeared on the scene, and with the help of the firemen who had been called out, the mob was put to flight, and the incipient fire was extinguished.

The damage so far done was not great in amount, and the danger for the moment was over; but the situation was still grave, as the city was full of threats, disturbance and apprehension. By the prompt action of the authorities, a number of companies of volunteers were brought from different places in the state, order was preserved, and, after muttering for three or four days, the storm died away. The effect of that disturbance and alarm was, however, to bring home to the bankers and business men the conviction that effectual measures must be taken to settle our state currency matters on a sound and permanent basis, and that the issues of all banks that could not be put in shape to meet specie payment in December, must be retired from circulation and be got out of the way. A meeting of the bankers was held; also of the merchants' association of Milwaukee, and arrangements were made to raise \$100,000, by these two bodies, to be used in assisting weak and crippled banks in securing or retiring their circulation. The bankers appointed a committee to take the matter in charge.

It happened that just at this time Governor Randall and State Treasurer Hastings returned from New York City, where they had been making unsuccessful efforts to dispose of \$800,000 of Wisconsin war bonds, which had been issued to raise funds to fit out Wisconsin volunteers.

Our state had never had any bonds on the eastern market. For other reasons, our credit was not high in New York, and it had been found impossible to dispose of these bonds for over sixty cents on the dollar. The state officers conferred with the bankers to see what could be done at home; and it was finally arranged that the bankers' committee should undertake to get the state banks to dispose of their southern and other depreciated state bonds on deposit to

secure circulation, for what they would bring in coin, in New York, and replace these bonds with those of our own state, which were to be taken by our banks nominally at par—seventy per cent. being paid in cash, and the different banks purchasing bonds, giving their individual obligation for the thirty per cent. balance, to be paid in semi-annual installments, with an agreement that the state should deduct these installments from the interest so long as these bonds should remain on deposit with the state. By the terms of the law, sixty per cent. of the proceeds of the bonds had to be paid in coin. The bankers' committee went to work, and with some labor and difficulty induced most of the banks to sell their southern securities at the existing low prices in New York, and thus produce the coin required to pay for our state bonds. From the funds provided by the merchants and bankers, they assisted many of the weaker banks to make good their securities with the banking department of the state. By the 19th of July, six of the ten rejected banks that had been the occasion of the riot, were made good, and restored to the list. The other four were wound up, and their issues redeemed at par, and, before the last of August, the value of the securities of all the banks on the current list were brought up to their circulation, as shown by the comptroller's report.

Wisconsin currency at the time of the bank riot was at a discount of about 15 per cent., as compared with gold or New York exchange. At the middle of July the discount was 10 to 12 per cent., and early in August it fell to 5 per cent. The bankers' committee continued their work in preparation for the resumption of specie payment on December 1. While the securities for the bank circulation had been made good, it was, nevertheless, evident that many of the banks on the current list would not be equal to the continued redemption of their bills in specie, and that they would have to be wound up and got out of the way in season. Authority was got from such institutions, as fast as possible, for the bankers' committee to retire their circulation and sell their securities. The Milwaukee banks and bankers took upon themselves the great burden of this business, having arranged among themselves to sort out and withhold from circulation the bills of these banks,—distributing the load among themselves in certain defined proportions. Instead of paying out these doubted bills, the different banks brought to the bankers' committee such amounts as they accumulated from time to time, and received from the committee certificates of deposit bearing seven per cent. interest, and these bills were locked up by the committee until the securities for these notes could be sold and the proceeds realized. Over \$400,000 of this sort of paper was locked up by the committee at one time; but it was all converted into cash, and, when the first of December came, the remaining banks of this state were ready to redeem their issues in gold or its equivalent, and so continued to redeem until the issue of the legal-tender notes and the general suspension of specie payment in the United States.

In July, 1861, the number of our banks was 107, with capital, \$4,607,000; circulation, \$2,317,907; deposits, \$3,265,069.

By the contraction incident to the preparations for redemption in specie, the amount of current Wisconsin bank notes outstanding December 1, 1861, was reduced to about \$1,500,000. When that day came, there was quite a disposition manifested to convert Wisconsin currency into coin, and a sharp financial pinch was felt for a few days; but as the public became satisfied that the banks were prepared to meet the demand, the call for redemption rapidly fell off, and the banks soon began to expand their circulation, which was now current and in good demand all through the northwestern states. The amount saved to all the interests of our state, by this successful effort to save our banking system from destruction, is beyond computation. From this time our banks ran along quietly until prohibitory taxation by act of congress drove the bills of state banks out of circulation.

The national banking law was passed in 1863, and a few banks were soon organized under it in different parts of the country. The first in Wisconsin was formed by the re-organization of the Farmers' and Millers' Bank, in August, 1863, as the First National Bank of Milwaukee, with Edward D. Holton as president, and H. H. Camp, cashier. The growth of the new system, however, was not very rapid; the state banks were slow to avail themselves of the privileges of the national banking act, and the central authorities concluded to compel them to come in; so facilities were offered for their re-organization as national banks, and then a tax of ten per cent. was laid upon the issues of the state banks. This tax was imposed by act of March, 1865, and at once caused a commotion in our state. In July, 1864, the number of Wisconsin state banks was sixty-six, with capital \$3,147,000, circulation \$2,461,728, deposits \$5,483,205, and these figures were probably not very different in the spring of 1865. The securities for the circulating notes were in great part the bonds of our own state, which, while known by our own people to be good beyond question, had never been on the general markets of the country so as to be currently known there; and it was feared that in the hurried retirement of our circulation these bonds would be sacrificed, the currency depreciated, and great loss brought upon our banks and people. There was some excitement, and a general call for the redemption of our state circulation, but the banks mostly met the run well, and our people were disposed to stand by our *own* state bonds.

In April, 1861, the legislature passed laws, calling in the mortgage loans of the school fund, and directing its investment in these securities. The state treasurer was required to receive Wisconsin bank notes, not only for taxes and debts due the state, but also on deposit, and to issue certificates for such deposits bearing seven per cent. interest. By these and like means the threatened panic was stopped; and in the course of a few months Wisconsin state currency was nearly all withdrawn from circulation. In July, 1865, the number of state banks was twenty-six, with capital \$1,087,000, circulation \$192,323, deposits \$2,284,210. Under the pressure put on by congress, the organization of national banks, and especially the re-organization of state banks, under the national system, was proceeding rapidly, and in a short time nearly every town in our own state of much size or importance was provided with one or more of these institutions.

In the great panic of 1873, all the Wisconsin banks, both state and national (in common with those of the whole country), were severely tried; but the failures were few and unimportant; and Wisconsin went through that ordeal with less loss and disturbance than almost any other state.

We have seen that the history of banking in Wisconsin covers a stormy period, in which great disturbances and panics have occurred at intervals of a few years. It is to be hoped that a more peaceful epoch will succeed, but permanent quiet and prosperity can not rationally be expected in the present unsettled condition of our currency, nor until we have gone through the temporary stringency incidental to the resumption of specie payment.

According to the last report of the comptroller of the currency, the number of national banks in Wisconsin in November, 1876, was forty, with capital \$3,400,000, deposits \$7,145,360, circulation \$2,072,869.

At this time (July, 1877) the number of state banks is twenty-six, with capital \$1,288,231, deposits \$6,662,973. Their circulation is, of course, merely nominal, though there is no legal obstacle to their issuing circulating notes, except the tax imposed by congress.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

By HON. H. H. GILES.

The material philosophy of a people has to do with the practical and useful. It sees in iron, coal, cotton, wool, grain and the trees of the forest, the elements of personal comfort and sources of material greatness, and is applied to their development, production and fabrication for purposes of exchange, interchange and sale. The early immigrants to Wisconsin territory found a land teeming with unsurpassed natural advantages; prairies, timber, water and minerals, inviting the farmer, miner and lumberman, to come and build houses, furnaces, mills and factories. The first settlers were a food-producing people. The prairies and openings were ready for the plow. The ease with which farms were brought under cultivation, readily enabled the pioneer to supply the food necessary for himself and family, while a surplus was often produced in a few months. The hardships so often encountered in the settlement of a new country, where forests must be felled and stumps removed to prepare the soil for tillage, were scarcely known, or greatly mitigated.

During the decade from 1835 to 1845, so great were the demands for the products of the soil, created by the tide of emigration, that the settlers found a home market for all their surplus products, and so easily were crops grown that, within a very brief time after the first emigration, but little was required from abroad. The commerce of the country was carried on by the exchange of products. The settlers (they could scarcely be called farmers) would exchange their wheat, corn, oats and pork for the goods, wares and fabrics of the village merchant. It was an age of barter; but they looked at the capabilities of the land they had come to possess, and, with firm faith, saw bright promises of better days in the building up of a great state.

It is not designed to trace with minuteness the history of Wisconsin through the growth of its commercial and manufacturing interests. To do it justice would require a volume. The aim of this article will be to present a concise view of its present status. Allusion will only be incidentally made to stages of growth and progress by which it has been reached.

Few states in the Union possess within their borders so many, and in such abundance, elements that contribute to the material prosperity of a people. Its soil of unsurpassed fertility; its inexhaustible mines of lead, copper, zinc and iron; its almost boundless forests; its water-powers, sufficient to drive the machinery of the world; its long lines of lake shore on two sides, and the "Father of waters" on another,—need but enterprise, energy and capital to utilize them in building an empire of wealth, where the hum of varied industries shall be heard in the music of the sickle, the loom and the anvil.

The growth of manufacturing industries was slow during the first twenty-five years of our history. The early settlers were poor. Frequently the land they tilled was pledged to obtain means to pay for it. Capitalists obtained from twenty to thirty per cent. per annum for the use of their money. Indeed, it was the rule, under the free-trade ideas of the money-lenders for them to play the Shylock. While investments in bonds and mortgages were so profitable, few were ready to improve the natural advantages the country presented for building factories and work-shops.

For many years, quite all the implements used in farming were brought from outside the state. While this is the case at present to some extent with the more cumbersome farm machinery, quite a proportion of that and most of the simpler and lighter implements are made at home, while much farm machinery is now manufactured for export to other states.

FURS.

The northwest was visited and explored by French *voyageurs* and missionaries from Canada at an early day. The object of the former was trading and gain. The Jesuits, ever zealous in the propagation of their religion, went forth into the unknown wilderness to convert the natives to their faith. As early as 1624, they were operating about Lake Huron and Mackinaw. Father Menard it is related, was with the Indians on Lake Superior as early as 1661. The early explorers were of two classes, and were stimulated by two widely different motives—the *voyageurs*, by the love of gain, and the missionaries, by their zeal in the propagation of their faith. Previous to 1679, a considerable trade in furs had sprung up with Indian tribes in the vicinity of Mackinaw and the northern part of "Ouisconsin." In that year more than two hundred canoes, laden with furs, passed Mackinaw, bound for Montreal. The whole commerce of this vast region then traversed, was carried on with birch-bark canoes. The French used them in traversing wilds—otherwise inaccessible by reason of floods of water at one season, and ice and snow at another—also lakes and morasses which interrupted land journeys, and rapids and cataracts that cut off communication by water. This little vessel enabled them to overcome all difficulties. Being buoyant, it rode the waves, although heavily freighted, and, of light draft, it permitted the traversing of small streams. Its weight was so light that it could be easily carried from one stream to another, and around rapids and other obstructions. With this little vessel, the fur trade of the northwest was carried on, as well as the interior of a vast continent explored. Under the stimulus of commercial enterprise, the French traders penetrated the recesses of the immense forests whose streams were the home of the beaver, the otter and the mink, and in whose depths were found the martin, sable, ermine, and other fur-bearing animals. A vast trade in furs sprung up, and was carried on by different agents, under authority of the French government.

When the military possession of the northwestern domain passed from the government of France to that of Great Britain in 1760, the relationship of the fur trade to the government changed. The government of France had controlled the traffic, and made it a means of strengthening its hold upon the country it possessed. The policy of Great Britain was, to charter companies, and grant them exclusive privileges. The Hudson bay company had grown rich and powerful between 1670 and 1760. Its success had excited the cupidity of capitalists, and rival organizations were formed. The business of the company had been done at their trading-stations—the natives bringing in their furs for exchange and barter. Other companies sent their *voyageurs* into every nook and corner to traffic with the trappers, and even to catch the fur-bearing animals themselves. In the progress of time, private parties engaged in trapping and dealing in furs, and, under the competition created, the business became less profitable. In 1815, congress passed an act prohibiting foreigners from dealing in furs in the United States, or any of its territories. This action was obtained through the influence of John Jacob Astor. Mr. Astor organized the American fur company in 1809, and afterward, in connection with the Northwest company, bought out the Mackinaw company, and the two were merged in the Southwest company. The association was suspended by the war of 1812. The American re-entered the field in 1816. The fur trade is still an important branch of traffic in the northern part of the state, and, during eight months of the year, employs a large number of men.

LEAD AND ZINC.

In 1824, the lead ore in the southwestern part of Wisconsin began to attract attention. From 1826 to 1830, there was a great rush of miners to this region, somewhat like the Pike's Peak excitement at a later date. The lead-producing region of Wisconsin covers an area of about 2,200 square miles, and embraces parts of Grant, Iowa and La Fayette counties. Between 1829 and 1839, the production of lead increased from 5,000 to 10,000 tons. After the latter year it rose rapidly, and attained its maximum in 1845, when it reached nearly 25,000 tons. Since that time the production has decreased, although still carried on to a considerable extent.

The sulphate and carbonate of zinc abound in great quantities with the lead of southwest Wisconsin. Owing to the difficulty of working this class of ores, it was formerly allowed to accumulate about the mouths of the mines. Within a few years past, metallurgic processes have been so greatly improved, that the zinc ores have been largely utilized. At La Salle, in the state of Illinois, there are three establishments for smelting zinc ores. There is also one at Peru, Ill. To smelt zinc ores economically, they are taken where cheap fuel is available. Hence, the location of these works in the vicinity of coal mines. The works mentioned made in 1875, from ores mostly taken from Wisconsin, 7,510 tons of zinc. These metals are, therefore, important elements in the commerce of Wisconsin.

IRON.

The iron ores of Wisconsin occur in immense beds in several localities, and are destined to prove of great value. From their product in 1863, there were 3,735 tons of pig iron received at Milwaukee; in 1865, 4,785 tons; in 1868, 10,890 tons. Of the latter amount, 4,648 tons were from the iron mines at Mayville. There were shipped from Milwaukee, in 1868, 6,361 tons of pig iron. There were also received 2,500 tons of ore from the Dodge county ore beds. During 1869, the ore beds at Iron Ridge were developed to a considerable extent, and two large blast furnaces constructed in Milwaukee, at which place there were 4,695 tons of ore received, and 2,059 tons were shipped to Chicago and Wyandotte. In 1870, 112,060 tons of iron ore were received at Milwaukee, 95,000 tons of which were from Iron Ridge, and 17,060 tons from Escanaba and Marquette, in Michigan. The total product of the mines at Iron Ridge in 1871 was 82,284 tons. The Milwaukee iron company received by lake, in the same year, 28,094 tons of Marquette iron ore to mix with the former in making railroad iron. In 1872, there were received from Iron Ridge 85,245 tons of ore, and 5,620 tons of pig iron. Much of the metal made by the Wisconsin iron company in 1872 was shipped to St. Louis, to mix with the iron made from Missouri ore.

The following table shows the production of pig iron in Wisconsin, for 1872, 1873 and 1874, in tons:

FURNACES.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Milwaukee Iron Company, Milwaukee.....	21,818	29,326	33,000
Minerva Furnace Company, Milwaukee.....		5,822	
Wisconsin Iron Company, Iron Ridge.....	3,350	4,155	3,306
Northwestern Iron Company, Mayville.....	5,033	4,137	3,000
Appleton Iron Company, Appleton.....	4,888	8,044	6,500
Green Bay Iron Company, Green Bay.....	6,910	6,141	6,000
National Iron Company, Depere.....	3,420	7,999	6,500
Fox River Iron Company, W. Depere.....	5,600	6,832	7,000
Ironton Furnace, Sauk county.....	1,780	1,528	1,300
	52,797	73,980	66,600

The Milwaukee iron company, during the year 1872, entered into the manufacture of merchant iron — it having been demonstrated that the raw material could be reduced there cheaper than elsewhere. The Minerva furnace company built also during the same year one of the most compact and complete iron furnaces to be found any where in the country. During the year 1873, the iron, with most other material interests, became seriously prostrated, so that the total receipts of ore in Milwaukee in 1874 amounted to only 31,993 tons, against 69,418 in 1873, and 85,245 tons in 1872. There were made in Milwaukee in 1874, 29,680 tons of railroad iron. In 1875, 58,868 tons of ore were received at Milwaukee, showing a revival of the trade in an increase of 19,786 tons over the previous year. The operation of the works at Bay View having suspended, the receipts of ore in 1876, at Milwaukee, were less than during any year since 1869, being only 31,119 tons, of which amount only 5,488 tons were from Iron Ridge, and the total shipments were only 498 tons.

LUMBER.

The business of lumbering holds an important rank in the commerce of the state. For many years the ceaseless hum of the saw and the stroke of the ax have been heard in all our great forests. The northern portion of the state is characterized by evergreen trees, principally pine; the southern, by hard-woods. There are exceptional localities, but this is a correct statement of the general distribution. I think that, geologically speaking, the evergreens belong to the primitive and sandstone regions, and the hard wood to the limestones and clay formations. Northern Wisconsin, so called, embraces that portion of the state north of forty-five degrees, and possesses nearly all the valuable pine forests. The most thoroughly developed portion of this region is that lying along the streams entering into Green bay and Lake Michigan, and bordering on the Wisconsin river and other streams entering into the Mississippi. Most of the pine in the immediate vicinity of these streams has been cut off well toward their sources; still, there are vast tracts covered with dense forests, not accessible from streams suitable for log-driving purposes. The building of railroads into these forests will alone give a market value to a large portion of the pine timber there growing. It is well, perhaps, that this is so, for at the present rate of consumption, but a few years will elapse before these noble forests will be totally destroyed. Most of the lumber manufactured on the rivers was formerly taken to a market by being floated down the streams in rafts. Now, the railroads are transporting large quantities, taking it directly from the mills and unloading it at interior points in Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin, and some of it in eastern cities. From five to eight thousand men are employed in the pineries in felling the trees, sawing them into logs of suitable length, and hauling them to the mills and streams during every winter in times of fair prices and favorable seasons. The amount of lumber sawed in 1860, as carefully estimated, was 355,055,155 feet. The amount of shingles made was 2,272,061, and no account was made of the immense number of logs floated out of the state, for manufacture into lumber elsewhere. The amount of logs cut in the winter of 1873 and 1874 was 987,000,000 feet. In 1876 and 1877 the Black river furnished 188,344,464 feet. The Chippewa, 90,000,000; the Red Cedar, 57,000,000. There passed through Beef Slough 129,384,000 feet of logs. Hon. A. H. Eaton, for fourteen years receiver of the United States land office at Stevens Point, estimated the acreage of pine lands in his district at 2,000,000, and, taking his own district as the basis, he estimated the whole state at 8,000,000 acres. Reckoning this at 5,000 feet to the acre, the aggregate pine timber of the state would be 40,000,000,000 feet. The log product annually amounts to an immense sum. In 1876, 1,172,611,823 feet were cut. This is about the average annual draft that is made on the pine lands. There seems to be no remedy for the

wholesale destruction of our pine forests, except the one alluded to, the difficulty of transportation, and this will probably save a portion of them for a long time in the future. At the rate of consumption for twenty years past, we can estimate that fifty years would see northern Wisconsin denuded of its pine forests; but our lumber product has reached its maximum, and will probably decrease in the coming years as the distance to be hauled to navigable streams increases. In the mean time lumber, shingles and lath will form an important factor in our commerce, both state and inter-state, and will contribute millions to the wealth of our citizens.

GRAIN.

Up to 1841, no grain was exported from Wisconsin to be used as food; but, from the time of its first settlement in 1836 to 1840, the supply of bread stuffs from abroad, upon which the people depended, was gradually diminished by the substitution of home products. In the winter of 1840 and 1841, E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, purchased a small cargo of wheat (about 4,000 bushels), and in the spring of 1841, shipped it to Buffalo. This was the beginning of a traffic that has grown to immense proportions, and, since that time, wheat has formed the basis of the commerce and prosperity of the state, until the city of Milwaukee has become the greatest primary wheat mart of the world.

The following table gives the exports of flour and grain from Milwaukee for thirty-two years, commencing in 1845:

YEARS.	FLOUR, bbls.	WHEAT, bus.	CORN, bus.	OATS, bus.	BARLEY, bus.	RYE, bus.
1845	7,550	95,510				
1846	15,756	213,448				
1847	34,840	598,411				
1848	92,732	602,474				
1849	136,657	1,136,023	2,500	4,000	15,000	
1850	100,017	297,570	5,000	2,100	15,270	
1851	51,889	317,285	13,828	7,892	103,840	
1852	92,995	564,404	2,220	363,841	322,261	54,692
1853	104,055	956,703	270	131,716	291,890	80,365
1854	145,032	1,809,452	164,908	404,999	339,338	113,443
1855	181,568	2,641,746	112,132	13,833	63,379	20,030
1856	188,455	2,761,976	218	5,433	10,398	
1857	228,442	2,581,311	472	2,775	800	
1858	298,668	3,994,213	43,958	562,067	63,178	5,378
1859	282,956	4,732,957	41,364	299,002	53,216	11,577
1860	457,343	7,568,608	37,204	64,682	28,056	9,735
1861	674,474	13,300,495	1,485	1,200	5,220	29,810
1862	711,405	14,915,680	9,489	79,094	44,800	126,301
1863	603,525	12,837,620	88,989	831,600	133,449	84,047
1864	414,833	8,992,479	140,786	811,634	23,479	18,210
1865	567,576	10,479,777	71,203	320,472	29,597	51,444
1866	720,365	11,634,749	480,408	1,636,595	18,988	255,329
1867	921,663	9,595,452	266,249	622,469	30,822	106,795
1868	1,017,598	9,867,029	342,717	536,539	95,036	91,443
1869	1,220,058	14,272,799	93,806	351,768	120,662	78,035
1870	1,225,941	16,127,838	103,173	210,187	469,325	62,494
1871	1,211,427	13,409,467	419,133	772,929	576,453	208,896
1872	1,232,036	11,570,565	1,557,953	1,323,234	931,725	209,751
1873	1,805,200	24,994,266	197,920	990,525	688,455	255,928
1874	2,217,579	22,255,380	556,563	726,035	464,837	79,879
1875	2,163,346	22,681,020	226,895	1,160,450	867,970	98,923
1876	2,654,028	16,804,394	96,908	1,377,560	1,235,481	220,964

Up to 1856, the shipments were almost wholly of Wisconsin products; but with the completion of lines of railroad from Milwaukee to the Mississippi river, the commerce of Wisconsin became so interwoven with that of Iowa and Minnesota, that the data furnished by the transportation companies, give us no definite figures relating to the products of our own state.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Wisconsin is becoming largely interested in the dairy business. Its numerous springs, streams, and natural adaptability to grass, make it a fine grazing country, and stock thrives remarkably well. Within a few years, cheese-factories have become numerous, and their owners are meeting with excellent success. Wisconsin cheese is bringing the highest price in the markets, and much of it is shipped to England. Butter is also made of a superior quality, and is extensively exported. At the rate of progress made during the last few years, Wisconsin will soon take rank with the leading cheese and butter producing states. The counties most largely interested in dairying, are Kenosha, Walworth, Racine, Rock, Green, Waukesha, Winnebago, Sheboygan, Jefferson and Dodge. According to estimates by experienced dairymen, the manufacture of butter was 22,473,000 pounds in 1870; 50,130,000 in 1876; of cheese, 1,591,000 pounds in 1870, as against 17,000,000 in 1876, which will convey a fair idea of the increase of dairy production. The receipts of cheese in Chicago during 1876, were 23,780,000 pounds, against 12,000,000 in 1875; and the receipts of butter were 35,384,184, against 30,248,247 pounds in 1875. It is estimated that fully one-half of these receipts were from Wisconsin. The receipts of butter in Milwaukee were, in 1870, 3,779,114 pounds; in 1875, 6,625,863; in 1876, 8,938,137 pounds; of cheese, 5,721,279 pounds in 1875, and 7,055,573 in 1876. Cheese is not mentioned in the trade and commerce reports of Milwaukee until 1873, when it is spoken of as a new and rapidly increasing commodity in the productions of the state.

PORK AND BEEF.

Improved breeds, both of swine and cattle, have been introduced into the state during a few years past. The grade of stock has been rapidly bettered, and stock raisers generally are striving with commendable zeal to rival each other in raising the finest of animals for use and the market.

The following table shows the receipts of live hogs and beef cattle at Milwaukee for thirteen years:

YEARS.	LIVE HOGS.	BEEF CATTLE.	YEARS.	LIVE HOGS.	BEEF CATTLE.
1876-----	254,317	36,802	1869-----	52,290	12,521
1875-----	144,961	46,717	1868-----	48,717	13,200
1874-----	242,326	22,748	1867-----	76,752	15,527
1873-----	241,099	17,262	1866-----	31,881	12,955
1872-----	138,106	14,172	1865-----	7,546	14,230
1871-----	126,164	9,220	1864-----	42,250	18,345
1870-----	66,138	12,972	1863-----	56,826	14,655

The following table shows the movement of hog products and beef from Milwaukee since 1862.

Shipments by Rail and Lake.	PORK, HAMS, MIDDLES AND SHOULDERS.				LARD.		BEEF.	
	Barrels.	Tierces.	Boxes.	Bulk, lbs.	Barrels.	Tierces.	Barrels.	Tierces.
Totals 1876-----	62,461	15,439	42,678	5,123,818	3,301	21,356	7,333	3,439
" 1875-----	56,778	15,292	28,374	2,736,778	601	18,950	4,734	421
" 1874-----	53,702	17,124	39,572	1,494,112	9,110	18,509	5,015	707
" 1873-----	80,010	24,954	62,211	1,915,610	4,065	24,399	5,365	462
" 1872-----	90,038	20,115	39,209	4,557,950	6,276	27,765	4,757	1,500
" 1871-----	88,940	20,192	14,938	5,161,941	3,932	19,746	3,892	1,606
" 1870-----	77,655	15,819	5,875	4,717,630	2,535	10,950	4,427	925
" 1869-----	69,805	9,546	5,298	2,325,150	1,180	8,568	7,538	2,185
" 1868-----	73,526	13,146	3,239	1,768,190	3,637	5,055	10,150	2,221
" 1867-----	88,888	11,614	4,522	454,786	2,523	8,820	18,984	6,804
" 1866-----	74,726	7,805	34,164	863,746	3,287	6,292	11,852	4,584
" 1865-----	34,013	2,713	5,000	-----	1,929	2,487	10,427	5,528
" 1864-----	67,933	5,927	11,634	-----	5,677	7,207	36,866	5,871
" 1863-----	90,387	15,811	-----	-----	10,987	10,546	42,987	6,377
" 1862-----	56,432	12,685	-----	-----	13,538	6,761	33,174	3,217

HOPS.

The culture of hops, as an article of commerce, received but little attention prior to 1860. In 1865, 2,864 bales only were shipped from Milwaukee. In addition, a large amount was used by the brewers throughout the state. In 1866, the amount exported was increased, and 5,774 bales were shipped to eastern markets. The price, from forty-five to fifty-five cents per pound, stimulated production, and the article became one of the staple products of the counties of Sauk, Columbia, Adams and Juneau, besides being largely cultivated in parts of some other counties. In 1867, 26,562 bales were received at Milwaukee, and the prices ranged from fifty to seventy cents per pound. The estimated crop of the state for 1867 was 35,000 bales, and brought over \$4,200,000. In 1868, not less than 60,000 bales were grown in the state. The crop everywhere was a large one, and in Wisconsin so very large that an over-supply was anticipated. But few, however, were prepared for the decline in prices, that far exceeded the worst apprehensions of those interested. The first sales were made at twenty-five to thirty-five cents per pound, and the prices were reluctantly accepted by the growers. The price continued to decline until the article was unsalable and unavailable in the market. Probably the average price did not exceed ten cents per pound. Notwithstanding the severe check which hop-growing received in 1868, by the unprofitable result, growers were not discouraged, and the crop of 1869 was a large one. So much of the crop of 1868 remained in the hands of the growers, that it is impossible to estimate that of 1869. The new crop sold for from ten to fifteen cents, and the old for from three to five cents per pound. Hop-cultivation received a check from over-production in 1868, from which it did not soon recover. A large proportion of the yards were plowed under in 1870. The crop of 1869 was much of it marketed during 1870, at a price of about two and one-half to three and one-half cents per pound, while that of 1870 brought ten to twelve and a half cents. During the year 1871, a great advance in the price, caused by the partial failure of the crop in some of the eastern states, and the decrease in price causing a decrease in production, what was left over of the crop of 1870 more than doubled in value before the new reached the market. The latter opened at thirty cents, and steadily rose to fifty and fifty-five for prime

qualities. The crop of 1872 was of good quality, and the market opened at forty to fifty-five cents as the selling price, and fell fifteen to twenty cents before the close of the year. A much larger quantity was raised than the year previous. In 1873 and 1874, the crop was fair and prices ruled from thirty-three to forty-five cents, with increased production. About 18,000 bales were reported as being shipped from the different railway stations of the state. Prices were extremely irregular during 1875, and, after the new crop reached market, fell to a point that would not pay the cost of production. In 1876, prices ruled low at the opening of the year, and advanced from five to ten cents in January to twenty-eight to thirty in November. Over 17,000 bales were received at Milwaukee, over 10,000 bales being of the crop of the previous year. Over 13,000 bales were shipped out of the state.

TOBACCO.

Tobacco raising is comparatively a new industry in Wisconsin, but is rapidly growing in importance and magnitude. It sells readily for from four to ten cents per pound, and the plant is easily raised. It is not regarded as of superior quality. It first appears as a commodity of transportation in the railway reports for the year 1871, when the Prairie du Chien division of the St. Paul road moved eastward 1,373,650 pounds. During the four years ending with 1876, there were shipped from Milwaukee an average of 5,118,530 pounds annually, the maximum being in 1874, 6,982,175 pounds; the minimum in 1875, 2,743,854 pounds. The crop of 1876 escaped the early frosts, and netted the producer from five to seven cents per pound. The greater part of it was shipped to Baltimore and Philadelphia. Comparatively little of the leaf raised in the state is used here or by western manufacturers. The crop of the present year, 1877, is a large one, and has been secured in good order. It is being contracted for at from four to six cents per pound.

CRANBERRIES.

The cranberry trade is yet in its infancy. But little, comparatively, has been done in developing the capabilities of the extensive bodies of marsh and swamp lands interspersed throughout the northern part of the state. Increased attention is being paid to the culture of the fruit; yet, the demand will probably keep ahead of the supply for many years to come. In 1851, less than 1,500 barrels were sent out of the state. In 1872, the year of greatest production, over 37,000 barrels were exported, and, in 1876, about 17,000 barrels. The price has varied in different years, and taken a range from eight to fifteen dollars a barrel.

SPIRITUOUS AND MALT LIQUORS.

The production of liquors, both spirituous and malt, has kept pace with the growth of population and with the other industries of the state. There were in Wisconsin, in 1872, two hundred and ninety-two breweries and ten distilleries. In 1876, there were two hundred and ninety-three of the former and ten of the latter, and most of them were kept running to their full capacity. Milwaukee alone produced, in 1876, 321,611 barrels of lager beer and 43,175 barrels of high wines. In 1865, it furnished 65,666 barrels of beer, and in 1870, 108,845 barrels. In 1865, it furnished 3,046 barrels of high wines; in 1870, 22,867 barrels; and in 1875, 39,005. A large quantity of the beer made was shipped to eastern and southern cities. The beer made in 1876 sold at the rate of ten dollars per barrel, the wholesale price of the brewers bringing the sum of \$3,216,110. The fame of Milwaukee lager beer is widely extended. This city has furnished since 1870, 1,520,308 barrels which, at the wholesale price, brought \$15,203,170. The total production of beer by all the two hundred and ninety-three breweries of the state for 1870, was 450,508 barrels.

In 1876, Milwaukee produced 43,175 barrels of high wines, or distilled spirits, and the state of Wisconsin 51,959 barrels. In 1870, the former produced 108,845 barrels of beer and 22,867 barrels of distilled spirits, and in the same year the state of Wisconsin produced 189,664 barrels of beer and 36,145 barrels of distilled spirits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Porcelain clay, or kaolin, is found in numerous places in Wood and Marathon counties. The mineral is found in but few places in the United States in quantities sufficient to justify the investment of capital necessary to manufacture it. In the counties mentioned, the deposits are found in extensive beds, and only capital and enterprise are needed to make their development profitable. Clay of superior quality for making brick and of fair quality for pottery, is found in numerous localities. The famous "Milwaukee brick," remarkable for their beautiful cream color, is made from a fine clay which is abundant near Milwaukee, and is found in extensive beds at Watertown, Whitewater, Edgerton, Stoughton, and several places on the lake shore north of Milwaukee. At Whitewater and some other places the clay is used with success for the making of pottery ware. Water-lime, or hydraulic cement, occurs in numerous places throughout the state. An extensive bed covering between one and two hundred acres, and of an indefinite depth, exists on the banks of the Milwaukee river, and not over one and a half miles from the city limits of Milwaukee. The cement made from the rock of this deposit is first-class in quality, and between twenty and thirty thousand barrels were made and sold last year. The capacity of the works for reducing the rock to cement has been increased to 500 barrels per day. Stones suitable for building purposes are widely distributed throughout the state, and nearly every town has its available quarry. Many of these quarries furnish stone of fine quality for substantial and permanent edifices. The quarry at Prairie du Chien furnished the stone for the capital building at Madison, which equals in beauty that of any state in the Union. At Milwaukee, Waukesha, Madison, La Crosse, and many other places are found quarries of superior building stone. Granite is found in extensive beds in Marathon and Wood counties, and dressed specimens exhibited at the "Centennial" last year, attracted attention for their fine polish. Marbles of various kinds are likewise found in the state. Some of them are beginning to attract attention and are likely to prove valuable. The report of Messrs. Foster & Whitney, United States geologists, speaks of quarries on the Menomonee and Michigamig rivers as affording beautiful varieties and susceptible of a high polish. Richland county contains marble, but its quality is generally considered inferior.

WATER POWERS.

Wisconsin is fast becoming a manufacturing state. Its forests of pine, oak, walnut, maple, ash, and other valuable woods used for lumber, are well-nigh inexhaustible. Its water-power for driving the wheels of machinery is not equaled by that of any state in the northwest. The Lower Fox river between Lake Winnebago and Green Bay, a distance of thirty-five miles, furnishes some of the best facilities for manufacturing enterprise in the whole country. Lake Winnebago as a reservoir gives it a great and special advantage, in freedom from liability to freshets and droughts. The stream never varies but a few feet from its highest to its lowest stage, yet gives a steady flow. The Green Bay and Mississippi canal company has, during the last twenty-five years, constructed numerous dams, canals and locks, constituting very valuable improvements. All the property of that company has been transferred to the United States government, which has entered upon a system to render the Fox and Wisconsin rivers navigable to the Mississippi. The fall between the lake and Depere is one hundred and fifty feet, and the water can be utilized

in propelling machinery at Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, Cedar, Little Chute, Kaukauna, Rapid Croche, Little Kaukauna and Depere. The water-power at Appleton in its natural advantages is pronounced by Hon. Hiram Barney, of New York, superior to those at Lowell, Paterson and Rochester, combined. The water-power of the Fox has been improved to a considerable extent, but its full capacity has hardly been touched. Attention has been drawn to it, however, and no doubt is entertained that in a few years the hum of machinery to be propelled by it, will be heard the entire length of the thirty-five miles. The facilities presented by its nearness to timber, iron, and a rich and productive agricultural region, give it an advantage over any of the eastern manufacturing points.

The Wisconsin river rises in the extreme northern part of the state, and has its source in a great number of small lakes. The upper portion abounds in valuable water privileges, only a few of which are improved. There are a large number of saw-mills running upon the power of this river. Other machinery, to a limited extent, is in operation.

The "Big Bull" falls, at Wausau, are improved, and a power of twenty-two feet fall is obtained. At Little Bull falls, below Wausau, there is a fall of eighteen feet, partially improved. There are many other water-powers in Marathon county, some of which are used in propelling flouring-mills and saw-mills. At Grand Rapids, there is a descent of thirty feet to the mile, and the water can be used many times. Each time, 5,000 horse-power is obtained. At Kilbourn City a large amount of power can be obtained for manufacturing purposes.

Chippewa river has its origin in small streams in the north part of the state. Explorers tell us that there are a large number of water powers on all the upper branches, but as the country is yet unsettled, none of them have been improved, and very few even located on our maps. Brunette falls and Ameger falls, above Chippewa Falls city, must furnish considerable water-power, but its extent is not known. At Chippewa Falls is an excellent water-power, only partially improved. The river descends twenty-six feet in three-fourths of a mile. At Duncan creek at the same place, there is a good fall, improved to run a large flouring mill. At Eagle Rapids, five miles above Chippewa Falls, \$120,000 has been expended in improving the fall of the Chippewa river. The city of Eau Claire is situated at the confluence of the Chippewa and Eau Claire rivers, and possesses in its immediate vicinity water-powers almost unrivaled. Some of them are improved. The citizens of Eau Claire have, for several years, striven to obtain legislative authority to dam the Chippewa river, so as to improve the water-power of the Dells, and a lively contest, known as the "Dells fight," has been carried on with the capitalists along the river above that town. There are immense water-powers in Dunn county, on the Red Cedar, Chippewa and Eau Galle rivers, on which there are many lumbering establishments. In Pepin county also there are good powers. The Black river and its branches, the La Crosse, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Beaver, and Tamaso, furnish many valuable powers. The St. Croix river is not excelled in the value of its water privileges by any stream in the state, except the Lower Fox river. At St. Croix Falls, the water of the river makes a descent of eighty-five feet in a distance of five miles, and the volume of water is sufficient to move the machinery for an immense manufacturing business, and the banks present good facilities for building dams, and the river is not subject to freshets. The Kinnekinnick has a large number of falls, some of them partially improved. Within twenty-five miles of its entrance into Lake St. Croix, it has a fall of two hundred feet, and the volume of water averages about three thousand cubic feet per minute. Rock river affords valuable water-privileges at Watertown (with twenty-four feet fall), and largely improved; at Jefferson, Indian Ford and Janesville, all of which are improved. Beloit also has an excellent water-power, and it is largely improved. Scattered throughout the state are many other water-powers, not alluded

to in the foregoing. There are several in Manitowoc county; in Marquette county, also. In Washington county, at West Bend, Berlin, and Cedar Creek, there are good water-powers, partly utilized. At Whitewater, in Walworth county, is a good power. In Dane county, there is a water-power at Madison, at the outlet of Lake Mendota; also, a good one at Stoughton, below the first, or Lake Kegonsa; also at Paoli, Bellville, Albany and Brodhead, on the Sugar river. In Grant county there are not less than twenty good powers, most of them well-developed. In Racine county, three powers of fine capacity at Waterford, Rochester and Burlington, all of which are improved. The Oconto, Peshtigo and Menomonee rivers furnish a large number of splendid water-powers of large capacity. The Upper Wolf river has scores of water-powers on its main stream and numerous branches; but most of the country is still a wilderness, though containing resources which, when developed, will make it rich and prosperous. There are numerous other streams of less consequence than those named, but of great importance to the localities they severally drain, that have had their powers improved, and their waterfalls are singing the songs of commerce. On the rivers emptying into Lake Superior, there are numerous and valuable water-powers. The Montreal river falls one thousand feet in a distance of thirty miles.

MANUFACTURES.

The mechanical and manufacturing industries of Wisconsin demonstrate that the people do not rely wholly upon agricultural pursuits, or lumbering, for subsistence, but aim to diversify their labors as much as possible, and to give encouragement to the skill and ingenuity of their mechanics and artisans. All our cities, and most of our villages, support establishments that furnish wares and implements in common use among the people. We gather from the census report for 1870 a few facts that will give us an adequate idea of what was done in a single year, remembering that the data furnished is six years old, and that great advancement has been made since the statistics were gathered. In 1870, there were eighty-two establishments engaged in making agricultural implements, employing 1,387 hands, and turning out products valued at \$2,393,400. There were one hundred and eighty-eight furniture establishments, employing 1,844 men, and making \$1,542,300 worth of goods. For making carriages and wagons there were four hundred and eighty-five establishments, employing 2,184 men, and their product was valued at \$2,596,534; for clothing, two hundred and sixty-three establishments, and value of product \$2,340,400; sash, doors and blinds, eighty-one shops, and value of product \$1,852,370; leather, eighty-five tanneries, employing 577 men, and value of products \$2,013,000; malt liquors, one hundred and seventy-six breweries, 835 men, and their products valued at \$1,790,273.

At many points the business of manufacturing is carried on more or less extensively; indeed, there is hardly a village in the state where capital is not invested in some kind of mechanical industry or manufacturing enterprise, and making satisfactory returns; but for details in this respect, the reader is referred to the department of local history.

The principal commodities only, which Wisconsin contributes to trade and commerce, have been considered. There remains quite a number of minor articles from which the citizens of the state derive some revenue, such as flax and maple sugar, which can not be separately considered in this paper.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

Statistics are usually dry reading, but, to one desiring to change his location and seeking information regarding a new country and its capabilities, they become intensely interesting and of great value. The farmer wishes to know about the lands, their value and the productiveness of the soil; the mechanic about the workshops, the price of labor, and the demand for such wares

as he is accustomed to make; the capitalist, concerning all matters that pertain to resources, advantages, and the opportunities for investing his money. Our own people want all the information that can be gained by the collection of all obtainable facts. The sources of such information are now various, and the knowledge they impart fragmentary in its character.

Provision should be made by law, for the collection and publication of reliable statistics relating to our farming, manufacturing, mining, lumbering, commercial and educational interests. Several of the states of the Union have established a "Bureau of Statistics," and no more valuable reports emanate from any of their state departments than those that exhibit a condensed view of the material results accomplished each year. Most of the European states foster these agencies with as much solicitude as any department of their government. Indeed, they have become a social as well as a material necessity, for social science extends its inquiries to the physical laws of man as a social being; to the resources of the country; its productions; the growth of society, and to *all* those facts or conditions which may increase or diminish the strength, growth or happiness of a people. Statistics are the foundation and corner-stone of social science, which is the highest and noblest of all the sciences.

A writer has said that, "If God had designed Wisconsin to be chiefly a manufacturing state, instead of agricultural, which she claims to be, and is, it is difficult to see more than one particular in which He could have endowed her more richly for that purpose." She has all the material for the construction of articles of use and luxury, the means of motive power to propel the machinery, to turn and fashion, weave, forge, and grind the natural elements that abound in such rich profusion. She has also the men whose enterprise and skill have accomplished most surprising results, in not only building up a name for themselves, but in placing the state in a proud position of independence.

It is impossible to predict what will be the future growth and development of Wisconsin. From its commercial and manufacturing advantages, we may reasonably anticipate that she will in a few years lead in the front rank of the states of the Union in all that constitutes real greatness. Her educational system is one of the best. With her richly endowed State University, her colleges and high schools, and the people's colleges, the common schools, she has laid a broad and deep foundation for a great and noble commonwealth. It was early seen what were the capabilities of this their newly explored domain. The northwestern explorer, Jonathan Carver, in 1766, one hundred and eleven years ago, after traversing Wisconsin and viewing its lakes of crystal purity, its rivers of matchless utility, its forests of exhaustless wealth, its prairies of wonderful fertility, its mines of buried treasure, recorded this remarkable prediction of which we see the fulfillment: "To what power or authority this new world will become dependent after it has arisen from its present uncultivated state, time alone can discover. But as the seat of empire from time immemorial has been gradually progressive toward the west, there is no doubt but that at some future period mighty kingdoms will emerge from these wildernesses, and stately palaces and solemn temples with gilded spires reaching to the skies supplant the Indian huts, whose only decorations are the barbarous trophies of their vanquished enemies."

"Westward the course of empire takes its way ;

The four first acts already passed,

A fifth shall close the drama with the day ;

Time's noblest offspring is the last."

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

By D. S. DURRIE.

In the early part of the seventeenth century, all the territory north of the Ohio river, including the present state of Wisconsin, was an undiscovered region. As far as now known, it was never visited by white men until the year 1634, when Jean Nicolet came to the Green bay country as an ambassador from the French to the Winnebagoes. The Jesuit fathers in 1660 visited the south shore of Lake Superior; and, soon after, missions were established at various points in the northwest.

The French government appreciating the importance of possessing dominion over this section, M. Talon, intendant of Canada, took steps to carry out this purpose, and availed himself of the good feelings entertained toward the French by a number of the Indian tribes, to establish the authority of the French crown over this remote quarter. A small party of men led by Daumont de St. Lussou, with Nicolas Perrot as interpreter, set out from Quebec on this mission, in 1670, and St. Lussou sent to the tribes occupying a circuit of a hundred leagues, inviting the nations, among them the Wisconsin tribes inhabiting the Green bay country, by their chiefs and ambassadors, to meet him at the Sault Sainte Marie the following spring.

In the month of May, 1671, fourteen tribes, by their representatives, including the Miamis, Sacs, Winnebagoes, Menomonees, and Pottawattamies, arrived at the place designated. On the morning of the fourteenth of June, "St. Lussou led his followers to the top of the hill, all fully equipped and under arms. Here, too, in the vestments of their priestly office were four Jesuits: Claude Dablon, superior of the mission on the lakes, Gabriel Druillettes, Claude Allouez, and André. All around, the great throng of Indians stood, or crouched, or reclined at length with eyes and ears intent. A large cross of wood had been made ready. Dablon, in solemn form, pronounced his blessing on it; and then it was reared and planted in the ground, while the Frenchmen, uncovered, sang the *Vexilla Regis*. Then a post of cedar was planted beside it, with a metal plate attached, engraven with the royal arms; while St. Lussou's followers sang the *exaudiat*, and one of the priests uttered a prayer for the king. St. Lussou now advanced, and, holding his sword in one hand, and raising with the other a sod of earth, proclaimed in a loud voice "that he took possession of all the country occupied by the tribes, and placed them under the king's protection.

This act, however, was not regarded as sufficiently definite, and on the eighth of May, 1689, Perrot, who was then commanding for the king at the post of Nadouesieux, near Lake Pepin on the west side of the Mississippi, commissioned by the Marquis de Denonville to manage the interests of commerce west of Green bay took possession, in the name of the king, with appropriate ceremonies, of the countries west of Lake Michigan as far as the river St. Peter. The papers were signed by Perrot and others.

By these solemn acts, the present limits of Wisconsin with much contiguous territory, came under the dominion of the French government, the possession of which continued until October, 1761—a period of ninety years from the gathering of the chiefs at the Sault Ste. Marie in 1671.

From the commencement of French occupancy up to the time when the British took possession, the district of country embraced within the present limits of this state had but few white inhabitants besides the roaming Indian traders; and of these few, the locations were separated by a distance of more than two hundred miles in a direct line, and nearly double that distance by

the usual water courses. There was no settlement of agriculturists; there were no missionary establishments; no fortified posts at other points, except at Depere and Green bay on Fox river, and perhaps at Prairie du Chien, near the junction of the Wisconsin and the Mississippi.

The French government made no grant of lands; gave no attention to settlers or agriculturists, and the occupation of the country was strictly military. There were, indeed, a few grants of lands made by the French governors and commanders, previous to 1750, to favored individuals, six of which were afterward confirmed by the king of France. There were also others which did not require confirmation, being made by Cardillac, commanding at Detroit, under special authority of the king; of this latter kind, one for a small piece of thirty acres bears with it, says a writer, "so many conditions, reservations, prohibitions of sale, and a whole cavalcade of feudal duties to be performed by the grantee, that in itself, it would be a host in opposition to the agricultural settlement of any country."

The grants just referred to, relate to that part of the French possessions outside the limits of the present state of Wisconsin. Within its limits there was a grant of an extensive territory including the fort at the head of Green bay, with the exclusive right to trade, and other valuable privileges, from the Marquis de Vaudreuil, in October, 1759, to M. Rigaud. It was sold by the latter to William Gould and Madame Vaudreuil, to whom it was confirmed by the king of France in January, 1760, at a very critical period, when Quebec had been taken by the British, and Montreal was only wanting to complete the conquest of Canada. This grant was evidently intended as a perquisite to entrap some unwary persons to give a valuable consideration for it, as it would be highly impolitic for the government to make such a grant, if they continued masters of the country, since it would surely alienate the affections of the Indians. The whole country had already been virtually conquered by Great Britain, and the grant of course was not confirmed by the English government.

Of the war between the French and English governments in America, known as the French and Indian war, it is not necessary to speak, except in general terms. The English made a determined effort to obtain the possessions claimed by the French. The capture of Quebec in 1759, and the subsequent capitulation of Montreal in 1760, extinguished the domination of France in the basin of the St. Lawrence; and by the terms of the treaty of Paris, concluded February 10, 1763, all the possessions in, and all the claims of the French nation to, the vast country watered by the Ohio and the Mississippi were ceded to Great Britain.

Among the first acts of the new masters of the country was the protection of the eminent domain of the government, and the restriction of all attempts on the part of individuals to acquire Indian titles to lands. By the King of England's proclamation of 1763, no more grants of land within certain prescribed limits could be issued, and all private persons were interdicted the liberty of purchasing lands from the Indians, or of making settlements within those prescribed limits. The indulgence of such a privilege as that of making private purchases of the natives, conduced to the most serious difficulties, and made way for the practice of the most reprehensible frauds. The policy pursued by the English government has been adopted and acted upon by the government of the United States in the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands in every part of the country.

In face of the proclamation of 1763, and within three years after its promulgation, under a pretended purchase from, or voluntary grant of the natives, a tract of country nearly one hundred miles square, including large portions of what is now northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, was claimed by Jonathan Carver, and a ratification of his title solicited from the king and council. This was not conceded; and the representatives of Carver, after the change of government had

brought the lands under the jurisdiction of the United States, for a series of years presented the same claims before congress, and asked for their confirmation. Such a demand under all the circumstances, could not justify an expectation of success; and, of course, has often been refused. But notwithstanding the abundant means which the public have had of informing themselves of the true nature and condition of Carver's claim, bargains and sales of portions of this tract have been made among visionary speculators for more than half a century past. It is now only a short period since the maps of the United States ceased to be defaced by a delineation of the "Carver Grant."

The mere transfer of the dominion over the country from the French to the English government, and the consequent occupation of the English posts by the new masters, did not in any great degree affect the social condition of the inhabitants. By the terms of capitulation, the French subjects were permitted to remain in the country, in the full enjoyment of their civil and religious privileges.

The English, however, did not hold peaceable possession of the territory acquired. The war inaugurated by Pontiac and his Indian allies on the military posts occupied by the English soon followed, and in the month of May, 1763, nine posts were captured with much loss of life. In the spring of 1764, twenty-two tribes who were more or less identified in the outbreak, concluded a treaty of peace with General Bradstreet at Niagara.

The expedition of Colonel George Rogers Clark to the Illinois country, and the conquest of the British posts in 1778 and 1779, had the effect to open the way for the emigration of the Anglo-American population to the Mississippi valley; and at the close of the revolutionary war, Great Britain renounced all claim to the whole territory lying east of the Mississippi river. The dominion of the English in the Illinois and Wabash countries, ceased with the loss of the military posts which commanded the Northwestern territory of the United States. As a result of the enterprise and success of Clark, Virginia obtained possession of the Illinois country; his expedition having been undertaken and carried forward under the auspices of that state.

Several of the eastern states under their colonial charters, laid claim to portions of the land comprised in the territory northwest of the Ohio river. The claim of Massachusetts was derived from a grant from King James of November 3, 1620; and included from lat. $42^{\circ} 2'$ to about lat. 45° , extending to the south sea; Connecticut claimed from lat. 41° north to $42^{\circ} 2'$. The claims of Virginia were from grants from King James, bearing date, respectively, April 10, 1606, May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1611, and an additional claim for the territory conquered by Clark in the Illinois country; but they extended no farther north than the southern end of Lake Michigan.

It is a popular impression that the territory of the present state of Wisconsin was comprehended in the lands northwest of the river Ohio, over which Virginia exercised jurisdiction, and, consequently, was included in her deed of cession of lands to the United States. This opinion so generally entertained by writers on American history, is a statement which does not appear to have any solid foundation in fact. Virginia never made any conquests or settlements in Wisconsin, and at no time prior to the proffer of her claims to the general government had she ever exercised jurisdiction over it. In fact, there were no settlements in Wisconsin except at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien before that time, and these were made by French settlers who were in no wise interfered with while the revolution continued. In Illinois it was otherwise; and the possession of its territory by Virginia was an undisputed fact. During the revolution the title of the sovereignty in Wisconsin was actually in Great Britain, and so remained until the definite treaty of peace in 1783; at which date England yielding her right constructively to the United States, retaining possession, however, until 1796; at which time the western posts were transferred to the United States.

All the claiming states finally ceded their interests to the general government, giving the latter a perfect title, subject only to the rights of the Indians. The deed of cession from Virginia was dated March 1, 1784. The other states ceded their claims, some before this date, others subsequent thereto.

Virginia made a number of stipulations in her deed of cession; among others, that the French and Canadian inhabitants and the neighboring villages who had professed themselves citizens of Virginia, should have their possessions and title confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and liberties; that 150,000 acres of land near the rapids of the Ohio, should be reserved for that portion of her state troops which had reduced the country; and about 3,500,000 acres between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami be reserved for bounties to her troops on the continental establishment.

In consequence of certain objectionable stipulations made by Virginia as to the division of the territory into states, the deed of cession was referred back to that state with a recommendation from congress that these stipulations should be altered. On the 30th of December, 1788, Virginia assented to the wish of congress, and formally ratified and confirmed the fifth article of compact which related to that subject, and tacitly gave her consent to the whole ordinance of 1787. The provisions of this ordinance have since been applied to all the territories of the United States lying north of the 36° 40'. After the adoption of the constitution of the United States the new congress, among its earliest acts, passed one, recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787.

Of this ordinance it has been said: "It was based on the principles of civil liberty, maintained in the magna charta of England, re-enacted in the bill of rights, and incorporated in our different state constitutions. It was the fundamental law of the constitution, so to speak, of the great northwest, upon which were based, and with which harmonized all our territorial enactments, as well as our subsequent state legislation, and, moreover, it is to that wise, statesman-like document that we are indebted for much of our prosperity and greatness."

After the close of the revolutionary war, enterprising individuals traversed the whole country which had been ceded to the government, and companies were formed to explore and settle the fertile and beautiful lands beyond the Ohio; but the determination of the British cabinet not to evacuate the western posts, was well known, and had its effect on the people who were disposed to make settlements.

The western tribes were also dissatisfied and threatened war, and efforts were made by the government to settle the difficulties. A grand council was held at the mouth of Detroit river in December, 1787, which did not result favorably, and two treaties were subsequently held, which were not respected by the savages who were parties to them. Soon an Indian war ensued, which resulted at first disastrously to the American troops under Generals Harmar and St. Clair, but finally with success to the American arms under General Wayne. The treaty of Greenville followed. It was concluded August 3, 1795. At this treaty there were present eleven hundred and thirty chiefs and warriors. It was signed by eighty-four chiefs and General Anthony Wayne, sole commissioner of the United States. One of the provisions of the treaty was that in consideration of the peace then established, and the cessions and relinquishments of lands made by the tribes of Indians, and to manifest the liberality of the United States as the great means of rendering this peace strong and perpetual, the United States relinquished their claims to all other Indian lands northward of the river Ohio, eastward of the Mississippi, and westward and southward of the great lakes and the waters united by them, except certain reservations and portions before purchased of the Indians, none of which were within the present limits of this state. The Indian title to the whole of what is now Wisconsin, subject only to certain restrictions, became

absolute in the various tribes inhabiting it. By this treaty it was stipulated that, of the lands relinquished by the United States, the Indian tribes who have a right to those lands, were quietly to enjoy them; hunting, planting, and dwelling thereon so long as they pleased; but, when those tribes or any of them should be disposed to sell them, or any part of them, they were to be sold only to the United States, and until such sale, the United States would protect all of the tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their lands against all citizens of the United States, and all other white persons who might intrude on the same. At the same time all the tribes acknowledged themselves to be under the protection of the United States, and no other person or power whatsoever.

The treaty also prohibited any citizen of the United States, or any other white man, settling upon the lands relinquished by the general government; and such person was to be considered as out of the protection of the United States; and the Indian tribe on whose land the settlement might be made, could drive off the settler, or punish him in such manner as it might see fit.

It will be seen that the Indians were acknowledged to have an unquestionable title to the lands they occupied until that right should be extinguished by a voluntary cession to the general government; and the constitution of the United States, by declaring treaties already made, as well as those to be made, to be the supreme law of the land, adopted and sanctioned previous treaties with the Indian nations, and consequently admitted their rank among those powers who are capable of making treaties.

The several treaties which had been made between commissioners on the part of the United States and various nations of Indians, previous to the treaty of Greenville, were generally restricted to declarations of amity and friendship, the establishment and confirming of boundaries, and the protection of settlements on Indian lands; those that followed were generally for a cession of lands and provisions made for their payment. It is proposed to notice the several treaties that took place after that held at Greenville, showing in what way the territory of the present state, came into possession of the government. As will be seen hereafter, it required treaties with numerous tribes of Indians to obtain a clear, undisputed title, as well as many years before it was fully accomplished.

1. A treaty was held at St. Louis, November 3, 1804, between the Sacs and Foxes and the United States. William Henry Harrison was acting commissioner on the part of the government. By the provisions of the treaty, the chiefs and head men of the united tribes ceded to the United States a large tract on both sides of the Mississippi, extending on the east from the mouth of the Illinois to the head of that river, and thence to the Wisconsin; and including on the west considerable portions of Iowa and Missouri, from the mouth of the Gasconade northward. In what is now the state of Wisconsin, this grant embraced the whole of the present counties of Grant and La Fayette and a large portion of Iowa and Green counties. The lead region was included in this purchase. In consideration of this cession, the general government agreed to protect the tribes in the quiet enjoyment of their land, against its own citizens and all others who should intrude on them. The tribes permitted a fort to be built on the upper side of the Wisconsin river, near its mouth, and granted a tract of land two miles square, adjoining the same. The government agreed to give them an annuity of one thousand dollars per annum. The validity of this treaty was denied by one band of the Sac Indians, and this cession of land became, twenty-eight years after, the alleged cause of the Black Hawk war.

2. Another treaty was held at Portage des Sioux, now a village in St. Charles county, Missouri, on the Mississippi river, September 13, 1815, with certain chiefs of that portion of the Sac nation then residing in Missouri, who, they said, were compelled since the commencement of

the late war, to separate themselves from the rest of their nation. They gave their assent to the treaty made at St. Louis in 1804, and promised to remain separate from the Sacs of Rock river, and to give them no aid or assistance, until peace should be concluded between the United States and the Foxes of Rock river.

3. On the 14th of September, a treaty was made with the chiefs of the Fox tribe at the same place. They agreed that all prisoners in their hands should be delivered up to the government. They assented to, recognized, re-established and confirmed the treaty of 1804, to the full extent of their interest in the same.

4. A treaty was held at St. Louis, May 13, 1816, with the Sacs of Rock river, who affirmed the treaty of 1804, and agreed to deliver up all the property stolen or plundered, and in failure to do so, to forfeit all title to their annuities. To this treaty, Black Hawk's name appears with others. That chief afterward affirmed that though he himself had "touched the quill" to this treaty, he knew not what he was signing, and that he was therein deceived by the agent and others, who did not correctly explain the nature of the grant; and in reference to the treaty of St. Louis in 1804, and at Portage des Sioux in 1815, he said that he did not consider the same valid or binding on him or his tribe, inasmuch as by the terms of those treaties, territory was described which the Indians never intended to sell, and the treaty of 1804, particularly, was made by parties who had neither authority in the nation, nor power to dispose of its lands. Whether this was a true statement of the case, or otherwise, it is quite certain that the grant of lands referred to was often confirmed by his nation, and was deemed conclusive and binding by the government. The latter acted in good faith to the tribes, as well as to the settlers, in the disposition of the lands.

5. A treaty of peace and friendship was made at St. Louis, June 3, 1816, between the chiefs and warriors of that part of the Winnebagoes residing on the Wisconsin river. In this treaty the tribe state that they have separated themselves from the rest of their nation; that they, for themselves and those they represent, confirm to the United States all and every cession of land heretofore made by their nation, and every contract and agreement, as far as their interest extended.

6. On the 30th of March, 1817, the Menomonee tribe concluded a treaty of peace and friendship at St. Louis with the United States, and confirmed all and every cession of land before made by them within the limits of the United States.

7. On the 19th of August, 1825, at Prairie du Chien, a treaty was made with the Sioux, Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Winnebagoes, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which the boundary between the two first nations was agreed upon; also between the Chippewas, Winnebagoes and other tribes.

8. Another treaty was held August 5, 1826, at Fond du Lac of Lake Superior, a small settlement on the St. Louis river, in Itaska county, Minn., with the same tribes, by which the previous treaty was confirmed in respect to boundaries, and those of the Chippewas were defined, as a portion of the same was not completed at the former treaty.

9. A treaty was made and concluded August 1, 1827, at Butte des Morts, between the United States and the Chippewa, Menomonee and Winnebago tribes, in which the boundaries of their tribes were defined; no cession of lands was made.

10. A treaty was made at Green Bay, August 25, 1828, with the Winnebagoes, Pottawattamies and other tribes. This treaty was made to remove the difficulties which had arisen in consequence of the occupation by white men of that portion of the mining country in the southwestern part of Wisconsin which had not been ceded to the United States. A provisional

boundary was provided, and privileges accorded the government to freely occupy their territory until a treaty should be made for the cession of the same. This treaty was simply to define the rights of the Indians, and to give the United States the right of occupation.

11. Two treaties were made at Prairie du Chien, on the 29th of July, 1829, and August 1, 1829: at the first date, with the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies, by which these nations ceded all their lands which they claimed in the northwestern part of Illinois; and at the latter date with the Winnebagoes, by which that nation ceded and relinquished all their right, title and claim to all their lands south of the Wisconsin river, thus confirming the purchase of the lead-mine region. Certain grants were made to individuals, which grants were not to be leased or sold by the grantees.

By this important treaty, about eight millions of acres of land were added to the public domain. The three tracts ceded, and forming one whole, extended from the upper end of Rock river to the mouth of the Wisconsin, from latitude $41^{\circ} 30'$ to latitude $43^{\circ} 15'$, on the Mississippi. Following the meanderings of the river, it was about two hundred and forty miles from west to east, extending along the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, affording a passage across the country from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan. The south part of the purchase extended from Rock Island to Lake Michigan.

12. Another important treaty was made at Green Bay, February 8, 1831, between the Menomonee Indians and the United States. That nation possessed an immense territory. Its eastern division was bounded by the Milwaukee river, the shore of Lake Michigan, Green bay, Fox river, and Lake Winnebago; its western division, by the Wisconsin and Chippewa rivers on the west, Fox river on the south, Green bay on the east, and the high lands which flow the streams into Lake Superior on the north. By this treaty all the eastern division, estimated at two and a half millions of acres, was ceded to the government. By certain other provisions, the tribe was to occupy a large tract lying north of Fox river and east of Wolf river. Their territory farther west was reserved for their hunting-grounds until such time as the general government should desire to purchase it. Another portion, amounting to four millions of acres, lying between Green bay on the east and Wolf river on the west, was also ceded to the United States, besides a strip of country, three miles in width, from near the portage of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers north, on each side of the Wisconsin river, and forty-eight miles long — still leaving the tribe in peaceable possession of a country about one hundred and twenty miles long, and about eighty broad. By supplementary articles to the treaty, provision was made for the occupancy of certain lands by the New York Indians — two townships on the east side of Lake Winnebago.

13. At the conclusion of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, for the purpose of clearing up the Indian title of the Winnebago nation in the country, a treaty was made and concluded at Fort Armstrong, September 15, 1832. All the territory claimed by this nation lying south and east of the Wisconsin and Fox river of Green bay, was ceded to the United States, and no band or party of Winnebagoes was allowed to reside, plant, fish or hunt on these grounds, after June 1, 1833, or on any part of the country therein ceded.

14. On the 27th of October, 1832, articles of agreement were made and concluded at Green Bay between the United States and the Menomonee Indians, by the terms of which that nation ceded to the New York Indians certain lands on Fox river.

15. An important treaty was made at Chicago, September 26, 1833, between the United States and the Chippewas, Ottawas and Pottawattamies. Those nations ceded to the government all their lands along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and between that lake and the land ceded to the United States by the Winnebago nation at the treaty at Fort Armstrong, September

15. 1832, bounded on the north by the country lately ceded by the Menomonees, and on the south by the country ceded at the treaty at Prairie du Chien, July 19, 1829 — containing about five millions of acres.

16. On the 3d of September, 1836, a treaty was made at Cedar Point with the Menomonees, by which lands lying west of Green bay, and a strip on the upper Wisconsin, were ceded to the United States — the quantity of land ceded being estimated at four millions of acres in the Green bay portion; on the Wisconsin river, a strip three miles wide on each side of the river, running forty-eight miles north in a direct line, equivalent to 184,320 acres.

17. On the 29th of July, 1837, a treaty was made with the Chippewas of the Mississippi, at Fort Snelling, and the United States, the nation ceding to the government all their lands in Wisconsin lying south of the divide between the waters of Lake Superior and those of the Mississippi.

18. Certain chiefs and braves of the Sioux nation of the Mississippi, while visiting Washington, September 29, 1837, ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi, and all their islands in said river.

19. The Winnebago nation, by the chiefs and delegates, held a treaty with the government at Washington, November 1, 1837. That nation ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and obligated themselves to remove, within eight months after the ratification of the treaty, to certain lands west of the river Mississippi which were conveyed to them by the treaty of September 21, 1832.

20. The Oneida or New York Indians, residing near Green Bay, by their chief and representative, on the 3d of February, 1838, at Washington City, ceded to the United States their title and interest in the land set apart by the treaty made with the Menomonees, May 8, 1831, and the treaty made with the same tribe, October 7, 1832, reserving about 62,000 acres.

21. Another treaty was made at Stockbridge on the 3d of September, 1839, by which the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes (New York Indians) ceded and relinquished to the United States the east half of the tract of 46,080 acres which was laid off for their use on the east side of Lake Winnebago by treaty of October 7, 1832.

22. On the 4th of October, 1842, a treaty was made at La Pointe, on Lake Superior, with the Chippewas. All their lands in the northern and northwestern parts of Wisconsin were ceded to the United States.

23. The Menomonee nation, on the 18th of October, 1848, at Pow-aw-hay-kon-nay, ceded and relinquished to the United States all their lands in the state, wherever situated — the government to furnish the nation as a home, to be held as Indian lands are held, all the country ceded to the United States by the Chippewa nation August 2, 1847, the consideration being the sum of \$350,000, to be paid according to the stipulations of the treaty. A supplementary treaty was made on the 24th of November, 1848, with the Stockbridges — the tribe to sell and relinquish to the United States the township of land on the east side of Lake Winnebago, secured to said tribe by treaty of February 8, 1831.

24. A treaty was made with the Menomonee nation, at the falls of Wolf river, May 12, 1854, being a supplementary treaty to one made October 18, 1848. All the lands ceded to that nation under the treaty last named was ceded to the United States — the Menomonees to receive from the United States a tract of country lying on Wolf river, being townships 28, 29 and 30, of ranges 13, 14, 15, 16.

25. A treaty was made with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, at La Pointe, on the 30th of September, 1854. That nation ceded to the United States all lands before owned by them in common with the Chippewas of the Mississippi — lying in the vicinity of Lake Superior in Wis-

consin and Minnesota.

26. On the 5th of February, 1856, a treaty was held with the Stockbridge and Munsee tribes, at Stockbridge. All the remaining right and title to lands in the town of Stockbridge, possessed by them, was ceded to the United States; and the said tribes were to receive in exchange a tract of land near the southern boundary of the Menomonee reservation, and by treaty made at Keshena, February 11, 1856, the Menomonees ceded two townships to locate the said tribes.

With this last treaty, the Indian title to all the lands of the present state of Wisconsin was ceded to the United States government, except a few small reservations to certain tribes, and a perfect, indefeasible title obtained to all the territory within its borders.

In the region of country which is now the state of Wisconsin, the settlements in early times were, as before stated, near Green Bay and at Prairie du Chien. Soon after the organization of the Northwest territory, the subject of claims to private property therein received much attention. By an act of congress approved March 3, 1805, lands lying in the districts of Vincennes, Kaskaskia and Detroit, which were claimed by virtue of French or British grants, legally and fully executed, or by virtue of grants issued under the authority of any former act of congress by either of the governors of the Northwest or Indiana territory, which had already been surveyed, were, if necessary, to be re-surveyed; and persons claiming lands under these grants were to have until November 1, 1805, to give notice of the same. Commissioners were to be appointed to examine, and report at the next session of congress. An act was also passed, approved April 25, 1806, to authorize the granting of patents for lands, according to government surveys that had been made, and to grant donation rights to certain claimants of land in the district of Detroit, and for other purposes. Another act was approved May 11, 1820, reviving the powers of the commissioners for ascertaining and deciding on claims in the district of Detroit, and for settling the claims to land at Green Bay and Prairie du Chien, in the territory of Michigan; the commissioners to have power to examine and decide on claims filed with the register of the land office, and not before acted on, in accordance with the laws respecting the same. The commissioners discharged the duties imposed on them, and in their report to congress in reference to the claims at Green Bay, they said that the antiquity of this settlement being, in their view, sufficiently established, and that they, being also satisfied that the Indian title must be considered to have been extinguished, decide favorably on the claims presented. About seventy-five titles were confirmed, and patents for the same were sent to the proper parties by the government. In relation to the Prairie du Chien titles, they reported "that they had met few difficulties in their investigations; that, notwithstanding the high antiquity which may be claimed for the settlement of that place, no one perfect title founded on French or British grant, legally authenticated, had been successfully made out; and that but few deeds of any sort have been exhibited." This they attribute to the carelessness of the Canadians in respect to whatever concerned their land titles, and accords with whatever is known in this regard, of the French population throughout the country. They therefore came to the conclusion that whatever claim the people of the place possessed, and might have for a confirmation of their land titles, they must be founded upon proof of continued possession since the year 1796. The commissioners further say, that "since the ancestors of these settlers were cut off, by the treaty which gave the Canadas to the English, from all intercourse with their parent country, the people both of Prairie du Chien and Green Bay have been left, until within a few years, quite isolated, almost without any government but their own; and, although the present population of these settlements are natives of the countries which they inhabit, and, consequently, are by birth citizens of the northwest, yet, until a few years, they have had as little political connection with its government as their ancestors had with the British. Ignorant of their civil rights, careless of their land titles, docility, habitual hospitality, cheerful

submission to the requisitions of any government which may be set over them, are their universal characteristics."

In reference to grants by the French and English governments, the commissioners say, they "have not had access to any public archives by which to ascertain with positive certainty, whether either the French or English ever effected a formal extinguishment of the Indian title at the mouth of the Wisconsin, which also may be said of the land now covered by the city of Detroit, that the French government was not accustomed to hold formal treaties for such purposes with the Indians, and when the lands have been actually procured from them, either by virtue of the assumed right of conquest, or by purchase, evidence of such acquisition is rather to be sought in the traditionary history of the country, or in the casual or scanty relations of travelers, than among collections of state papers. Tradition *does* recognize the fact of the extinguishment of the Indian title at Prairie du Chien by the old French government, before its surrender to the English; and by the same species of testimony, more positive because more recent, it is established also, that, in the year 1781, Patrick Sinclair, lieutenant governor of the province of Upper Canada, while the English government had jurisdiction over this country, made a formal purchase from the Indians of the lands comprehending the settlement of Prairie du Chien."

The territories and states formed from the section known as the Northwest territory, were:

1. The Northwest territory proper (1787-1800) having jurisdiction over all the lands referred to in the ordinance of 1787. In 1802, Ohio was organized as a state with its present boundaries.

2. Indiana territory was formed July 4, 1800, with the seat of government at Vincennes. That territory was made to include all of the northwest, except what afterward became the state of Ohio.

3. Michigan territory was formed June 30, 1805. It was bounded on the south by a line drawn east from the south bend of Lake Michigan, on the west by the center of Lake Michigan. It did not include what is now Wisconsin. The upper peninsula was annexed in 1836. The state of Michigan was formed January 26, 1837, with its present boundaries.

4. Illinois territory was formed March 2, 1810. It included all of the Indiana territory west of the Wabash river and Vincennes, and a line running due north to the territorial line. All of Wisconsin was included therein, except what lay east of the line drawn north from Vincennes.

5. Indiana was admitted as a state April 19, 1816, including all the territory of Indiana territory, except a narrow strip east of the line of Vincennes, and west of Michigan territory, her western boundary.

6. Illinois was admitted as a state April 11, 1818. It included all of Illinois territory south of latitude 42° 30'. All of Wisconsin was added to Michigan territory. In the month of October of that year, the counties of Michilimackinac, Brown and Crawford were formed, comprising besides other territory, the whole of the present state of Wisconsin.

7. Iowa district was attached to Michigan for judicial purposes, June 30, 1834, out of which Des Moines and Dubuque counties were formed.

8. Wisconsin territory was formed April 20, 1836. The state was formed May 29, 1848.

The territory of Wisconsin being a part of the Northwest territory claimed, and congress by direct action confirmed to her, all the rights and privileges secured by the ordinance of 1787, one of which was that congress should have authority to form one or two states in that part of the territory lying north of an east and west line, drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. Notwithstanding this plain provision of the ordinance, which is declared to

be articles of compact between the original states and the people and states in the said territory, and forever to remain unalterable unless by consent ; yet congress, in establishing the boundaries of the state of Illinois, extended that state about sixty miles north of the line established by the ordinance. This action was claimed to be unjust and contrary to the spirit and letter of the compact with the original states. The legislative assembly of Wisconsin passed resolutions which were approved January 13, 1840, that it was inexpedient for the people of the territory to form a constitution and state government until the southern boundary to which they are so justly entitled by the ordinance of 1787 shall be fully recognized by the parties of the original compact. Owing to various complications over which the territory had no control, her people never succeeded in obtaining from congress what they considered their just rights.

It was also contended by many, that the portion of country set off to Michigan on Lake Superior given as a compensation in part for the strip of land awarded to Ohio from her southern border, should also have constituted a portion of Wisconsin, especially as Michigan never made the least claim to it by her delegate in congress, who was decidedly opposed to the extension of Michigan beyond the limits of the lower peninsula.

The first survey of the public lands northwest of the Ohio river, was made pursuant to an act of congress approved May 20, 1785. The geographer of the confederation was directed to commence the survey of the government lands on the north side of the river Ohio—the first line running north and south, to begin on said river at a point that should be found to be due north from the western termination of a line which had been run as the southern boundary of the state of Pennsylvania; the first line running east and west, to begin at the same point, and to extend through the whole territory. The survey comprised seven ranges, composing ten counties of the present state of Ohio. Other surveys followed when the Indian title was extinguished. Thomas Hutchins, who held the office of geographer, is believed to be the inventor of the mode of laying out land which was then introduced by him, and is still in general use by the government.

Soon after the government had acquired title to the Indian lands south of the Wisconsin river, the public authorities commenced a systematic survey of the lands, for the purpose of bringing the same into market at the earliest possible period.

The public lands in Wisconsin are, as elsewhere in the west, surveyed in uniform rectangular tracts, each six miles square, by lines running north and south, intersecting others running east and west. These townships are numbered from two lines called the principal meridian and the base line. The principal meridian by which the Wisconsin surveys are governed is that known as the fourth, and extends from the Illinois boundary line to Lake Superior, at the mouth of Montreal river, about two hundred and eighty-two miles. It divides Grant from LaFayette county, and passes through the eastern parts of Vernon, Monroe, Jackson, Clark, Chippewa, and Ashland counties. The base line separates Wisconsin from Illinois in north latitude forty-two degrees, thirty minutes. There are nearly seventeen hundred townships in the state. Each township is subdivided into thirty-six sections by lines running parallel to the sides of the township, one mile apart. A section is, therefore, one mile square, and contains six hundred and forty acres. In fractional townships, each section is numbered the same as the corresponding section in whole townships. Each section is subdivided into half-mile squares, called quarter-sections, each containing one hundred and sixty acres, and the subdivision is carried still further into half-quarter or quarter-quarter sections. It is found necessary to establish at stated intervals standard parallels, commonly called correction lines, to obviate the effect of the curvature of the earth's surface. The convergence in a single township is small, though quite perceptible, the actual excess in length of its south over its north line being in the state

about three rods. The townships north of the base line, therefore, become narrower toward the north, and if continued for too great a distance, this narrowing would cause serious inconvenience. In the state of Wisconsin there are four of these correction lines. The first is sixty miles north of the base line, and accordingly runs between townships ten and eleven. The second is between townships twenty and twenty-one, and so on. They are usually sixty miles apart. On these parallels, which form new base lines, fresh measurements are made from the principal meridian, and the corners of new townships are fixed six miles apart as on the original base line. This method of procedure not only takes up the error due to convergency of meridians, but arrests that caused by want of precision in the surveys already made.

The northern or western sections of townships, which contain more or less than six hundred and forty acres, are called fractional sections, for the reason that the surplusage or deficiency arising from errors in surveying, and from other causes, is by law added to or deducted from the western or northern ranges of sections according as the error may be in running the lines from east to west, or from north to south.

As soon as the surveys were completed in southern Wisconsin and the Green Bay section, and a knowledge of the superior qualities of the land for agricultural purposes were known to the people, the emigration became large. In fact much land was taken possession of by settlers in advance of being surveyed and brought into market. As soon as the land offices at Green Bay, Mineral Point, and Milwaukee were located, public announcement was made by the government, of the time of the sale, when the lands were put up to the highest bidder, and such as were unsold were afterward subject to private entry. The first sales were held at Green Bay and Mineral Point in the year 1835. The sale at Milwaukee was in 1836. From the reports of the general land office, it appears that from 1835 to 1845 inclusive, there were sold at the three land offices from public sale, 2,958,592 $\frac{4}{10}$ acres, amounting to \$3,768,106.51.

Fort Howard military reservation was set apart by order of the president March 2, 1829, and comprised all the lands lying upon Fox river and Green bay, in township 24 north, range 20 east, 4th principal meridian, being about four thousand acres. The lands were abandoned for military purposes, by the war department, December 4, 1850. By an act of congress approved March 3, 1863, the commissioner of the general land office was authorized and directed to cause the reservation, including the site of the fort, containing three and four-hundredths acres, situated in the county of Brown, between Fox river and Beaver Dam run, and which is not included in the confirmations to T. C. Dousman and Daniel Whitney, nor in the grant to the state of Wisconsin, under resolutions of congress approved April 25, 1862, granting lands to Wisconsin to aid in the construction of railroads, to be surveyed and subdivided into lots not less than one-fourth of an acre, and not more than forty acres, deducting such portions of the same as the public interest and convenience may require; and when so surveyed and platted, to be sold separately at auction. On the 10th of November, 1864, under directions of the commissioner, the lands were offered for sale at auction at the fort. About one-half of the lands were sold, and purchased by actual settlers, and but few for speculation. The fort and the lands contiguous were sold for six thousand four hundred dollars. The other lands sold brought about the sum of nineteen thousand dollars.

That portion of the reservation unsold was to be subject to private entry at the appraised value, and that portion lying between Duck creek and Beaver Dam creek, was subject to entry as other public lands were offered.

On the 20th of May, 1868, a joint resolution of congress was approved, by which the commissioner of the general land office was authorized and directed to cause a patent to be issued to the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company in pursuance of a resolution passed by con-

gress, granting the same to the state of Wisconsin, approved April 25, 1862, and by act of the legislature approved June 16, 1862, granting the same to that company for eighty acres of land, as was surveyed and approved by said commissioner June 11, 1864. The lands thus donated are now used by the railroad company for their depot grounds.

The Fort Crawford military reservation was purchased from J. H. Lockwood and James D. Doty by the government in the year 1829, and covered the front and main portions of farm lots numbered thirty-three and thirty-four, of the private land claims at Prairie du Chien, and comprised about one hundred and sixty acres. Fort Crawford was built on this tract in 1829, 1830 and 1831. There was also a reservation of section eighteen, township seven, north of range four west, known as the Cattle Yard. This land was at the mouth of the Kickapoo river, and is now known as the village of Wauzeka. In addition to these lands which were located in Wisconsin, there was a reservation of lands lying on the west side of the Mississippi river, in Iowa. The lands in Wisconsin were relinquished by the secretary of war, January 10, 1851, and were originally set apart by the president of the United States, February 17, 1843.

In the month of April, 1857, the secretary of war authorized Hon. H. M. Rice, of Minnesota, to sell that part of the reservation not improved, in tracts not exceeding forty acres each; and, in the month of June of that year, he sold at auction five hundred and seven acres of the reserve opposite Fort Crawford, none of which was claimed by actual settlers; and in the month of December, 1857, he sold the remainder to claimants of lands, also on the west side, and the section in Wisconsin known as the Cattle Yard, amounting to 177 $\frac{6}{10}$ acres. A portion of this reservation was subdivided into town lots, 80 by 140 feet, with streets 66 feet and alleys 20 feet wide. November 17, 1864, the acting commissioner of the general land office, by order of the war department, offered for sale at public auction at La Crosse the reservation at Fort Crawford, which had been surveyed and subdivided into town lots, eighty by one hundred and forty feet, with streets sixty-five feet and alleys twenty feet wide, conforming to the plat of the village of Prairie du Chien. The lands unsold were subsequently opened to private entry and disposed of.

The lands of the Fort Winnebago reservation were set apart by order of the president, February 9, 1835, and consisted of the following territory: sections two, three, and that part of four lying east of Fox river, and fractional section nine, all in township twelve, north of range nine east, also fractional section thirty-three, in township thirteen, north of range nine east, lying west of Fox river, and the fraction of section four, township twelve north, of range nine east, lying west of claim numbered twenty-one of A. Grignon, and adjacent to Fort Winnebago, reserved by order of the president, July 29, 1851, the whole amounting to about four thousand acres. September the first, 1853, these lands were by order of the president offered for sale at public auction at the fort, by F. H. Masten, assistant quartermaster United States army, having previously been surveyed into forty acre lots, and were purchased by J. B. Martin, G. C. Tallman, W. H. Wells, Wm. Wier, N. H. Wood, M. R. Keegan, and others.

The first land offices in Wisconsin were established under an act of congress approved June 26, 1834, creating additional land districts in the states of Illinois and Missouri, and in the territory north of the state of Illinois. The first section provides "that all that tract lying north of the state of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox rivers, included in the present territory of Michigan, shall be divided by a north and south line, drawn from the northern boundary of Illinois along the range of township line west of Fort Winnebago to the Wisconsin river, and to be called—the one on the west side, the Wisconsin land district, and that on the east side the Green Bay land district of the territory of Michigan, which two districts shall embrace the country north of said rivers when the Indian title shall be

extinguished, and the Green Bay district may be divided so as to form two districts, when the president shall deem it proper;" and by section three of said act, the president was authorized to appoint a register and receiver for such office, as soon as a sufficient number of townships are surveyed.

An act of congress, approved June 15, 1836, divided the Green Bay land district, as established in 1834, "by a line commencing on the western boundary of said district, and running thence east between townships ten and eleven north, to the line between ranges seventeen and eighteen east, thence north between said ranges of townships to the line between townships twelve and thirteen north, thence east between said townships twelve and thirteen to Lake Michigan; and all the country bounded north by the division line here described, south by the base line, east by Lake Michigan, and west by the division line between ranges eight and nine east," to be constituted a separate district and known as the "Milwaukee land district." It included the present counties of Racine, Kenosha, Rock, Jefferson, Waukesha, Walworth and Milwaukee, and parts of Green, Dane, Washington, Ozaukee, Dodge and Columbia.

An act was approved March 3, 1847, creating an additional land district in the territory. All that portion of the public lands lying north and west of the following boundaries, formed a district to be known as the Chippewa land district: commencing at the Mississippi river on the line between townships twenty-two and twenty-three north, running thence east along said line to the fourth principal meridian, thence north along said meridian line to the line dividing townships twenty-nine and thirty, thence east along such township line to the Wisconsin river, thence up the main channel of said river to the boundary line between the state of Michigan and the territory of Wisconsin. The counties now included in this district are Pepin, Clark, Eau Claire, Dunn, Pierce, St. Croix, Polk, Barron, Burnett, Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, Taylor, Chippewa, and parts of Buffalo, Trempealeau and Jackson.

An act of congress, approved March 2, 1849, changed the location of the land office in the Chippewa district from the falls of St. Croix to Stillwater, in the county of St. Croix, in the proposed territory of Minnesota; and, by section two of the act, an additional land office and district was created, comprising all the lands in Wisconsin not included in the districts of land subject to sale at Green Bay, Milwaukee, or Mineral Point, which was to be known as the Western land district, and the president was authorized to designate the site where the office should be located. Willow River, now Hudson, was selected. The district was usually known as the St. Croix and Chippewa district, and included St. Croix, La Pointe, and parts of Chippewa and Marathon counties. By an act of congress, approved July 30, 1852, so much of the public lands in Wisconsin as lay within a boundary line commencing at the southwest corner of township fifteen, north of range two east of the fourth principal meridian, thence running due east to the southeast corner of township fifteen, north of range eleven, east of the fourth principal meridian, thence north along such range line to the north line of the state of Wisconsin, thence westwardly along said north line to the line between ranges one and two east of fourth principal meridian, thence south to the place of beginning, were formed into a new district, and known as the Stevens Point land district, and a land office located at that place.

The boundaries enclosed the present counties of Juneau, Adams, Marquette, Green Lake, Waushara, Waupaca, Portage, Wood, Marathon, Lincoln, and Shawano. By the same law, the La Crosse land district was formed of the following territory: "Commencing at a point where the line between townships ten and eleven north touches the Mississippi river, thence due east to the fourth principal meridian, thence north to the line between townships fourteen and fifteen north, thence east to the southeast corner of township fifteen north, of range one east of the

fourth principal meridian, thence north on the range line to the south line of township number thirty-one north, thence west on the line between townships number thirty and thirty-one to the Chippewa river, thence down said river to its junction with the Mississippi river, thence down said river to the place of beginning." The present counties of Vernon, La Crosse, Monroe, Buffalo, Trempealeau, Eau Claire, Clark, and parts of Juneau and Chippewa were included in its limits.

By act of congress, approved February 24, 1855, an additional district was formed of all that portion of the Willow river land district lying north of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one, to be called the Fond du Lac district—the office to be located by the president as he might from time to time direct. The present counties of Douglas, Bayfield, Ashland, and part of Burnett were included within its boundaries.

By an act of congress, approved March 3, 1857, so much of the districts of land subject to sale at La Crosse and Hudson, in the state of Wisconsin, contained in the following boundaries, were constituted a new district, to be known as the Chippewa land district: North of the line dividing townships twenty-four and twenty-five north; south of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one north; west of the line dividing ranges one and two east; and east of the line dividing ranges eleven and twelve west. The location of the office was to be designated by the president as the public interest might require. The present counties of Chippewa, Taylor, Eau Claire and Clark were in this district.

There are at the present time six land offices in the state. They are located at Menasha, Falls of St. Croix, Wausau, La Crosse, Bayfield and Eau Claire. By the provisions of law, when the number of acres of land in any one district is reduced to one hundred thousand acres, subject to private entry, the secretary of the interior is required to discontinue the office, and the lands remaining unsold are transferred to the nearest land office, to be there subject to sale. The power of locating these offices rests with the president (unless otherwise directed by law), who is also authorized to change and re-establish the boundaries of land districts whenever, in his opinion, the public service will be subserved thereby.

The pre-emption law of 1830 was intended for the benefit of actual settlers against competition in open market with non-resident purchasers. It gave every person who cultivated any part of a quarter section the previous year, and occupied the tract at the date mentioned, the privilege of securing it by payment of the minimum price at any time before the day fixed for the commencement of the public sale. To avail himself of this provision he was to file proof of cultivation and occupancy. As men frequently located claims in advance of the survey, it occasionally happened that two or more would find themselves upon the same quarter section, in which case the pre-emption law permitted two joint occupants to divide the quarter section equally between them, whereupon each party received a certificate from the land office, authorizing him to locate an additional eighty acres, elsewhere in the same land district, not interfering with other settlers having the right of preference. This was called a *floating right*. This provision of the law was ingeniously perverted from its plain purpose in various ways.

As fast as these evasions came to the notice of the department, all certificates given to occupants of the same quarter section in excess of the two first, or to more than one member of the same family, to employees, to any person who had not paid for eighty acres originally occupied, as well as those which were not located at the time of such payment, and the additional tract paid for before the public sale, were held to be worthless or fraudulent; but a large number of these certificates had been issued, and passed into the hands of speculators and designing men, and were a source of almost endless vexation and annoyance to settlers. The law of 1830

expired by limitation in one year from its passage, but was revived by the law of 1834 for two years. In the interim no settler could obtain his land by pre-emption. The law of 1834 extended only to those who had made cultivation in 1833, consequently the settlers of later date were excluded from its benefits. Meanwhile the fraudulent floats were freely used to dispossess actual settlers as late as 1835.

The pre-emption law of congress, approved September 4, 1841, provided that every person who should make a settlement in person on public land, and erect a dwelling, should be authorized to enter a quarter section (one hundred and sixty acres), at the minimum price (one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre), and thus secure the same against competition; and if any person should settle upon and improve land subject to private entry, he might within thirty days give notice to the register of the land office of his intention to claim the land settled upon, and might within one year upon making proof of his right, enter the land at the minimum price.

At the public land sales at Mineral Point, held in 1835, all those tracts on which lead was found, or on which it was supposed to exist, were reserved to the United States, and were leased under certain regulations by the government for a rent of ten per centum of all the lead raised. The quantity of land thus reserved was estimated at one million acres. Considerable difficulty was found in collecting these rents, and subsequently it was abandoned, as the amount expended in collecting exceeded the value of the lead collected. In the period of four years the government suffered a loss of over nineteen thousand dollars.

The act of congress, approved July 11, 1846, authorized the sale of the reserved mineral lands in Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and provided that, after six months' public notice, the lands should not be subject to the rights of pre-emption until after the same had been offered at public sale, when they should be subject to private entry. The law also provided, that, upon satisfactory proof being made to the register and receiver of the proper land office, any tract or tracts of land containing a mine or mines of lead ore actually discovered and being worked, would be sold in such legal subdivisions as would include lead mines, and no bid should be received therefor at less than the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and if such tract or tracts should not be sold at such public sale, at such price, nor should be entered at private sale within twelve months thereafter, the same should be subject to sale as other lands. This act was changed by an act approved March 3, 1847, providing that any one being in possession by actual occupancy of a mine discovered prior to the passage of this act, who should pay the same rents as those who held leases from the secretary of war, should be entitled to purchase the lands prior to the day of sale at five dollars per acre. Mineral lands were to be offered for sale in forty acre pieces, and no bids were to be received less than five dollars per acre, and if not sold they were then to be subject to private entry at the same price. In 1847 or 1848 the reserved mineral lands were sold at public sale at Mineral Point at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and they were all disposed of at that price.

Soon after the formation of Wisconsin territory, an act was passed by its legislature, approved January 5, 1838, incorporating the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company, and by an act of congress approved June 18 of the same year, a grant of land was made to aid in the construction of the canal. The grant consisted of the odd-numbered sections on a belt of ten miles in width from Lake Michigan to Rock river, amounting to 139,190 acres. Of those lands 43,447 acres were sold at public sale in July, 1839, at the minimum price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Work was commenced on the canal at Milwaukee, and the Milwaukee river for a short distance from its outlet was improved by the construction of a dam across the river, which was made available for manufacturing and other purposes. A canal was also built about a mile in length and forty feet wide, leading from it down on the west bank of the river. Much

dissatisfaction subsequently arose; the purchasers at this sale, and others occupying these canal and reserved lands felt the injustice of being compelled to pay double price for their lands, and efforts were made to repeal all laws authorizing further sales, and to ask congress to repeal the act making the grant. The legislation on the subject of this grant is voluminous. In 1862 the legislature of the state passed an act to ascertain and settle the liabilities, if any, of Wisconsin and the company, and a board of commissioners was appointed for that purpose. At the session of the legislature in 1863, the committee made a report with a lengthy opinion of the attorney-general of the state. The views of that officer were, that the company had no valid claims for damages against the state. In this opinion the commissioners concurred. On the 23d of March, 1875, an act was approved by the governor, giving authority to the attorney-general to discharge and release of record any mortgage before executed to the late territory of Wisconsin, given to secure the purchase money or any part thereof of any lands granted by congress to aid in the construction of this canal. The quantity of lands unsold was subsequently made a part of the 500,000 acre tract granted by congress for school purposes. It is believed the whole matter is now closed against further legislative enactments.

The next grant of lands made by congress for internal improvements in Wisconsin, was one approved August 8, 1846, entitled "an act to grant a certain quantity of land to aid in the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and to connect the same by canal." By this act there was granted to Wisconsin on her becoming a state, for improving the navigation of the above-named streams, and constructing the canal to unite the same, a quantity of land equal to one-half of three sections in width on each side of Fox river, and the lakes through which it passes from its mouth to the point where the portage canal should enter the same, and each side of the canal from one stream to the other, reserving the alternate sections to the United States with certain provisions in relation thereto. On the 3d of August, 1854, an act of congress was approved, authorizing the governor of Wisconsin to select the balance of lands to which the state was entitled to under the provisions of the act of 1846, out of any unsold government lands subject to private entry in the state, the quantity to be ascertained upon the principles which governed the final adjustment of the grant to the state of Indiana, for the Wabash and Erie canal, approved May 9, 1848. In the years 1854 and 1855, acts of congress were passed, defining and enlarging the grant. Under the grants of 1846, 1854 and 1855, the number of acres donated for this purpose and certified to the state, was 674,100.

After the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, by an act of its legislature, approved August 8, 1848, a board of public works was created, through which the work of improving the said rivers, by the application thereto of the proceeds of the sale of the lands granted by congress, was undertaken by the state.

It soon became apparent that the moneys realized from the sale of lands were insufficient to meet the obligations of the state issued by its board of public works as they became due; and in 1853 the work was turned over to the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement company, a corporation created under an act of the legislature of Wisconsin approved July 6, 1853. In 1856, by an act of the legislature of Wisconsin, approved October 3, 1856, the lands granted by congress then unsold were granted by the state, through the said company, to trustees, with power to sell, and to hold the proceeds in trust for the payment of state indebtedness, the completion of the work, thereafter for the payment of bonds issued by the said company, and the balance, if any, for the company itself.

In February, 1866, the trustees, in execution of the powers contained in the deed of trust made to them, and pursuant to a judgment of the circuit court of Fond du Lac county, sold at public sale at Appleton, Wisconsin, the works of improvement and the balance of lands granted

by congress then unsold, and applied the proceeds to the purposes expressed in the deed of trust. The proceeds were sufficient to pay in full the expenses of the trust, the then outstanding state indebtedness, and to provide a fund sufficient to complete the work according to the plan specified in the act approved October 3, 1856.

Under an act of the legislature of Wisconsin :pproved April 13, 1861, and the acts amendatory thereof, the purchasers at said sale, on the 15th day of August, 1866, filed their certificate in the office of the secretary of state, and thereby became incorporated as the Green Bay and Mississippi canal company, holding, as such company, the said works of improvement.

At a subsequent date, under instructions from the engineer department of the United States, the surveys of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers were placed in the charge of General G. K. Warren, and by act of congress approved July 7, 1870, the secretary of war was authorized to appoint a board of arbitrators to ascertain how much the government should pay to the successors of the Improvement company, the Green Bay and Mississippi canal company, for the transfer of all its property and rights; and by a subsequent act, approved June 10, 1872, an appropriation was made therefor.

The legislation on matters connected with the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement would make a chapter of itself. The work is now in charge of the government, and will be prosecuted to completion in a satisfactory manner.

On the 29th of May, 1848, an act was approved by the president "to enable the people of Wisconsin territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union," by which certain propositions were to be submitted to the convention which were to be acted upon, and subsequently submitted to the people for their approval. The first constitutional convention was held in October, 1846, and, having framed a constitution, it was submitted to a vote of the people at the election in 1847, and it was rejected. The second convention met December 15, 1847, and, having formed a constitution, it was adopted by the people at the election in 1848. The following are the propositions proposed by congress :

1. That section sixteen numbered in every township of the public lands of said state, and where such section has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the said state for the use of schools.

2. That seventy-two sections, or two entire townships, of land set apart and reserved for the use and support of a university by act of congress approved June 12, 1838, are hereby granted and conveyed to the state, to be appropriated solely to the use and support of such university in such manner as the legislature may prescribe.

3. That ten entire sections of land to be selected and located under the direction of the legislature, in legal subdivisions of not less than one quarter of a section from any of the unappropriated lands belonging to the United States within the state are granted to the state for completing the public buildings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature.

4. That all salt-springs within the state, not exceeding twelve in number, shall be granted to the state, to be selected by the legislature, and when selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature shall direct.

The title to all lands and other property which accrued to the territory of Wisconsin by grant, gift, purchase, forfeiture, escheat, or otherwise, were, by the provisions of the constitution of the state, vested in the state; and the people of the state, in their right of sovereignty, were declared to possess the ultimate property in and to all lands within its jurisdiction; and all lands, the title of which shall fail from a defect of heirs, shall revert or escheat to the people.

The act of congress for the admission of the state into the Union gave formal assent to the

grant relative to the Fox and Wisconsin river improvement, and the lands reserved to the United States by said grant, and also the grant to the territory of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in opening a canal to connect the waters of Lake Michigan with those of Rock river, were to be offered for sale at the same minimum price, and subject to the same rights of pre-emption as other public lands of the United States.

By the provisions of the state constitution, the secretary of state, the state treasurer and attorney-general, were constituted a board of commissioners for the sale of the school and university lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. In the year 1850 the commissioners put into market, for the first time, the school lands which had been donated to the state. The total quantity of lands offered was 148,021, 44-100 acres, which sold for the sum of \$444,265.19.

By an act of congress, approved September 4, 1841, there were granted to the state 500,000 acres of land, which were, by act of the territorial legislature of 1849, appropriated to the school fund, and the unsold lands of the Milwaukee and Rock river canal company, amounting to about 140,000 acres, were to be included as a part of the above grant. These lands, and the sixteenth section of each township, make up the whole of the school lands of the state. The whole number of acres sold up to the year 1877 is 1,243,984 acres, and there remain unsold, subject to entry, 216,016 acres.

The state university land grant was made in 1838, and seventy-two sections set apart and reserved. The lands were selected in 1845 and 1846. On the 15th of December, 1854, an act of congress was approved, relinquishing to the state the lands reserved for the salt-springs, and seventy-two sections were granted in lieu thereof, in aid of the university of the state. The number of acres amounts to 92,160, all of which have been sold except 4,407 acres, which are subject to entry. Under the re-organization and enlargement of the university, under provisions of chapter 114, of general laws of 1866, section thirteen provides, among other things, that the income of a fund to be derived from the sales of the two hundred and forty thousand acres, granted by congress by act approved July 2, 1862, entitled: "An act donating lands to the several states and territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts," be devoted to the state university, and the funds arising therefrom to be known as the "agricultural college fund." All of the grant of lands have been sold except 51,635 acres. The quantity of lands donated by act of congress August 6, 1846, for the purpose of completing or erecting public buildings at the seat of government, known as "Capitol Lands," amounted to ten entire sections, or six thousand four hundred acres. A grant of lands was made to the state by act of congress, approved September 28, 1850, of all the swamp and overflowed lands within its limits. The total number of acres of this grant, as certified to the state from the government, to the year 1877, is 1,869,677.

A grant of land was made by congress, approved March 3, 1863, for the construction of a military road from Fort Wilkins, Michigan, to Fort Howard, Wisconsin, of every alternate section of public lands, designated by even numbers for three sections in width on each side of said road, and subject to the disposal of the legislature. In 1865 sales of land were made to the number of 85,961.89 acres, which realized the sum of \$114,856.54.

An act of congress was approved June 25, 1864, granting lands to the state to build a military road from Wausau, Wisconsin, to Ontonagon, on Lake Superior, of every alternate section of land designated as odd sections, for three sections in width on each side of the road. The grant was accepted by the state by law, approved April 10, 1865.

An act was also passed by congress, approved April 10, 1866, granting to the state of Wisconsin a donation of public lands to aid in the construction of a breakwater and harbor and ship

canal at the head of Sturgeon bay, Wis., to connect the waters of Green bay with Lake Michigan. The grant was for 200,000 acres of land. The grant was accepted by the legislature of 1868. In 1874, the same body by resolution transferred to the Sturgeon bay and Lake Michigan ship canal and harbor company 32,342 acres, and the remaining portion was authorized to be sold for agricultural purposes by said company.

The first railroad grant in Wisconsin was by act of congress, approved June 3, 1856, by the first session of which there was granted to the state, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from Madison or Columbus, by the way of Portage City, to the St. Croix river or lake, between townships twenty-five and thirty-one, and from thence to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield; and from Fond du Lac, on Lake Winnebago, northerly to the state line, every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads, respectively; the land to be applied exclusively in the construction of said roads, and to no other purpose whatever, and subject to the disposal of the legislature, and the same shall remain public highways for the use of the government, free from toll and other charges upon the transportation of property or troops of the United States, with other conditions as to the disposal of said lands.

The grant was accepted by the legislature by an act approved October 8, 1856, and on the 11th of the same month an act was approved granting a portion of the lands to the La Crosse & Mississippi railroad company, who were to carry out all the requirements of the original grant. A supplementary act was approved the same session, October 13, incorporating the Wisconsin & Superior railroad, which company was required to commence the construction of their road on or before January 1, 1857, and to complete the same to Oshkosh before August 1, 1858. Of this land grant John W. Cary says: "That portion of the grant given to aid in the construction of a railroad northerly to the state line was conferred on the Wisconsin & Superior railroad company. This company was organized in the interest of the Chicago, St. Paul & Fond du Lac railroad company, and that part of the grant was transferred to it. The road was, in 1859, extended to Oshkosh, and thence to Menasha, and finally to Green Bay. In the panic of 1857, the company failed to meet its obligations, but was afterward enabled to go on, and continued in possession until June 2, 1859, when its road was sold on the foreclosures of the mortgages given thereon; and on the sixth of the same month the present Chicago & Northwestern railroad company was organized under the statute, by purchasers at said sale, and took possession."

A large portion of the original grant was given for the construction of a road from Madison or Columbus to the St. Croix river, as before stated. The La Crosse company, during the years 1857 and 1858, completed its main line to La Crosse; the Watertown line, from Watertown to Columbus, and partially graded the line from Madison to Portage City. Neither it nor its successors ever received any part of the lands of the land grant.

In 1856 and 1857, the La Crosse & Milwaukee railroad graded most of the line from Madison to Portage. After the failure of the company, this line was abandoned, and so remained until 1870, when a new company was organized, under the name of the Madison & Portage City railroad company. In 1873, an act was passed chartering the Tomah & Lake St. Croix railroad company, and repealing and annulling that portion of the land grant which bestowed the lands from Tomah to Lake St. Croix upon the La Crosse company, and bestowing the same upon the company chartered by this act. This road is known as the West Wisconsin railroad.

An act of congress was approved May 5, 1864, granting lands to aid in the construction of certain roads in the state. This was a re-enactment of the law of 1856, and divided the grant in three sections, one of which was for a road from a point on the St. Croix river or lake, between

townships twenty-five and thirty-one, to the west end of Lake Superior, and from some point on the line of said road, to be selected by the state, to Bayfield — every alternate section designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road, with an indemnity extending twenty miles on each side, was granted, under certain regulations; another, for aiding in building a road from Tomah to the St. Croix river, between townships twenty-five and thirty-one — every alternate section by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the road; another for aiding and constructing a railroad from Portage City, Berlin, Doty's Island, or Fond du Lac, as the legislature may determine, in a northwestern direction, to Bayfield, on Lake Superior, and a grant of every alternate section designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of said road, was donated.

The legislature of 1865 failed to agree upon a disposition of the grant. The succeeding legislature conferred the grant partly upon the "Winnebago & Lake Superior Railroad Company," and partly upon the "Portage & Superior Railroad Company," the former April 6, 1866, and the latter April 9, 1866. The two companies were consolidated, under the name of the "Portage, Winnebago & Superior Railroad," by act of the legislature, March 6, 1869, and by act of legislature approved February 4, 1871, the name was changed to the "Wisconsin Central Railroad."

HEALTH OF WISCONSIN.

By JOSEPH HOBBS, M.D.

An article on state health, necessarily embracing the etiology, or causes of disease, involves the discussion of the geographical position of the state; its area, physical features; its elevations, depressions; water supply; drainage; its mean level above the sea; its geology; climatology; the nationality of its people; their occupations, habits, food, education; and, indeed, of all the physical, moral and mental influences which affect the public health.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

The geographical position of Wisconsin, considered in relation to health, conveys an immediate and favorable impression, which is at once confirmed by a reference to the statistical atlas of the United States. On its north it is bounded by Lake Superior, Minnesota, and the northern peninsula of Michigan; on the south by Illinois; on the east by Lake Michigan, and on the west by the Mississippi. It lies between $42^{\circ} 30'$ and $46^{\circ} 55'$ N. latitude, and between 87° and $92^{\circ} 50'$ W. long.; is 285 miles long from north to south, and 255 in breadth from east to west, giving it an area of some 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Its natural surface divisions, or proportions, are 16 per cent. of prairie, 50 of timber, 19 of openings, 15 of marsh, mineral undefined. North of 45° the surface is nearly covered with vast forests of pine. The proportion of the state cultivated is nearly one-sixth.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

Among these, its lacustrine character is most conspicuous, so much so that it may not inaptly be called the state of a thousand lakes, its smaller ones being almost universal and innumerable.

It has an almost artificially perfect arrangement of its larger rivers, both for supply and drainage, is rolling in its surface, having several dividing ridges or water sheds, and varies from 600 to 1,600 feet above the level of the sea, Blue Mounds being 1,729 feet above sea level. Its pine and thickly wooded lands are being rapidly denuded, and to some extent converted to agricultural purposes; its marshes in the north are being reclaimed for cranberry cultivation, and in the more thickly settled parts of the state for hay purposes. The surface of the state is beautifully diversified with stream, waterfall and rapids; richly wooded bluffs several hundred feet in height, assuming the most romantic and pleasing forms, and composed of sandstone, magnesian limestone, granite, trap, etc. The health and summer resorts of Wisconsin are illustrative of its beauty, and its numerous mineral springs have long since formed an important feature of its character for salubrity.

GEOLOGY.

The geology of Wisconsin does not require from us but a very general notice, as it is only from its relation to disease that we have to consider it. This relation is in a measure apparent in the fact that everywhere the topographical features are governed by the strata below them. The relationship will be seen still further in the chemical or sanitary influence of the geological structures. Through the greater part of the south half of the state limestone is found, the cliff prevailing in the mineral region, and the blue in the other parts; while in the north part of the state the primitive rocks, granite, slate, and sandstone prevail. South of the Wisconsin river sandstone in layers of limestone, forming the most picturesque bluffs, abounds. While west of Lake Michigan extends up to these rocks the limestone formation, being rich in timber or prairie land. Sandstone is found underneath the blue limestone. The general dip of the stratified rocks of the state is toward the south, about 8 feet to the mile.

Medical geology treats of geology so far only as it affects health. Thus, some diluvial soils and sands are known to be productive of malarial fevers; others, of a clayey character, retaining water, are productive of cold damp, and give rise to pulmonary and inflammatory diseases; while others still, being very porous, are promotive of a dry and equable atmosphere. In the Potsdam rocks arise our purest waters and best supply, while our magnesian limestone rocks (a good quality of this kind of rock being composed of nearly equal parts of carbonate of lime and carbonate of magnesia) affect the water to the extent of producing simple diarrhœa in those unaccustomed to drinking it, as is observed in southern visitors, and was especially noticeable in the rebel prisoners at Camp Randall, though singularly enough do not seem to produce stone and gravel, as is alleged of the same kind of water in the north of England. Why this is so—if so—is a question of some interest. Goitre and cretinism are both attributed to the use of the same magnesian limestone water. Goitre is by no means an uncommon affection here, but not common enough, perhaps, to warrant us in thinking its special cause is in the water. Boiling the water is a preventive of all injurious effects. There is still another objection—particularly applicable to cities—to this kind of water, the carbonates of lime and magnesia which it contains, not simply making it hard, but giving it the power to promote the decomposition of organic matters, and thus where the soil is sandy or porous, endangering the purity of our well-water. Geology in general affects all our soils and their products; all our drainage; even our architecture, the material with which we build. Our building stone for half of the state is a magnesian limestone, a rather soft or poor quality of which will absorb one-third of its bulk of water, or two and a half gallons to the cubic foot, while most kinds of sandstone are nearly as porous as loose sand, and in some of them the penetrability for air and water is the same. (A single brick of poor quality will absorb a pint of water). Such materials used in the construction

of our dwellings, without precautionary measures, give rise to rheumatism, other grave diseases, and loss of strength. Besides, this character of stone absorbs readily all kinds of liquid and gaseous impurities, and though hardening in dry air, decays soon when exposed to underground moisture. The material of which our roads are made, as well as the kind of fuel we use in our homes, have the same unquestionable relationship to geology and disease.

DRAINAGE.

The natural drainage of the state, bearing in mind that the mean elevation of its hydrographical axis is about 1,000 feet above the sea level, is as excellent as it is obvious. (A line running from Lake Michigan across the state to the Mississippi, shows an elevation of about 500 feet). North its drainage is by a few rapid but insignificant streams into Lake Superior, while east it increases greatly and enters Lake Michigan by way of Green bay. The principal part of the supply and drainage, however, is from the extreme north to the southwest through the center of the state, by five large rivers, which empty themselves into the Mississippi at almost equal distances from each other.

CLIMATOLOGY.

The climatology of Wisconsin will be exhibited in the observations taken at different times, for longer or shorter periods, and at different points of the state. But it must be borne in mind that climate depends quite as much and very frequently more upon the physical surroundings, upon the presence of large bodies of water, like our lakes, upon large forests, like our pineries, like our heavy hard-woods, and of land elevations and depressions, upon isothermal lines, etc., as it does upon latitude. Our historic period is of a character too brief for us to assume to speak of our climate, or of all the changing causes which influence it—in a positive manner, our horticultural writers, to make the difficulty still greater, affirming that it has *several climates within itself*; still, sufficient data have been gathered from sufficiently reliable sources to enable us to form a tolerably accurate idea of the subject.

The great modifiers of our climate are our lakes. These, bounding as they do, the one, Lake Superior (600 feet above the level of the sea, 420 miles long and 160 broad), on the north side of the state, and the other, Lake Michigan (578 feet above the sea level, 320 miles long and 84 broad), on the east side of the state, serve to govern the range of the thermometer and the mean temperature of the seasons, as much as they are governed in New England by the ocean. Our climate is consequently very much like that of the New England sea-board. They both exhibit the same extremes and great extremes, have the same broadly marked continental features at some seasons, and decided tropical features at others. It is of special interest in this connection to know that the climate between the eastern coast and the lakes increases in rigor as one advances west until the lakes are reached, and again becomes still more rigorous as one advances into the interior west of the lakes, thus affording proof, if proof were wanting, of the modifying and agreeable influences of large bodies of water.

During the winter the mean temperature of the east on the New England coast is 8.38 higher than the west (beyond the lakes); during the spring 3.53 lower; during the summer 6.99 lower; and during the autumn 1.54 higher. In the mean temperature for the year there is but a fractional difference. That the winters are less rigorous and the summers more temperate on the Great Lakes is demonstrated to be owing not to elevation, but, as on the ocean, to the equalizing agency of an expanse of water.

On the lakes the annual ratio of fair days is 117, and on the New England coast 215; the

cloudy days are as 127 to 73; the rainy as 63 to 46, and the snowy as 45 to 29. In the former the prevailing weather is cloudy, and in the latter it is fair. The immense forests on the upper lake shores of course exercise a considerable influence in the modification of our temperature, as well as in the adding to our rain-fall and cloudy days. A climate of this character, with its attendant rains, gives us that with which we are so abundantly supplied, great variety of food, both for man and beast, the choicest kinds of fruits and vegetables in the greatest profusion, and of the best quality, streams alive with fish, woods and prairies with game, the noblest trees, the most exquisite flowers, and the best breeds of domestic animals the world can boast of.

The semi-tropical character of our summer, and its resemblance to that of New England, is shown by the mean temperature — 70° — for three months at Salem, Massachusetts, at Albany, New York, at southern Wisconsin, Fort Snelling and Fort Benton on the Upper Missouri, being the same; while at Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis, it is 75° , and around the gulf of Mexico it is 80° . Another feature of our climate is worthy the notice of invalids and of those who make the thermometer their guide for comfort. It is a well-ascertained fact that during the colder seasons the lake country is not only relatively, but positively, warmer than places far south of it. The thermometer, during the severe cold of January, 1856, did not fall so low at the coldest, by 10° to 15° at Lake Superior as at Chicago at the same time. This remark holds true of the changes of all periods of duration, even if continued over a month. The mean temperature at Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wisconsin, 600 feet above the level of the Atlantic, latitude $44^{\circ} 40'$, longitude 87° , observations for nine years, is 44.93; and at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, 580 feet above the level of the Atlantic, latitude $43^{\circ} 3'$, longitude $90^{\circ} 53'$, observations for four years, is 45.65, giving a just idea of our mean temperature for the state. Under the head of distribution of heat in winter, it is found that the maximum winter range at Fort Winnebago, Wisconsin, for sixteen years, is 9.4.

HYETAL OR RAIN CHARACTER.

Wisconsin is situated within what is termed the *area of constant precipitation*, neither affected by a rainy season, nor by a partial dry season. The annual quantity of rain on an average for three years at Fort Crawford, was 29.54 inches, and at Fort Howard the mean annual on an average of four years, was 38.83 inches. The annual quantity of rain, on an average of three years was 31.88 inches at Fort Winnebago, situate (opposite the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers) 80 miles west of Lake Michigan and 112 miles southwest of Green Bay. The rain-fall is less in the lake district than in the valley of the Mississippi in the same latitudes. One of the peculiarities of our winters is the almost periodical rain-fall of a few days in the middle of the winter (usually in the middle of January), which extends to the Atlantic coast, while north and northwest of us the dry cold continues without a break, winter being uniform and severe, characterized by aridity and steady low temperature. Another peculiarity of our climate is, the number of snowy and rainy days is increased disproportionately to the actual quantity — the large bodies of water on the boundaries of the state, contrary to the popular opinion, reducing the annual quantity of rain in their immediate vicinity instead of adding to it, the heavier precipitation being carried further away. One of the most pleasing features of our climate is its frequent succession of showers in summer, tempering as it does our semi-tropical heat, increasing the fertility of the soil, and carpeting our prairies with a green as grateful to the eye as that of England.

The hygrometric condition of Wisconsin may be judged of with proximate accuracy by that given of Poultney, Iowa:

Day.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporat'n	Humidity, per cent.	Day.	Temperature of Air.	Temperature of Evaporat'n	Humidity, per cent.
10th.....	92°	78°	51	19 h.....	94°	81°	55
11.....	87	75	55	20.....	97	81	48
12.....	92	77	48	21.....	96	80	47
13.....	96	81	50	29.....	81	72	63
14.....	93	78	44	30.....	84	71	50

The average depth of snow for three years, at Beloit, Wisconsin, was twenty-five inches, while at Oxford county, Maine, the average for twelve years was ninety inches. The isohyetal lines of the mean precipitation of rain and melted snow, for the year 1872, show that of Wisconsin to be thirty-two.

ISOTHERMS.

The mean temperature of spring is represented by the isotherm of 45° F. which enters Wisconsin from the west about forty miles south of Hudson, passing in a nearly southeast direction, and crosses the south line of the state near the west line of Walworth county. It then passes nearly around the head of Lake Michigan, then northeast until it reaches the latitude of Milwaukee, whence it passes in a somewhat irregular course east through Ontario, New York, and Massachusetts, entering the ocean in the vicinity of Boston. The summer mean isotherm of 70° F. enters Wisconsin from the west but little farther north than the spring isotherm, and passes through the state nearly parallel with the course of that line, crossing the southern boundary near the east line of Walworth county; passing through Chicago it goes in a direction a little south of east, and enters the Atlantic at New Haven. The mean isotherm of 47° F. for autumn, enters the state about twenty miles north of Prairie du Chien, passing in a direction a little north of east through Portage, and enters Lake Michigan near Manitowoc. The isotherm of 20° F. representing the mean temperature of winter, enters the state near Prairie du Chien, passes east and north and enters Lake Michigan at Sturgeon bay. The annual mean temperature is represented by the isotherm of 45° F. which enters the state near Prairie du Chien, passes across the state in a direction a little south of east, and enters Lake Michigan a little south of Milwaukee.

What influence these isotherms have upon our belts of disease there are no data to show. But from their influence upon vegetable life, one can not but infer a similar good influence on the animal economy. This is a question for the future.

BAROMETRICAL.

Yearly mean of barometer at 32° F. as observed at the University of Wisconsin, altitude 1,088 feet above the sea:

1869.....	28.932 inches.	1873.....	28.892 inches.
1870.....	28.867 "	1874.....	28.867 "
1871.....	28.986 "	1875.....	28.750 "
1872.....	28.898 "	1876.....	28.920 "

Atmospheric pressure, as indicated by the barometer, is an important element in the causation of disease, far more so than is generally thought. The barometer indicates not only the coming of the storm, but that state of the atmosphere which gives rise to health at one time, and to disease at another. When the barometer is high, both the body and mind have a feeling of elasticity, of vigor and activity, and when the barometer ranges low, the feelings of both are just the reverse; and both of these states, commonly attributed to temperature, are mostly the result of change in the barometric pressure. Many inflammations, as of the lungs, etc., commonly

attributed to change in the temperature, have their origin in barometrical vicissitudes.

WINDS.

Generally speaking, the atmospheric movement is from the west. It is of little purpose what the surface wind may be, as this does not affect the fact of the *constancy* of the *westerly winds* in the middle latitudes. The showers and cumulus clouds of the summer always have this movement. The belt of westerly winds is the belt of constant and equally distributed rains, the feature of our winds upon which so much of our health and comfort depends.

CLIMATOLOGICAL CHANGES FROM SETTLING THE STATE.

There are many theories afloat concerning the effects of reclaiming the soil and the destruction of its forests. To us, a new people and a new state, the question is one of great moment, the more so that it is still in our power not only to watch the effects of such changes, but still more so to control them in a measure for our good. As to the effects upon animal and vegetable life, it would appear that so far as relates to the clearing away of forests, the whole change of conditions is limited to the surface, and dependent for the most part on the retention and slow evaporation in the forest, in contrast with the rapid drainage and evaporation in the open space. The springs, diminishing in number and volume in our more settled parts of the state, do not indicate a lessening rain-fall. It is a well ascertained fact that in other places so denuded, which have been allowed to cover themselves again with forests, the springs reappear, and the streams are as full as before such denudation. With us, happily, while the destruction of forests is going on in various parts of the state, their *second growth* is also going on, both in the pineries, where new varieties of hard-wood take the place of the pine, and in the more cultivated parts of the state, cultivation forbidding, as it does, the practice so much in vogue some years ago, of running fires through the undergrowth. Thus, though the renewal of forests may not be keeping pace with their destruction, it would seem clear that as time advances, the springs and streams in the more cultivated sections of the state will fill and flow again, increasing in proportion as the second growth increases and expands.

The change, however, from denudation, though strictly limited to the surface, affects the surface in other ways than simply in the retention and evaporation of rain. When the winter winds are blowing, the want of the sheltering protection of belts of trees is bitterly felt, both by man and beast. And so, too, in the almost tropical heats of the summer; both languish and suffer from the want of shade. Nor is the effect of denudation less sensibly felt by vegetable life. The growing of our more delicate fruits, like the peach, the plum, the pear, the better varieties of the cherry and gooseberry, with the beautiful half-hardy flowering shrubs, all of which flourished so well in a number of our older counties some twenty years ago, are as a rule no longer to be found in those localities, having died out, as is believed, from exposure to the cold winds, to the south west winds in particular, and for want of the protecting influence of the woods. In fruits, however, we have this compensation, that, while the more tender varieties have been disappearing, the hardier and equally good varieties, especially of apples, have been increasing, while the grape (than which nothing speaks better for climatology), of which we grow some 150 varieties, the strawberry, the raspberry, blackberry and currant, etc., hold their ground. Nor are the cattle suffering as much as formerly, or as much as is perhaps popularly believed, from this want of forests or tree shelter. With the better breeds which our farmers have been able of late years to purchase, with better blood and better food, and better care, our stock instead of dwindling in condition, or in number, from the effect of cold, has progressed in quality and quantity, and competes with the best in the Chicago and the New York markets.

There can, however, be no doubt that the planting of groves and belts of trees in exposed localities, would be serviceable in many ways; in tempering the air and imparting to it an agreeable moisture in the summer; in modifying the severity of the cold in winter; in moderating the extreme changes to which our climate is subject; and thus in a measure preventing those discomforts and diseases which occur from sudden changes of temperature. Besides, these plantings, when made between our homes or villages and malarial marshes *southwest* of us, serve (by the aid of our prevailing southwest winds) to break up, to send over and above and beyond us the malarial substratum of air to which we are otherwise injuriously exposed.

The effects of reclaiming the soil, or "breaking" as it is called in the west, have, years ago, when the state first began to be settled, been disastrous to health and to life. The moist sod being turned over in hot weather, and left to undergo through the summer a putrifying fomentative process, gave rise to the worst kind of malarial, typhoid (bilious) and dysenteric disease. Not, however, that the virulence or mortality altogether depended upon the soil emanations. These were undoubtedly aggravated by the absolute poverty of the early settlers, who were wanting in everything, in proper homes, proper food and proper medical attendance, medicines and nursing. These fevers have swept the state years ago, particularly in the autumns of 1844 and 1845, but are now only observed from time to time in limited localities, following in the autumn the summer's "breaking." But it is pleasing to be able to add that through the advancing prosperity of the state, the greater abundance of the necessities and comforts of life, and the facilities for obtaining medical care, the diseases incident to "settling" are much less common and much less fatal than formerly.

RELATIONS OF CLIMATOLOGY TO SANITARY STATUS.

One of the principal reasons for gathering climatological observations, is to obtain sanitary information, which serves to show us where man may live with the greatest safety to his health. Every country, we might perhaps correctly say every state, has, if not its peculiar diseases, at least its peculiar type of diseases. And by nothing is either this type or variety of disease so much influenced as by climate. Hence the great importance of the study of climatology to health and disease, nay, even to the kind of medicine and to the regulating of the dose to be given. It is, however, best to caution the reader that these meteorological observations are not always made at points where they would most accurately show the salubrity of a geographical district, by reason of the fact that the positions were chosen not for this special purpose, but for purely military purposes. We allude to the forts of Wisconsin, from which our statistics for the most part come. Another caution it is also well to bear in mind in looking over the class of diseases reported at these stations in connection with their observations. The diseases are those of the military of the period, a class from which no very favorable health reports could be expected, considering their habits, exposure, and the influences incidental to frontier life.

The geography of disease and climate is of special interest to the public, and a knowledge especially necessary to the state authorities, as it is only by such a knowledge that state legislation can possibly restrain or root out the endemic diseases of the state. In connection with the gathering of vital statistics must go the collection of meteorological and topographical statistics, as without these two latter the former is comparatively useless for sanitary purposes. More particularly does this apply to the malarial diseases of the state.

Acclimation is very rarely discussed or even alluded to by our people in relation to Wisconsin, for the reason that, come from whatever part of Europe men may, or from the eastern states, acclimation is acquired for the most part unconsciously, rarely attended by any malarial affection, unless by exposure in such low, moist localities, where even the natives of the state could not

live with impunity. It seems to be well enough established that where malaria exists, whether in London, New York, or Wisconsin; where the causes of malarial disease are permanent, the effects are permanent, and that there is no positive acclimation to malaria. Hence it should follow that since life and malaria are irreconcilable, we should root out the enemy, as we readily can by drainage and cultivation, or, where drainage is impossible, by the planting of those shrubs or trees which are found to thrive best, and thereby prove the best evaporators in such localities. Our climate, approximating as it does the 45th degree (being equi-distant from the equator and pole), would *a priori* be a common ground of compromise and safety, and from this geographical position is not liable to objections existing either north or south of us.

INFLUENCE OF NATIONALITIES.

Our population is of such a confessedly heterogeneous character that naturally enough it suggests the question: Has this intermingling of different nationalities sensibly affected our health conditions? Certainly not, so far as intermarriages between the nations of the Caucasian race are concerned. This opinion is given first upon the fact that our classes of diseases have neither changed nor increased in their intensity by reason of such admixture, so far as can be learned by the statistics or the history of disease in the northwest. Imported cases of disease are of course excepted. Second, because all that we can gather from statistics and history concerning such intermingling of blood goes to prove that it is beneficial in every respect, physically, mentally and morally.

England, of all nations, is said to be the best illustration of the good attending an intermingling of the blood of different nations, for the reason that the English character is supposed to be, comparatively speaking, good, and that of all countries she has been perhaps more frequently invaded, and to a greater or less part settled by foreign peoples than any other.

From a residence of nearly a quarter of a century in the center of Wisconsin, and from an adequate knowledge of its people, whose nationalities are so various and whose intermarriages are so common, it is at least presumable that we should have heard of or noted any peculiar or injurious results, had any such occurred. None such, however, have been observed. Some fears have been expressed concerning the influence of Celtic blood upon the American temperament, already too nervous, as is alleged. It is scarcely necessary to say that these fears are unsupported by figures or facts. Reasoning from analogy, it would seem safe to affirm that the general intermingling by intermarriage now going on in our population, confined to the Caucasian nationalities, will tend to preserve the good old Anglo-Saxon character, rather than to create any new character for our people. If this view needed support or confirmation, it is to be found in some very interesting truths in relation to it. Mr. Edwin Seguin, in his work on Idiocy, lays special stress on the influences of races in regard to idiocy and other infirmities, like deafness. He says that the crossing of races, which contributed to the elimination of some vices of the blood (as may be the case in the United States, where there are proportionally less deaf and dumb than in Europe), produces a favorable effect on the health of the population, and cites as an example, Belgium, which has fewer deaf and dumb than any country in Europe, owing to the influence of the crossing of races in past ages from the crowds of northern tribes passing, mingling and partly settling there on the way to England.

We are aware that it has been predicted that our future will give us a *new type*, distinct from all other peoples, and that with this type must come not only new diseases but modifications or aggravations of the present diseases, in particular, consumption and insanity. But so long as we are in a formative state as a nation, and that this state seems likely to continue so long as the country has lands to be occupied and there are people in Europe to occupy them, such speculations can be but of little value.

OCCUPATIONS, FOOD, EDUCATION, ETC., AS AFFECTING PUBLIC HEALTH.

The two chief factors of the social and sanitary well-being of a people are a proper education of the man and a proper cultivation of the soil. Our two principal occupations in Wisconsin are education and agriculture, the learners in the schools being in excess of the laborers on the soil. A happier combination could scarcely be desired, to form an intelligent and a healthy people. How this will affect our habits in the future it is easy to conceive, but for the present it may be said (of so many different nationalities are we composed), that we have no habits which serve to distinguish us from the people of other northwestern states. A well-fed and a well-taught people, no matter how mixed its origin, must sooner or later become homogeneous and a maker of customs. In the mean time we can only speak of our habits as those of a people in general having an abundance of food, though it is to be wished the workers ate more beef and mutton, and less salt-pork, and that whisky was less plentiful in the land. The clothing is sufficient, fuel is cheap, and the dwellings comfortable. Upon the whole, the habits of the people are conducive to health. It is thought unnecessary to refer to the influence upon health in general of other occupations, for the reason that manufacturers, traders and transporters are for the most part localized, and perhaps not sufficiently numerous to exercise any marked influence on the state health.

HISTORY OF DISEASE.

In searching for historical data of disease in Wisconsin, we are able to go back to the year 1766, commencing with the aborigines. The Indians, says Carver, in his chapter on their diseases, in general are healthy and subject to few diseases. Consumption from fatigue and exposure he notices, but adds that the disorder to which they are most subject is pleurisy. They are likewise afflicted with dropsy and paralytic complaints. It is to be presumed that while Carver is speaking generally, he means his remarks to apply, perhaps, more particularly to those Indians with whom he lived so long, the Sioux of this state. That they were subject to fevers is gathered from the use of their remedies for fever, the "fever bush" being an ancient Indian remedy, and equally valued by the inhabitants of the interior parts of the colonies. Besides this, they had their remedies for complaints of the bowels, and for all inflammatory complaints. These notices sufficiently indicate the class of diseases which have certainly followed in the wake of the Indians, and are still occurring to his white brother, making it plain enough that lung diseases, bowel complaints, and fevers are in fact native to the state. The fact must not be ignored that the Indian is subject to the same diseases as the human race in general.

After Carver, we may quote Major Long's expedition in 1824. The principal disease of the Sacs appears to be a mortification of the intestinal canal, more common among men than women, the disease proving fatal in four days if not relieved. It is unaccompanied with pain, and is neither hernia, dysentery, nor hemorrhoids. Intermittents were prevalent, and the small-pox visited them at different periods. As the Chippewas have a common Algonquin origin with the Sacs, and as their home and customs were the same, it may be expected that their diseases were similar. The principal disease to which the Chippewas are liable is consumption of the lungs, generally affecting them between the ages of 30 and 40; they linger along for a year or two, but always fall victims to it. Many of them die of a bowel complaint which prevails every year. This disease does not partake, however, of the nature of dysentery. They are frequently affected with sore eyes. Blindness is not common. Many of them become deaf at an early age.

Referring to the report of the commissioner of Indian affairs for 1854, we find that the decrease in the number of the Menomonees is accounted for by the ravages of small-pox, in 1838,

of the cholera, in 1847 (which latter was superinduced by misery and starvation), and by the fever, which from time to time, commonly in the winter, has been raging among them, being clearly the consequence of want of provisions and other necessities. The report for 1850 says, there has been considerable sickness among the Winnebagoes for several months past; dysentery has been the prevalent disease, confined mostly to children. For 1857: the Winnebagoes have suffered considerably from chronic diseases, scrofula and consumption. For 1859: the chief malady among the Winnebagoes is phthisis pulmonalis and its analogous diseases, having its source in hereditary origin. Some of the malignant diseases are occasionally met with among them, and intermittent and remittent fevers. In 1863: of the Menomonees, there is a large mortality list of the tribes under my charge. Measles and some of the more common eruptive diseases are the causes. But the most common and most fatal disease which affects the Indians at this agency is pneumonia, generally of an acute character. There is but little tubercular disease to be found in any of these tribes, Menomonees, Stockbridges, Oneidas, etc. In the report for 1865, one can not but notice with some regret the absence of all allusion, except to small-pox, to the diseases of the Indians. Regret, because reliable information of such diseases serves a variety of valuable purposes, for comparison, confirmation, etc., of those of the white population. For these reasons, if for none other, it is to be hoped that the attention of the proper authorities will be called to this feature of such reports.

The first reliable report on the diseases of the people (as distinguished from the Indians) of Wisconsin to which we have had access, is Lawson's Army Report of Registered Diseases, for 10 years, commencing 1829, and ending 1838 (ten years before the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a state).

FORT HOWARD, GREEN BAY.

Intermittent fever.....	30	This abstract exhibits the second quarters only, the mean strength being 1,702.
Remittent do	11	
Synochal do	4	
Typhus do	—	
Diseases of respiratory organs.....	101	All other diseases 114, excepting venereal diseases, abscesses, wounds, ulcers, injuries, and ebriety cases.
Diseases of digestive organs.....	184	
Diseases of brain and nervous system....	9	
Dropsies	1	
Rheumatic affections.....	61	

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs, are comprised 384 catarrh, 6 pneumonia, 60 pleuritis, and 28 phthisis pulmonalis; under the class of digestive organs, 376 diarrhœa and dysentery, 184 colic and cholera, and 10 hepatitis; under the class of diseases of the brain and nervous system, 15 epilepsy, etc. The deaths from all causes, according to the post returns, are 25, being $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. The annual rate of intermittent cases is 6, and that of remittent is 3, per 100 of mean strength.

TABLE OF RATIO OF SICKNESS AT FORT HOWARD.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH.	NUMBER TREATED.	RATE PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
10 first quarters	1,764	715	405
10 second "	1,702	726	425
9 third "	1,526	1,073	703
10 fourth "	1,594	636	399
Annual rate.	1,647	3,150	1,913

Every man has consequently, on an average, been reported sick about once in every six months, showing this region to be extraordinarily salubrious. The annual ratio of mortality, according to the medical reports, is $\frac{9}{10}$ per cent.; and of the adjutant-general's returns, $1\frac{3}{10}$ per cent.

FORT WINNEBAGO.

Intermittent fever.....	21
Remittent fever.....	10
Synochal fever.....	1
Typhus fever.....	—
Diseases of the respiratory organs.....	141
Diseases of digestive organs.....	90
Diseases of brain and nervous system..	2
Rheumatic affections.....	26

This abstract exhibits the fourth quarters only, the mean strength being 1,571.

All other diseases, 80, with the exceptions as above.

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs are comprised 448 catarrh, 11 pneumonia, 29 pleuritis and 10 phthisis pulmonalis; under the head of digestive organs, 193 diarrhœa and dysentery, 149 colic and cholera, and 17 hepatitis; under the class of brain and nervous system, 1 epilepsy. The total number of deaths, according to the post returns, is 20. Of these, 3 are from phthisis pulmonalis, 1 pleuritis, 2 chronic hepatitis, 1 gastric enteritis, 1 splenitis, etc.

TABLE OF RATIO OF SICKNESS AT FORT WINNEBAGO.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH	NUMBER TREATED.	RATE PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
10 first quarters.....	1,535	552	360
10 second ".....	1,505	517	343
10 third ".....	1,527	581	380
10 fourth ".....	1,571	495	315
Annual ratio.....	1,534	2,145	1,398

Every man on an average is consequently reported sick once in eight months and a half.

FORT CRAWFORD.

Intermittent fever.....	262
Remittent fever.....	61
Synochal fever.....	—
Typhus fever.....	—
Diseases of respiratory organs.....	177
Diseases of digestive organs.....	722
Diseases of brain and nervous system..	16
Rheumatic affections.....	58

This abstract exhibits the third quarters only, the mean strength being 1,885.

All other diseases, 309, with the same list of exceptions as above.

Under the class of diseases of the respiratory organs are included 1,048 of catarrh, 28 pneumonia, 75 pleuritis and 13 phthisis pulmonalis; under the head of digestive organs, 933 diarrhœa and dysentery, and 195 colic and cholera; under the head of brain and nervous diseases, 7 epilepsy, etc. The total of deaths, according to the post returns, is 94, the annual ratio being $2\frac{7}{10}$ per cent. The causes of death are: 6 phthisis pulmonalis, 6 epidemic cholera, 1 common cholera, 4 remittent fever, 3 dysentery, etc. In the third quarter of 1830 there were 154 cases of fever, while the same quarter of 1836, with a greater strength, affords but one case, the difference seeming to depend upon the temperature.

The relative agency of the seasons in the production of disease in general is shown in the annexed table :

TABLE EXHIBITING THE RATIO OF SICKNESS.

SEASONS.	MEAN STRENGTH.	NUMBER TREATED.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF MEAN STRENGTH TREATED QUARTERLY.
9 first quarters.....	1,660	987	595
10 second ".....	1,749	1,267	724
10 third ".....	1,885	1,048	1,033
10 fourth ".....	1,878	1,270	676
Annual ratio.....	1,793	5,472	3,052

Consequently every man on an average has been reported sick once in nearly every four months. But high as this ratio of sickness is, at this fort, and, indeed, at the others, it is low considering the topographical surroundings of the posts. But besides these injurious topographical and other influences already alluded to, there were still other elements of mischief among the men at these stations, such as "bad bread and bad whisky," and salt meat, a dietary table giving rise, if not to "land-scurvy," as was the case at the posts lower down in the Mississippi valley (more fatal than either small-pox or cholera), at least to its concomitant diseases.

The reason for using these early data of the United States Army medical reports in preference to later ones is, that even though the later ones may be somewhat more correct in certain particulars, the former serve to establish, as it were, a connecting link (though a long one) between the historical sketch of the diseases of the Indian and those of the white settler; and again—these posts being no longer occupied—no further data are obtainable.

To continue this historical account of the diseases of Wisconsin, we must now have recourse to the state institutions.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

The first charitable institution established by the state was formally opened in 1850, at Janesville. The census of 1875 showed that there were 493 blind persons in the state, those of school age—that is—under 20 years of age, probably amounting to 125. The number of pupils in the institution that year, 82; the average for the past ten years being 68. If the health report of the institution is any indication of the salubrity of its location, then, indeed, is Janesville in this respect an enviable city. Its report for 1876 gives one death from consumption, and a number of cases of whooping-cough, all recovered. In 1875, ten cases of mild scarlet fever, recovered. One severe and two mild cases of typhoid fever, recovered. For 1873, no sick list. For 1872, the mumps went through the school. For 1871, health of the school reasonably good; few cases of severe illness have occurred.

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

This was organized in June, 1852, at Delavan. The whole number of deaf and dumb persons in the state, as shown by the census of 1875, was 720. The report for 1866 gives the number of pupils as 156.

Little sickness, a few cases of sore throat, and slight bowel affections comprise nearly all the ailments; and the physician's report adds: "The sanitary reports of the institution from its earliest history to the present date has been a guarantee of the healthiness of the location. Having gone carefully over the most reliable tabulated statements of deaf-mutism, its parent.

age, its home, its causes, and its origin, we would most earnestly call the attention of the public to the fact that the chief cause comes under the head of congenital, 75 of the 150 pupils in this institution having this origin. Such a fearful proportion as this must of necessity have its origin in a cause or causes proportionately fearful. Nor, fortunately, is the causation a mystery, since most careful examination leaves not a shadow of doubt that consanguineous marriages are the sources of this great evil. Without occupying further space by illustrative tables and arguments, we would simply direct the attention of our legislators and thoughtful men to *the law of this disease* — which is, that *the number of deaf and dumb, imbeciles, and idiots is in direct keeping with the degree of consanguinity*. With such a law and exhibit before us, would not a legislative inquiry into the subject, with the view of adopting *preventive* means, be a wise step? The evil is fearful; the cause is plain; so, too, is the remedy."

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

This institution is situated on the banks of the Fox river, at Waukesha, and was organized in 1860. The whole number of the inmates since it was opened in July, 1860, to October 10, 1876, was 1,291. The whole number of inmates for 1876 was 415. Of these, since the period of opening up to date, October, 1876, 25 have died: 8, of typhoid fever; 1, of typhoid erysipelas; 1, of gastric fever; 3, of brain fever; 1, nervous fever; 2, congestion of the lungs; 2, congestive chills; 5, of consumption; 1 of dropsy; and 1 of inflammatory rheumatism.

THE STATE PRISON.

This was located at Waupun in July, 1857. On September 30, 1876, there were 266 inmates. But one death from natural causes occurred during the year. The health of the prisoners has been unusually good, the prevalent affections attendant upon the seasons, of a mild and manageable character.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This institution, located near Madison, was opened for patients in July, 1860. The total number of admissions since it was opened has been 1,227 males, 1,122 females, total 2,349. Over one half of these have been *improved*; nearly one third *recovered*; while less than one quarter have been discharged *unimproved*. Total number of deaths, 288. At the commencement of the year, October 1, 1875, there were in the hospital 376 patients. In the report for the year ending September 30, 1876, we find the past year has been one of unusual health in the hospital. No serious epidemic has prevailed, although 20 deaths have been reported, 7 fatally ill before admission, 4 worn-out cases, etc. Insanity, coming as it does, under this head of an article on State Health, is of the highest interest from a state point of view, not only because so much may be done to remedy it, but that still more can and ought to be done by the state to prevent it. Our insane amount to 1 in 700 of the whole population, the total number in hospitals, poor-houses and prisons being in round numbers 1,400. It is a striking fact, calling for our earnest consideration, that the Germans, Irish and Scandinavians *import* and *transmit* more insanity — three to one — than the American-born population produce. The causes assigned for this disparity, are, as affecting importation, that those in whom there is an hereditary tendency to disease constitute the migratory class, for the reason that those who are sound and in the full possession of their powers are most apt to contend successfully in the struggle to live and maintain their position at home; while those who are most unsound and unequal to life's contests are unable to migrate. In other words, the strongest will not leave, the weakest can not leave. By this, the character of the migratory is defined. As affects transmission, poverty is a most fruitful parent of insanity, so too is poor land. Says Dr. Boughton, superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane:

Wisconsin is characterized by a large poor class, especially in the northern part of the state, where people without means have settled on new and poorly paying farms, where their life is made up of hard work, exposure to a severe climate, bad and insufficient diet, cheerless homes, etc., etc. These causes are prolific in the production of insanity. It is easy, therefore, to trace the causes that give us so large a per cent. of insane in many of the counties of the state. Nor is it of less interest to know, as Dr. B. adds: We draw our patients from those families where phthisis pulmonalis, rheumatism and insanity prevail. Insanity and rheumatism are interchangeable in hereditary cases, so too are insanity and phthisis. What may be accomplished by intelligent efforts to stem the increase of insanity in our state? Much. Early treatment is one means, this is of course curative in its character. And its necessity and advantage are well illustrated in table No. 10 of the annual report of Dr. Boughton, for 1876, where it is seen that 45.33 of males, and 44.59 of the females who had been sent to the State Hospital having been insane but three months before admission, were cured, the proportion of cures becoming less in proportion to the longer duration of insanity before admission. As a preventive means, the dissemination of the kind of knowledge that shows indisputably that insanity is largely hereditary, and consequently that intermarriage with families so tainted should on the one hand be avoided by the citizen, and on the other hand, perhaps, *prevented by the state*, (congress at the same time restraining or preventing as far as possible persons so tainted from settling in this country.) By the state, inasmuch as the great burthen of caring for the insane falls upon the state. Still other preventive means are found in the *improved cultivation of our lands* and in our improved education; in fact, in whatever lessens the trials of the poor and lifts them out of ignorance and pauperism. It is only by culture, says Hufeland, that man acquires perfection, morally, mentally and physically. His whole organization is so ordered that he may either become nothing or anything, *hyperculture* and the *want* of cultivation being alike destructive.

THE NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

This hospital was opened at Oshkosh, May, 1873. The total number under treatment September 30, 1876 was—males 246, females 257, total 503. No ailment of an epidemic character has affected the health of the household, which has been generally good. The report of Dr. Kempster is full of suggestive matter for the legislator and sociologist.

CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

Still adhering to the plan, in writing the sanitary history of the state, of gathering up all the health statistics which properly belong to us, we now take up those of Milwaukee, the only city in Wisconsin, so far as we know, that has kept up a system of statistics of its diseases. The city is built on each side of the mouth of Milwaukee river, on the west shore of Lake Michigan in lat. 43° 3' 45" N., long. 87° 57' W., and is considered remarkable for its healthy climate. The board of health has furnished us with its report for 1870 and downward. The character of its mortality from June 19, 1869, to March 31, 1870, is thus summarized: In children under five years of age, 758 out of 1,249 deaths, consumption, 93; convulsions, 128; cholera infantum, 59; diarrhœa, 128; scarlet fever, 132; typhoid fever, 52; inflammation of the lungs, 41; still-born, 79. This disproportionate number of still-born children is attributed in part to a laxity of morals. The deaths from consumption in Milwaukee are 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ out of every 100, one third less out of a like number of deaths than in San Francisco, in which city, in 4,000 deaths, 441 died of consumption, being 11 out of every 100 deaths for the year ending July, 1869. The deaths for 1870 numbered 1,655, the population being at the last census report, 71,636.

TABLE OF PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

Consumption.....	143
Inflammation of lungs.....	56
Convulsions.....	259
Diarrhœa.....	131
Diphtheria.....	74
Scarlet fever.....	52
Typhoid fever.....	49
Old age.....	23
Still-born.....	123

The Milwaukee population being about 72,000, the death rate per annum for every 1,000 inhabitants would be 21, after proper deductions of deaths from other causes than from disease, showing very favorably as compared with other cities.

Glasgow has 39 to every 1,000; Liverpool, 36; London, 25; New Orleans, 54; New York, 32; San Francisco, 24; Milwaukee, 21. Among seventeen of the principal cities of the Union, Milwaukee ranks the ninth in rate of mortality. An impression has prevailed that Milwaukee is subject to a large and disproportionate amount of lung and allied diseases. Statistics disprove this, its deaths from consumption being only 6 per cent., while those of Chicago are 7.75; of St. Louis, 9.68; of Cincinnati, 11.95; and of Boston, 19.31. But few cases of malarial disease occur in Milwaukee, and fewer cases of intestinal fever than in the interior of the state. The mortality among children is explained by its occurring chiefly among the poor foreign-born population, where all that can incite and aggravate disease is always to be found.

This, (the historical part of the health article), will doubtless call forth from the profession much additional and desirable matter, but excepting what will further appear under the head of Madison it is proper to say that we have exhausted the sources of information on the subject within our reach.

HEALTH RESORTS.

Next in order would seem to come some notice of the summer and health resorts of Wisconsin, which, significant of the salubrity of the state, are not only becoming more numerous, but also more frequented from year to year.

Madison, the capital of the state, with a population of 11,000, is built on an isthmus between two considerable lakes, from 70 to 125 feet above their level; 80 miles west of Milwaukee, in latitude 43° 5' north, and longitude 89° 20' west, in the northern temperate region. * The lake basins, and also the neck of land between them, have a linear arrangement, trending northeast and southwest. The same linear topography characterises the whole adjacent country and the boundary lines of its various geological formations, this striking feature being due to the former movement of glacier ice over the face of the country. At two points, one mile apart, the Capitol and University hills, respectively 348 and 370 feet above the level of Lake Michigan, rise prominently above the rest of the isthmus. Both of these hills are heaps of drift material from 100 to 126 feet thickness, according to the record of the artesian well. The neck of land on which Madison stands is of the same material. The same boring discloses to us the underlying rock structure, penetrating 614 feet of friable quartzose sandstone belonging to the Potsdam series, 10½ feet of red shale belonging to the same series, and 209½ feet of crystalline rocks belonging to the Archæan. In the country immediately around Madison, the altitude is generally considerably greater, and the higher grounds are occupied by various strata, nearly horizontal, of sandstone and limestone. The Potsdam sandstone rises about 30 feet above the level of Lake Mendota, on its northern shore, where at McBride's Point it may be seen overlaid by the next and hitherto unrecognized layer, one of more or less impure, dark-colored, magnesian limestone, to which the name of *Mendota* is assigned, and which furnishes a good building stone. The descent of these strata is about

9 feet to the mile in a due southerly direction. Overlying the Mendota beds are again sandstone layers, the uppermost portions of which are occasionally charged with 10 to 20 per cent. of calcareous and dolomitic matter, and then furnish a cream-colored building stone of considerable value. Most of this stratum which has been designated as the *Madison* sandstone, is, however, quite non-calcareous, being either a ferruginous brown stone, or a quite pure, white, nearly loose sand. In the latter phase it is of value for the manufacture of glass. In a number of quarries, cuttings and exposed places around the city, the Madison beds are seen to be overlaid by a grayish, magnesian limestone, the lower magnesian, varying very considerably in its character, but largely composed of a flinty-textured, heavy-bedded, quite pure dolomite, which is burnt into a good quality of lime. Its thickness exceeds 80 feet. Madison, with the conveniences and comforts of a capital city, from its easy access by railroads, from not only in itself being beautiful, but from its beautiful surroundings, from its good society, charming climate, and artesian mineral water, is naturally a great summer resort.

Though there are no vital statistics of the city to refer to, a residence of nearly a quarter of a century has made us sufficiently acquainted with its sanitary history, which is more or less the sanitary history of this part of the state, and in a measure of the state itself. In 1844 and 1845, it was visited by an epidemic malarial fever of a bilious type, and not unfrequently fatal, which passed very generally through the state, and was attributed to the turning up of the soil. It was most virulent in the autumns. Again in 1854 it was visited by a light choleraic epidemic, which also swept the state, assuming very generally a particularly mild type. Again in 1857 it suffered lightly from the epidemic dysentery, which passed through the state. In 1865, it suffered from a visitation of diphtheria, the disease prevailing generally over the state at that time. It has also had two visitations of the epidemic grip (*grippe*), or influenza. The last invasion, some five years since, commencing in a manner perhaps worthy of noting, by first affecting the horses very generally, and again, by beginning on the east side of the city, while the other epidemics for the past twenty-five years (unless the choleraic visitation was an exception) came in on the southwest side of the city, as has been the case, so far as we have been able to observe with the light epidemics to which children are subject. But little typhoid fever is found here, and the aguish fevers when they occur are light and easy of control. There is but little diarrhœa or dysentery. Pneumonia and its allied affections are more common, so is rheumatism, and so neuralgia. Inflammatory croup, however, is very rare, sporadic diphtheria seeming to be taking its place. All the ordinary eruptive fevers of children are and always have been of a peculiarly mild type.

Prairie du Chien, situated immediately at the junction of the Wisconsin with the Mississippi, is built about 70 feet above low water, and 642 feet above the level of the sea. The cliffs on both sides of the river present on their summits the lower strata of the blue Silurian limestone of Cincinnati, beneath which are found sandstone and magnesian limestone down to the water's edge. We give this notice of Prairie du Chien for the purpose of bringing to the knowledge of the public that it possesses one of the most superb artesian wells in the state, which is attracting many persons by its remedial mineral properties.

Green Bay sanitarily may be considered as sufficiently indicated under the head of Fort Howard. It is, however, proper to add that from its geographical position and beautiful situation at the head of the bay, its easy access both by railroad and steamboat, its pleasant days and cool summer nights, it has naturally become quite a popular summer resort, particularly for southern people.

Racine, some 25 miles south by east by rail from Milwaukee and 62 by rail from Chicago, is built upon the banks and some 40 feet above the level of the lake. Its soil is a sandy loam and

gravel, consequently it has a dry, healthy surface, and is much frequented in the summer for its coolness and salubrity.

Waukesha, 18 miles west of Milwaukee by railroad, is a healthy, pleasant place of resort at all times on account of its mineral water, so well known and so highly appreciated throughout the country.

Oconomowoc, 32 miles by railroad west by north of Milwaukee, is a healthy and delightfully located resort for the summer. Its many lakes and drives form its chief attractions, and though its accommodations were considered ample, during the past summer they were found totally inadequate to meet the demands of its numerous visitors.

The Dalles, at Kilbourn City, by rail 16 miles from Portage, is unsurpassed in the northwest for the novelty, romantic character, and striking beauty of its rock and river scenery. It is high and dry; has pure water and fine air, and every-day boat and drive views enough to fill up a month pleasantly.

Lake Geneva, 70 miles by rail from Chicago, is built on the north side of the lake, is justly celebrated for its beauty, and its reputation as a summer resort is growing.

Green Lake, six miles west of Ripon, and 89 northwest from Milwaukee, is some 15 miles long and three broad, surrounded by beautiful groves and prairies; and is claimed to be one of the healthiest little places on the continent.

Devil's Lake is 36 miles by rail north of Madison. Of all the romantic little spots in Wisconsin, and they are innumerable, there is none more romantic or worthy of a summer visitor's admiration than this. It is, though shut in from the rude world by bluffs 500 feet high, a very favorite resort, and should be especially so for those who seek quiet, and rest, and health.

Sparta, 246 miles by rail from Chicago, is pleasantly and healthily situated, and its artesian mineral water strongly impregnated with carbonate of iron, having, it is said, over 14 grains in solution to the imperial gallon, an unusually large proportion, attracts its annual summer crowd.

Sheboygan, 62 miles by rail north of Milwaukee, from its handsome position on a bluff overlooking the lake, and from the beauty of its surroundings as well as from the character of its mineral waters, is an attractive summer resort.

Elkhart Lake, 57 miles by rail north of Milwaukee, is rapidly acquiring a good name from those seeking health or pleasure.

CHANGE IN DISEASES.

In order to ascertain whether the classes of diseases in the state at the date of Carver's travels are the same which prevail to-day, we have compared his description of them with those tabulated in the army medical reports of Forts Howard, Crawford and Winnebago, and again with those given in the U. S. Census for 1870, and with the medical statistics of the city of Milwaukee. The three distinct and prominent classes prevailing from Carver's to the present time, are, in the order of prevalence, diseases of the respiratory organs, consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis, etc.; diseases of the digestive organs, enteritis, dysentery, diarrhœa, etc.; and the malarial fevers. At Fort Howard alone do the diseases of the digestive organs seem to have outnumbered those of the respiratory organs. So far as it is possible to gather from the reports of the commissioners of Indian affairs, these features of the relative prevalence of the three classes of disease are not disturbed.

There are, however, some disturbing or qualifying agencies operating and affecting the amount or distribution of these classes in different areas or belts. For instance, there are two

irregular areas in the state; the one extending from the Mississippi east and north, and the other starting almost as low down as Madison, and running up as far as Green Bay, which are more subject to malarial diseases than are the other parts of the state. While it is found that those parts of the state least subject to diseases of the digestive organs are, a belt along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and a belt running from near Prairie du Chien north into the pineries. Again, it is found that the part of the state most subject to enteric, cerebro-spinal and typhus fevers, is quite a narrow belt running north from the southern border line into the center of the state, or about two-thirds of the distance toward the pineries. All along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and stretching across the country by way of Fond du Lac to the Mississippi, is a belt much less subject to these disorders. It is equally beyond question that the western shore of Lake Michigan, and the southern shore of Lake Superior, as well as the western half of the southern boundary line of the pineries, are less affected with consumption than the interior parts of the state.

The tendency of these diseases is certainly to amelioration. The sanitary history of Wisconsin does not differ from that of any other state east of us, in this striking particular; the farther you trace back the history of disease, the worse its type is found to be. It follows, then, that the improvement in public health must progress with the general improvement of the state, as has been the case with the eastern states, and that the consequent amelioration of our malarial diseases especially will tend to mitigate infectious diseases. The ameliorating influences, however, that sanitary science has brought to bear upon disease, of which England is so happy an illustration, has scarcely as yet begun to be known to us. But the time has come at last when this science is moving both the hearts and minds of thinking and humane men in the state, and its voice has been heard in our legislative halls, evoking a law by which we are, as a people, to be governed, as by any other enactment. The organization of a state board of health is a new era in our humanity. In this board is invested all legal power over the state health. To it is committed all the sanitary responsibility of the state, and the greatest good to the people at large must follow the efforts it is making.

There are many other points of sanitary interest to which it is desirable to call the attention of those interested in Wisconsin. It is a popular truth that a dry climate, all other things being equal, is a healthy climate. Our hygrometrical records show Wisconsin to have one of the driest climates in the United States. Choleraic diseases rarely prevail unless in a comparatively stagnant state of the atmosphere, where they are most fatal. Where high winds prevail such diseases are rare. The winds in Wisconsin, while proverbially high and frequent (carrying away and dissipating malarial emanations), are not destructive to life or property, as is the case, by their violence, in some of the adjoining states. A moist, warm atmosphere is always provocative of disease. Such a state of atmosphere is rare with us, and still more rarely continuous beyond a day or two. Moist air is the medium of malarial poisoning, holding as it does in solution gases and poisonous exhalations. Its character is readily illustrated by the peculiar smell of some marsh lands on autumnal evenings. Such a state of moisture is seen only in our lowest shut-in marshes (where there is but little or no air-current), and then only for a very limited period, in very hot weather.

But too much importance is attached by the public to a simply dry atmosphere for respiratory diseases. The same mistake is made with regard to the good effects in such disorders of simply high elevations. Dry air in itself or a high elevation in itself, or both combined, are not necessarily favorable to health, or curative of disease. In the light and rare atmosphere of Pike's Peak, an elevation of 6,000 feet, the pulse is accelerated, the amount of sleep is diminished, and the human machine is put under a high-pressure rate of living, conducive only to its

injury. The average rate of the pulse in healthy visitors is from 115 to 120 per minute (the normal rate, in moderate elevations, being about 75). And where there is any organic affection of the heart, or tendency to bleeding from the lungs, it is just this very dry atmosphere and high elevation that make these *remedies* (?) destructive. Hence it is that Wisconsin, for the generality of lung diseases, especially when accompanied with hemorrhage, or with heart disease, is preferable to Colorado. It may be objected, that the diseases of the respiratory organs are in excess of other diseases in Wisconsin. This feature, however, is not confined to the cold belt of our temperate latitudes—our proportion of respiratory diseases, be it noted, comparing most favorably with that of other states, as may be seen in the following table:

CLIMATOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PULMONARY DISEASES.

STATES.	Deaths by Phthisis.	Per cent. of entire Mortality.	Deaths by all diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Per cent. of entire Mortality.
Massachusetts, 1850, U. S. Census.....	3,426	17.65	4,418	22.27
Ohio, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	2,558	8.83	3,988	13.77
Michigan, 1850, U. S. Census.....	657	14.55	1,084	24.00
Illinois, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	866	7.36	1,799	15.00
Wisconsin, 1849-50, U. S. Census.....	290	9.99	535	18.43

Now, while the mortuary statistics of the United States census for 1850 are acknowledged to be imperfect, they are, nevertheless, undoubtedly correct as to the causes of mortality. But besides this statistical evidence of the climatological causes of disease, there are certain relative general, if not special, truths which serve to guide us in our estimate. Respiratory diseases of all kinds *increase* in proportion as the temperature *decreases*, the humidity of the air being the same. Another equally certain element in the production of this class of diseases is variableness of climate. Still, this feature of our climate is only an element in causation, and affects us, as we shall see in the table below, very little as compared with other states. Indeed, it is still disputed whether there is not more consumption in tropical climates than in temperate climates. This much is admitted, however, that consumption is rare in the arctic regions. Dr. Terry says the annual ratio of pulmonary diseases is lower in the northern than in the southern regions of the United States, and Dr. Drake, an equally eminent authority, recommends those suffering from or threatened with pulmonary affections, to *retreat* to the colder districts of the country, citing among others localities near Lake Superior—a recommendation which our experience of nearly half a century endorses.

PROPORTION OF PNEUMONIA TO CONSUMPTION IN THE DIFFERENT STATES.

STATES.	CONS.	PNEUM.	STATES.	CONS.	PNEUM.
Massachusetts.....	3,424	549	North Carolina.....	562	664
Ohio.....	2,558	895	Kentucky.....	1,288	429
Illinois.....	866	647	Wisconsin.....	290	194

When we compare the general death-rate of Wisconsin with that of the other states of the Union, we find that it compares most favorably with that of Vermont, the healthiest of the New England states. The United States census of 1850, 1860 and 1870, gives Wisconsin 94 deaths to 10,000 of the population, while it gives Vermont 101 to every 10,000 of her inhabitants. The

census of 1870 shows that the death-rate from consumption in Minnesota, Iowa, California and Wisconsin are alike. These four states show the lowest death-rate among the states from consumption, the mortality being 13 to 14 per cent. of the whole death-rate.

Climatologically considered, then, there is not a more healthy state in the Union than the state of Wisconsin. But for health purposes something more is requisite than climate. Climate and soil must be equally good. Men should shun the soil, no matter how rich it be, if the climate is inimical to health, and rather choose the climate that is salubrious, even if the soil is not so rich. In Wisconsin, generally speaking, the soil and climate are equally conducive to health, and alike good for agricultural purposes.

STATISTICS OF WISCONSIN.

1875.

ADAMS COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Adams.....	200	198			398
Big Flats.....	77	71	2	4	154
Dell Prairie.....	244	221			465
Easton.....	164	153			317
Jackson.....	261	200			461
Leola.....	117	100			217
Lincoln.....	204	193			397
Monroe.....	240	229			469
New Chester.....	163	137			300
New Haven.....	444	403			847
Preston.....	74	62			136
Quincy.....	126	118			244
Richfield.....	121	99			220
Rome.....	199	131			330
Springville.....	189	182			371
Strong's Prairie.....	501	433			934
White Creek.....	127	115			242
Total.....	3,451	3,045	2	4	6,502

ASHLAND COUNTY.

Ashland.....	268	180			448
La Pointe.....	141	141			282
Total.....	409	321			730

BAYFIELD COUNTY.

Bayfield.....	538	493	1		1,032
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BARRON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Barron.....	343	285			628
Chetac.....	459	397			856
Prairie Farm.....	364	319			683
Stanford.....	326	216			542
Sumner.....	214	182			396
Rice Lake.....	122	84			206
Dallas.....	240	186			426
Total.....	2,068	1,669			3,737

BROWN COUNTY.

Aswabanon.....	210	175			385
Allouez.....	143	136			279
Bell-vue.....	371	337	3		711
Depere.....	410	358			768
Depere village.....	943	956	5	6	1,911
Easton.....	291	208			499
Fort Howard city.....	1,889	1,721			3,610
Glenmore.....	591	482			1,073
Green Bay city.....	3,966	4,017	29	25	8,037
Green Bay.....	581	512			1,123
Holland.....	784	705			1,489
Howard.....	687	579			1,266
Humbolt.....	519	467			986
Lawrence.....	499	408	2		909
Morrison.....	765	633			1,398
New Denmark.....	616	529			1,145
Pittsfield.....	384	335			719
Preble.....	838	792	6	6	1,642
Ro kland.....	434	372			806
Scott.....	774	696			1,470
Swamco.....	477	452			929
West Depere village.....	982	941			1,923
Wrightstown.....	1,232	1,058	8	7	2,295
Total.....	18,376	16,899	53	45	35,373

BURNETT COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Grantsburg.....	433	379	11	4	827
Trade Lake.....	231	191	5	2	434
Wood Lake.....	87	82	12	14	195
Total.....	751	652	28	25	1,456

BUFFALO COUNTY.

Alma.....	296	254	2	3	550
Belvidere.....	34	293	...	...	637
Buffalo.....	307	279	...	...	586
Buffalo City.....	138	137	...	...	275
Canton.....	376	336	...	...	712
Cross.....	369	321	...	...	690
Door.....	292	282	...	...	574
Gilmanton.....	277	227	...	...	504
Glencoe.....	413	372	...	...	785
Lincoln.....	339	309	...	...	648
Manville.....	275	240	...	...	515
Iron.....	215	212	...	...	427
Modena.....	402	383	...	...	785
Montana.....	341	306	...	...	647
Naples.....	717	671	...	...	1,388
Nelson.....	899	664	...	...	1,563
Waumandee.....	552	501	...	...	1,053
Alma village.....	465	421	...	...	886
Fountain City village.....	500	494	...	...	994
Total.....	7,517	6,702	2	3	14,219

CALUMET COUNTY.

Brothertown.....	864	809	12	7	1,692
Brillion.....	666	507	...	...	1,173
Chilton.....	1,061	1,000	16	16	2,093
Charlestown.....	663	592	3	4	1,267
Harrison.....	1,008	875	1	...	1,884
New Holstein.....	1,016	949	...	...	1,965
Rantoul.....	837	753	...	...	1,590
Stockbridge.....	910	865	161	156	2,092
Woodville.....	690	639	...	...	1,329
Total.....	7,720	6,989	193	183	15,085

CLARK COUNTY.

Beaver.....	106	91	...	...	197
Colby.....	303	210	...	...	513
Eaton.....	183	142	...	...	325
Fremont.....	57	47	...	...	104
Grant.....	353	310	...	...	663
Hewet.....	58	43	...	...	101
Hixon.....	205	123	...	...	328
Loyal.....	262	237	...	...	499
Lynn.....	84	71	...	...	155
Levis.....	151	113	...	...	264
Mentor.....	347	307	...	...	654
Mayville.....	137	123	...	...	260
Pine Valley.....	789	736	...	...	1,525
Perkins.....	36	37	...	...	73
Sherman.....	132	120	...	...	252
Unity.....	132	107	...	...	239
Warner.....	186	121	...	...	307
Weston.....	226	153	...	...	379
Washburn.....	70	68	...	...	138
York.....	171	135	...	...	306
Total.....	3,988	3,294	...	...	7,282

CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Anson.....	361	269	...	...	630
Auburn.....	488	420	...	...	908
Bloomer.....	654	606	...	...	1,260
Chippewa Falls city.....	3,286	1,755	6	3	5,050
Edson.....	329	288	...	...	617
Eagle Point.....	1,360	1,074	...	...	2,434
La Fayette.....	1,046	638	4	...	1,688
Sigel.....	346	252	...	...	598
Wheaton.....	442	368	...	...	810
Total.....	8,312	5,670	6	7	13,995

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Arlington.....	512	497	...	...	1,009
Caledonia.....	639	544	...	...	1,223
Columbus town.....	481	400	...	...	881
Columbus city.....	913	991	...	...	1,903
Courtland.....	662	617	...	...	1,309
Dekorra.....	662	618	...	...	1,280
Fort Winnebago.....	376	351	...	...	727
Fountain Prairie.....	749	712	...	...	1,461
Hampden.....	515	497	...	...	1,012
Leeds.....	596	506	1	...	1,103
Lewiston.....	541	505	...	...	1,046
Lodi.....	705	743	...	...	1,448
Lowville.....	449	437	...	...	886
Marcellon.....	444	409	4	1	858
Newport.....	853	862	3	3	1,721
Osseo.....	759	737	...	...	1,496
Pacific.....	130	119	...	...	249
Portage city.....	2,164	2,161	7	5	4,337
Randolph.....	630	556	...	...	1,186
Scott.....	409	374	...	...	783
Spring Vale.....	423	347	...	...	770
West Point.....	486	442	...	...	928
Wycena.....	580	540	...	...	1,120
West w. Vil. of Randolph.....	33	34	...	...	67
Total.....	14,710	14,069	15	11	28,803

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Bridgeport.....	177	186	...	...	363
Clayton.....	851	765	...	...	1,616
Eastman.....	755	688	...	...	1,443
Freeman.....	798	766	...	...	1,564
Haney.....	313	258	...	...	571
Marietta.....	498	404	4	8	903
Prairie du Chien city.....	394	326	...	...	720
First ward.....	411	352	...	...	763
Second ward.....	429	535	2	3	964
Third ward.....	404	424	...	...	828
Fourth ward.....	184	209	12	5	393
Scout.....	485	468	...	...	953
Seneca.....	704	687	...	...	1,391
Utica.....	773	697	...	...	1,470
Wauzeka.....	583	511	1,094
Total.....	7,759	7,276	18	11	15,035

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Superior.....	386	346	3	6	741
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DOOR COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Bailey's Harbor.....	210	186	.....	.....	396
Brussels.....	359	316	.....	.....	675
Clay Banks.....	341	279	.....	.....	623
Egg Harbor.....	244	210	.....	.....	454
Forestville.....	420	382	.....	.....	802
Gardner.....	208	206	.....	.....	414
Gibraltar.....	377	325	.....	.....	702
Jacksonport.....	166	107	.....	.....	273
Liberty Grove.....	394	278	.....	.....	672
Nasewaunee.....	226	192	.....	.....	418
Sevastopol.....	268	211	.....	.....	479
Sturgeon Bay.....	290	259	.....	.....	549
Sturgeon Bay village.....	331	301	.....	.....	632
Union.....	286	244	.....	.....	530
Washington.....	220	181	.....	.....	401
Total.....	4,343	3,677	.....	.....	8,020

DUNN COUNTY.

Colfax.....	178	170	.....	.....	348
Dunn.....	578	458	.....	.....	1,036
Eau Claire.....	577	490	.....	.....	1,067
Elk Mound.....	261	231	.....	.....	492
Grant.....	490	463	1	.....	954
Lucas.....	239	190	.....	.....	429
Menomonie.....	1,959	1,467	5	2	3,433
New Haven.....	130	124	.....	.....	254
Pew.....	130	115	.....	.....	245
Red Cedar.....	349	313	.....	.....	662
Rock Creek.....	327	203	1	.....	531
Sheridan.....	156	146	.....	.....	302
Sherman.....	379	308	.....	.....	687
Spring Brook.....	628	548	.....	.....	1,176
Stanton.....	271	229	1	2	503
Tainter.....	400	263	.....	.....	663
Tiffany.....	128	117	.....	.....	245
Weston.....	212	168	.....	.....	400
Total.....	7,394	6,021	7	5	13,427

DODGE COUNTY.

Ashippun.....	742	700	.....	.....	1,442
Beaver Dam town.....	794	707	.....	.....	1,501
Beaver Dam city.....	1,656	1,795	4	.....	3,455
Burnett.....	567	524	.....	.....	1,091
Calamus.....	593	519	.....	.....	1,112
Chester.....	451	403	.....	.....	854
Clyman.....	694	636	.....	.....	1,330
Elba.....	701	701	.....	.....	1,402
Emmet.....	724	632	.....	.....	1,356
Fox Lake town.....	471	381	.....	.....	853
Fox Lake village.....	451	508	25	1	1,032
Herman.....	985	911	.....	28	1,806
Hubbard.....	1,143	1,097	.....	.....	2,240
Horton village.....	591	599	.....	.....	1,190
Hustisford.....	907	841	.....	.....	1,748
Juneau village.....	156	154	.....	.....	310
Lemmon.....	833	804	.....	.....	1,637
Le Roy.....	832	759	3	.....	1,597
Lomira.....	1,014	929	.....	3	1,943
Lowell.....	1,318	1,245	.....	.....	2,563
Mayville village.....	532	537	.....	.....	1,069
Oak Grove.....	1,006	951	1	.....	1,958
Portland.....	668	653	.....	.....	1,321
Rubicon.....	956	912	.....	.....	1,868
Randolph village, E. ward.....	149	168	1	.....	318
Shullsburg.....	539	506	.....	.....	1,045
Trenton.....	1,072	1,026	.....	.....	2,098
Westford.....	956	806	.....	.....	1,762
Williamstown.....	586	558	1	.....	1,145
Watertown city, 5 & 6 w'ds.....	615	618	.....	.....	1,233
Waupun village, 1st ward.....	1,435	1,520	.....	.....	2,955
Waupun village, 1st ward.....	628	441	1	.....	1,070
Total.....	24,785	23,541	35	33	48,394

DANE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Albion.....	679	582	.....	.....	1,261
Berry.....	592	543	.....	.....	1,135
Black Earth.....	451	446	.....	.....	897
Bloomington.....	555	474	1	.....	1,030
Blue Mounds.....	559	531	.....	.....	1,090
Bristol.....	579	558	.....	.....	1,137
Burke.....	575	546	.....	.....	1,121
Christiana.....	853	710	.....	.....	1,563
Cottage Grove.....	580	549	1	.....	1,130
Cross Plains.....	703	727	.....	.....	1,430
Dane.....	597	571	.....	.....	1,168
Deerfield.....	493	413	.....	.....	906
Dunkirk.....	677	575	1	.....	1,253
Duro.....	596	587	.....	.....	1,173
Fitchburg.....	576	575	.....	.....	1,151
Madison town.....	419	361	4	4	788
Madison city.....	4,858	5,174	41	20	10,093
Mazomanie.....	813	818	3	1	1,635
Medina.....	726	691	.....	.....	1,417
Middleton.....	866	850	2	.....	1,718
Montrose.....	540	538	1	.....	1,079
Oregon.....	655	704	.....	.....	1,359
Perry.....	530	444	.....	.....	974
Primrose.....	470	448	1	.....	919
Pleasant Springs.....	569	787	1	.....	1,057
Roxbury.....	592	559	.....	.....	1,151
Rutland.....	553	504	.....	.....	1,057
Springdale.....	522	495	.....	.....	1,018
Springfield.....	728	661	.....	.....	1,382
Stoughton village.....	585	622	.....	.....	1,207
Sun Prairie.....	515	457	.....	.....	972
Sun Prairie village.....	283	306	.....	.....	589
Vienna.....	547	479	.....	.....	1,026
Verona.....	546	491	2	.....	1,039
Vernon.....	562	555	1	.....	1,118
Westport.....	813	808	.....	.....	1,621
Windsor.....	629	558	3	1	1,191
York.....	518	484	.....	.....	1,003
Total.....	26,894	25,814	60	30	52,798

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.

Ashford.....	1,064	938	4	.....	2,006
Auburn.....	877	799	.....	.....	1,676
Alto.....	725	686	.....	.....	1,411
Byron.....	685	661	.....	.....	1,346
Calumet.....	723	649	.....	.....	1,372
Eden.....	763	713	.....	.....	1,476
Empire.....	527	490	7	5	1,029
Eldorado.....	840	747	.....	.....	1,587
Fond du Lac.....	768	676	1	.....	1,445
Forest.....	793	686	.....	.....	1,479
Friendship.....	582	524	1	.....	1,107
Fond du Lac city—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
First ward.....	1,109	1,175	5	11	2,300
Second ward.....	1,156	1,248	3	2	2,409
Third ward.....	1,085	1,204	3	3	2,295
Fourth ward.....	1,374	1,398	1	1	2,774
Fifth ward.....	594	563	.....	.....	1,157
Sixth ward.....	739	727	8	7	1,481
Seventh ward.....	655	659	28	27	1,369
Eighth ward.....	726	753	23	21	1,523
Lamarine.....	780	731	.....	.....	1,513
Metomen.....	918	919	1	.....	1,838
Marshfield.....	1,055	891	2	4	1,952
Oakfield.....	748	673	.....	.....	1,421
Osceola.....	684	667	.....	.....	1,351
Ripon.....	630	581	.....	.....	1,211
Rosendale.....	611	584	4	1	1,200
Ripon city.....	872	981	.....	.....	1,854
First ward.....	881	862	3	5	1,647
Second ward.....	777	580	.....	.....	1,222
Springvale.....	642	717	.....	.....	1,500
Taycheedah.....	783	644	1	.....	1,311
Waupun.....	666	644	1	.....	1,311
Waupun village, N. ward.....	498	478	2	1	979
Total.....	25,149	24,604	98	80	50,241

EAU CLAIRE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Angusta village.....	549	507	.....	.....	1,056
Bridge Creek.....	461	383	.....	.....	844
Brunswick.....	419	327	.....	.....	746
Eau Claire city.....	4,646	3,777	13	4	8,440
Fairchild.....	221	179	.....	.....	400
Lant.....	158	163	.....	.....	321
Lincoln.....	701	553	.....	.....	1,254
Otter Creek.....	496	463	.....	.....	959
Pleasant Valley.....	260	243	.....	.....	503
Seymour.....	93	78	.....	.....	171
Union.....	327	290	.....	.....	617
Washington.....	393	327	.....	.....	720
Total.....	8,724	7,250	13	4	15,991

GREEN COUNTY.

Adams.....	476	437	.....	.....	913
Albany.....	565	585	.....	.....	1,150
Brooklyn.....	585	554	.....	.....	1,138
Brookhead village.....	669	750	.....	.....	1,428
Cadiz.....	695	654	.....	.....	1,349
Clarno.....	759	751	.....	.....	1,510
Decatur.....	348	350	1	2	701
Exeter.....	450	433	.....	.....	883
Jefferson.....	867	847	.....	.....	1,714
Jordan.....	540	486	.....	.....	1,026
Monroe.....	462	441	.....	.....	903
Monroe village.....	1,525	1,693	6	3	3,227
Mount Pleasant.....	550	558	2	.....	1,110
New Glarus.....	530	445	.....	.....	975
Spring Grove.....	639	597	1	1	1,238
Sylvester.....	446	530	.....	.....	976
Washington.....	477	393	.....	.....	870
York.....	520	496	.....	.....	1,016
Total.....	11,102	10,900	14	11	22,027

GRANT COUNTY.

Beetown.....	865	805	27	20	1,717
Blue River.....	413	413	.....	.....	826
Boscobel.....	974	996	5	3	1,978
Bloomington.....	607	599	2	1	1,206
Clifton.....	487	512	.....	.....	999
Cassville.....	709	677	.....	.....	1,386
Ellenhon.....	425	384	.....	.....	809
Fennimore.....	935	835	.....	.....	1,770
Glen Haven.....	611	531	2	.....	1,144
Hickory Grove.....	446	397	.....	.....	843
Hazel Green.....	1,047	1,074	1	.....	2,121
Harrison.....	558	391	.....	.....	1,049
Janestown.....	636	557	1	.....	1,194
Lima.....	539	481	.....	.....	1,020
Liberty.....	458	423	1	.....	882
Lancaster.....	1,376	1,358	6	2	2,742
Little Grant.....	359	349	.....	.....	708
Muscoda.....	671	604	.....	.....	1,275
Marion.....	369	357	.....	.....	726
Millville.....	109	97	.....	.....	206
Mount Hope.....	400	381	.....	.....	781
Paris.....	500	440	.....	.....	940
Platteville.....	2,000	2,054	3	3	4,060
Potosi.....	1,373	1,268	2	1	2,644
Patch Grove.....	429	401	16	9	850
Sauk.....	718	613	1	.....	1,330
Waterloo.....	486	469	.....	.....	955
Watertown.....	330	274	.....	.....	604
Wingville.....	536	481	.....	.....	1,017
Wyafsing.....	380	354	.....	.....	734
Woodman.....	293	269	.....	.....	562
Total.....	20,037	18,944	65	40	39,086

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Berlin.....	548	554	.....	.....	1,102
Berlin city.....	1,586	1,755	.....	.....	3,341
Brooklyn.....	707	691	1	.....	1,399
Green Lake.....	729	759	6	6	1,500
Kingston.....	452	442	1	.....	895
Manchester.....	630	654	.....	.....	1,285
Mackford.....	737	682	.....	.....	1,419
Marquette.....	573	521	.....	.....	1,056
Princeton.....	1,076	1,015	.....	.....	2,091
St. Marie.....	390	336	.....	.....	726
Seneca.....	232	225	1	.....	458
Total.....	7,632	7,642	9	6	15,274

IOWA COUNTY.

Arena.....	1,004	924	2	.....	1,930
Clyde.....	390	367	.....	.....	757
Dodgeville.....	1,854	1,870	1	.....	3,725
Highland.....	1,565	1,459	.....	.....	3,024
Linden.....	1,078	972	5	3	2,059
Mifflin.....	818	705	3	.....	1,526
Mineral Point.....	806	715	4	2	1,527
Mineral Point city.....	1,458	1,581	11	4	3,054
Moscow.....	484	443	.....	.....	927
Polaski.....	785	712	.....	.....	1,497
Ridgeway.....	1,299	1,174	.....	.....	2,473
Wadwick.....	480	434	.....	.....	914
Wyoming.....	362	358	.....	.....	720
Total.....	12,384	11,714	26	9	24,133

JACKSON COUNTY.

Albion.....	1,428	1,334	5	1	2,768
Alma.....	699	620	.....	.....	1,319
Garden Valley.....	549	477	.....	.....	1,026
Hixton.....	714	554	.....	.....	1,268
Irving.....	669	588	.....	.....	1,257
Manchester.....	226	197	.....	.....	423
Melrose.....	613	546	.....	.....	1,159
Midwest.....	128	82	.....	.....	210
Northfield.....	448	429	.....	.....	877
Springfield.....	565	467	.....	.....	1,032
Total.....	6,039	5,294	5	1	11,339

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Aztalan.....	669	635	4	4	1,312
Concord.....	770	747	2	3	1,522
Cold Spring.....	375	350	6	3	714
Farmington.....	1,215	1,192	3	5	2,415
Hebron.....	665	608	.....	.....	1,273
Ionia.....	920	857	.....	.....	1,777
Jefferson.....	2,081	1,958	2	.....	4,041
Koshkong.....	1,744	1,810	1	1	3,556
Lake Mills.....	745	720	21	13	1,499
Milford.....	799	752	.....	.....	1,551
Oakland.....	571	515	.....	.....	1,086
Palmyra.....	798	778	.....	.....	1,576
Sullivan.....	757	726	.....	.....	1,483
Sumner.....	548	455	.....	.....	503
Waterloo.....	526	489	1	.....	1,016
Watertown town.....	418	397	.....	.....	1,815
Watertown city, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 7th wards.....	1,115	1,065	.....	.....	2,180
Total.....	3,286	3,283	40	29	6,569

JUNEAU COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Armenia.....	117	119	..	..	236
Clearfield.....	135	115	..	..	250
Fountain.....	397	343	..	..	740
German town.....	390	322	..	..	712
Kildare.....	309	249	..	..	558
Lemonweir.....	553	519	..	..	1,072
Lindina.....	556	510	..	..	1,066
Lishon.....	274	240	..	..	514
Lyndon.....	259	221	..	..	483
Marion.....	178	160	..	..	338
Mauston village.....	548	569	1	..	1,118
Necedah.....	1,001	864	..	..	1,865
New Lisbon village.....	558	573	1	1	1,133
Orange.....	267	248	..	..	516
Plymouth.....	748	690	..	..	1,438
Seven Mile Creek.....	479	377	..	..	796
Summit.....	510	460	..	..	970
Wanewoc.....	774	719	2	..	1,495
Total.....	7,993	7,301	3	3	15,300

KENOSHA COUNTY.

Brighton.....	561	505	..	..	1,066
Bristol.....	585	552	2	2	1,137
Kenosha city.....	2,426	2,533	7	7	4,959
Paris.....	539	379	..	..	1,018
Pleasant Prairie.....	734	723	5	5	1,457
Randall.....	297	252	..	..	549
Somers.....	793	657	5	5	1,450
Salem.....	697	669	..	..	1,366
Wheatland.....	434	433	..	..	867
Total.....	7,066	6,803	19	19	13,907

KEWAUNEE COUNTY.

Almamee town.....	687	632	..	..	1,319
Almamee village.....	532	506	..	..	1,038
Carleton.....	706	709	..	..	1,412
Casco.....	742	657	..	..	1,399
Franklin.....	747	726	..	..	1,473
Kewaunee town & village.....	1,337	1,233	..	..	2,570
Lincoln.....	497	440	..	..	937
Montpelier.....	623	534	..	..	1,157
Pharos.....	917	780	..	..	1,697
Red River.....	718	685	..	..	1,403
Total.....	7,506	6,899	..	..	14,405

LA CROSSE COUNTY.

Barre.....	366	348	..	..	714
Bangor.....	667	604	..	..	1,271
Buros.....	516	485	..	..	991
Campbell.....	528	375	2	1	906
Farmington.....	919	940	2	1	1,862
Greenfield.....	426	380	..	..	806
Hamilton.....	863	839	1	..	1,703
Holland.....	461	402	..	..	863
La Crosse city—					
First ward.....	1,131	1,205	33	23	2,392
Second ward.....	735	640	6	2	1,373
Third ward.....	1,754	1,916	5	6	3,711
Fourth ward.....	596	753	3	2	1,354
Fifth ward.....	1,195	982	3	2	2,182
Onalaska town.....	712	666	..	..	1,378
Onalaska village.....	393	287	..	..	680
Shelby.....	482	355	..	..	837
Washington.....	499	423	..	..	922
Total.....	12,263	11,590	55	37	23,945

LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Argyle.....	583	571	..	..	1,154
Belmont.....	660	591	..	1	1,251
Benton.....	886	795	..	..	1,681
Blanchard.....	273	255	..	..	529
Darlington.....	1,330	1,341	..	2	2,671
Elk Grove.....	510	423	..	..	933
Fayette.....	602	595	..	..	1,197
Gratiot.....	866	855	..	..	1,721
Kendall.....	468	420	..	..	888
Monticello.....	238	231	..	1	469
New Diggings.....	922	883	..	..	1,805
Seymour.....	522	416	..	..	938
Shullsburg.....	1,253	1,287	1	..	2,540
Wayne.....	554	527	..	..	1,081
White Oak Springs.....	231	215	..	..	446
Willow Springs.....	555	509	..	..	1,064
Wiota.....	935	866	1	..	1,801
Total.....	11,388	10,781	2	4	22,169

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Jenny.....	523	372	895
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MARQUETTE COUNTY.

Buffalo.....	362	370	1	..	732
Crystal Lake.....	384	330	714
Douglas.....	381	338	719
Harris.....	260	271	..	..	531
Hudson.....	459	425	..	..	884
Mecan.....	356	352	..	..	708
Monroeville.....	219	179	..	..	398
Newton.....	331	328	..	..	659
Neskoro.....	277	253	..	..	530
Oxford.....	274	268	..	..	542
Packwaukee.....	313	326	..	..	639
Shield.....	343	307	..	..	650
Springfield.....	163	146	..	..	309
Westfield.....	338	304	..	..	642
Total.....	4,490	4,207	1	..	8,697

MARATHON COUNTY.

Bergen.....	109	50	..	..	159
Berlin.....	585	539	..	..	1,124
Brighton.....	359	223	..	..	582
Hull.....	373	298	..	..	671
Knowlton.....	135	129	..	..	264
Maun.....	414	351	..	..	765
Marathon.....	232	235	..	..	467
Mosinee.....	307	238	..	..	545
Stettin.....	479	430	..	..	909
Texas.....	159	119	..	..	278
Wausau.....	439	385	..	..	824
Wausau city.....	1,560	1,260	..	..	2,820
Weston.....	110	114	..	..	224
Weston.....	263	215	1	..	479
Total.....	5,524	4,586	1	..	10,111

MANITOWOC COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Cato.....	951	955	.....	.....	1,906
Centerville.....	824	780	.....	.....	1,604
Cooperstown.....	881	883	.....	.....	1,714
Eaton.....	773	791	.....	.....	1,564
Franklin.....	935	887	.....	.....	1,822
Gibson.....	934	875	.....	.....	1,809
Kossuth.....	1,176	1,084	.....	.....	2,260
Liberty.....	738	692	.....	.....	1,430
Manitowoc city.....	3,236	3,498	1	.....	5,734
Manitowoc town.....	606	528	.....	.....	1,234
Mishicot.....	885	767	.....	.....	1,652
Mecum.....	901	853	.....	.....	1,754
Manitowoc Rapids.....	1,060	1,014	.....	.....	2,074
Maple Grove.....	779	644	.....	.....	1,423
Newton.....	1,057	1,016	.....	.....	2,073
Rockland.....	594	549	.....	.....	1,143
Schleswig.....	1,005	953	.....	.....	1,958
Two Rivers village.....	1,019	932	.....	.....	1,951
Two Rivers town.....	858	857	.....	.....	1,715
Two Creeks.....	343	313	.....	.....	656
Total.....	19,535	18,921	1	.....	38,456

MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Milwaukee city -					
First ward.....	4,427	5,101	1	3	9,532
Second ward.....	6,874	6,617	.....	.....	13,491
Third ward.....	3,693	3,483	8	6	7,190
Fourth ward.....	5,025	5,491	70	70	10,656
Fifth ward.....	4,315	3,978	7	10	8,310
Sixth ward.....	3,929	3,995	.....	.....	7,924
Seventh ward.....	3,289	3,774	7	2	7,072
Eighth ward.....	3,332	3,336	.....	.....	6,668
Ninth ward.....	4,330	3,328	.....	.....	8,658
Tenth ward.....	3,584	3,577	.....	.....	7,161
Eleventh ward.....	3,397	3,250	.....	.....	6,647
Twelfth ward.....	2,026	1,988	.....	.....	4,014
Thirteenth ward.....	1,758	1,694	.....	.....	3,452
Franklin.....	945	878	.....	.....	1,823
Greenfield.....	1,343	1,295	2	2	2,646
Wauwatosa.....	2,416	1,815	1	1	4,233
Granville.....	1,232	1,199	.....	.....	2,431
Oak Creek.....	1,155	1,051	.....	.....	2,206
Lake.....	2,876	2,370	.....	.....	5,246
Milwaukee town.....	1,812	1,755	.....	.....	3,567
Total.....	61,758	60,979	96	94	122,927

MONROE COUNTY.

Adrian.....	373	308	.....	.....	681
Angelo.....	274	256	.....	.....	530
Byron.....	193	138	.....	.....	331
Clyton.....	408	381	.....	.....	789
Glendale.....	796	591	.....	.....	1,387
Greenfield.....	387	328	.....	.....	715
Jefferson.....	507	459	.....	.....	966
La Fayette.....	234	206	.....	.....	440
La Grange.....	422	396	33	35	886
Leon.....	404	338	.....	.....	742
Little Falls.....	333	277	2	1	613
Lincoln.....	462	381	.....	.....	843
New Lyme.....	81	74	.....	.....	155
Oak Dale.....	370	323	6	11	710
Portland.....	478	408	.....	.....	886
Ridgeville.....	630	516	.....	.....	1,146
Sheldon.....	400	342	.....	.....	742
Sparta.....	1,814	1,923	6	7	3,750
Tomah.....	1,154	1,077	.....	.....	2,231
Wellington.....	460	397	.....	.....	857
Wilton.....	575	512	.....	.....	1,087
Wells.....	335	294	.....	.....	629
Total.....	11,000	9,925	47	54	21,026

OCONTO COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Gillett.....	196	179	.....	.....	375
Little Suamico.....	551	361	.....	.....	912
Maple Valley.....	152	108	.....	.....	260
Marmette.....	1,416	1,086	3	2	2,537
Oconto town.....	563	453	1	.....	1,017
Oconto city.....	2,371	2,086	.....	.....	4,457
Peshigo.....	1,495	1,022	2	1	2,520
Pensaukee.....	744	537	.....	.....	1,281
Stiles.....	268	185	.....	.....	453
Total.....	7,786	6,017	6	3	13,812

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

Appleton city.....	3,307	3,403	11	9	6,730
Buchanan.....	489	492	.....	.....	981
Bovina.....	538	429	4	3	974
Black Creek.....	546	463	.....	.....	1,009
Center.....	836	718	4	1	1,559
Cleora.....	238	179	.....	.....	417
Dale.....	536	516	.....	.....	1,052
Deer Creek.....	170	140	.....	.....	310
Ellington.....	689	655	2	7	1,353
Freedom.....	850	731	.....	.....	1,581
Grand Chute.....	842	811	.....	.....	1,653
Greenville.....	719	669	.....	.....	1,388
Hortonia.....	562	533	.....	.....	1,095
Kaukauna.....	980	937	.....	.....	1,917
Liberty.....	263	236	.....	.....	499
Maple Creek.....	408	338	.....	.....	746
Maine.....	111	92	.....	.....	203
New London, 3d ward.....	100	100	.....	.....	200
Osborn.....	290	247	.....	.....	537
Seymour.....	759	624	1	.....	1,384
Total.....	13,233	12,413	22	20	25,558

OZAUKEE COUNTY.

Cedarburg.....	1,376	1,268	.....	.....	2,644
Belgium.....	1,043	1,009	.....	.....	2,052
Fredonia.....	992	924	.....	.....	1,916
Grafton.....	910	841	1	1	1,756
Mequon.....	1,617	1,522	.....	.....	3,139
Port Washington.....	1,497	1,481	.....	.....	2,978
Saukville.....	1,081	979	.....	.....	2,060
Total.....	8,516	8,029	1	1	16,545

PIERCE COUNTY.

Clifton.....	388	324	.....	.....	712
Diamond Bluff.....	307	250	.....	.....	557
Ellsworth.....	645	554	1	.....	1,200
El Paso.....	287	248	.....	.....	535
Gilman.....	380	343	.....	.....	723
Hartland.....	628	542	.....	.....	1,170
Isabella.....	124	101	.....	.....	225
Marshall.....	556	514	.....	.....	1,070
Maiden Rock.....	514	480	.....	.....	1,024
Oak Grove.....	484	415	.....	.....	899
Prescott city.....	535	544	29	24	1,132
River Falls.....	963	934	10	9	1,916
Rock Elm.....	430	369	.....	.....	799
Salem.....	167	141	.....	.....	308
Spring Lake.....	403	327	.....	.....	730
Trimbelle.....	513	454	4	2	973
Trenton.....	297	252	.....	.....	549
Union.....	326	253	.....	.....	579
Total.....	7,977	7,045	44	35	15,101

POLK COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Alden.....	510	447	..	..	957
Black Brook.....	376	318	..	..	694
Balsam Lake.....	266	268	12	9	555
Eureka.....	209	171	..	..	382
Farmington.....	425	352	..	..	777
Lincoln.....	399	323	..	..	721
Luck.....	209	141	56	47	453
Loran.....	61	45	..	..	106
Laketown.....	160	157	..	..	317
Milltown.....	105	85	10	9	209
Osceola.....	486	428	..	..	914
St. Croix Falls.....	208	198	..	..	406
Sterling.....	134	110	..	..	244
Total.....	2,548	3,045	78	65	6,736

RACINE COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Burlington.....	1,403	1,421	1	..	2,827
Caledonia.....	1,502	1,345	..	..	2,847
Dover.....	538	455	1	..	993
Mt. Pleasant.....	1,237	1,104	..	..	2,341
Norway.....	506	457	1	2	963
Racine city.....	6,571	6,590	62	51	13,274
Raymond.....	824	710	..	..	1,534
Rochester.....	436	408	1	..	844
Waterford.....	789	725	..	..	1,514
Yorkville.....	810	755	..	..	1,565
Total.....	14,616	13,973	69	53	28,702

PORTAGE COUNTY.

Amherst.....	650	575	..	..	1,225
Almond.....	376	345	..	..	721
Belmont.....	248	230	..	..	478
Buena Vista.....	394	332	..	..	726
Eau Claire.....	277	232	..	..	509
Grant.....	126	120	..	..	246
Hull.....	522	497	..	..	1,019
Lanark.....	309	293	..	..	604
Linwood.....	244	199	..	..	443
New Hope.....	541	496	..	..	1,037
Plover.....	571	514	..	..	1,085
Pine Grove.....	141	130	..	..	271
Stockton.....	651	616	..	..	1,267
Sharon.....	783	711	..	..	1,494
Stevens Point town.....	234	134	..	..	368
Stevens Point city.....	719	612	1	..	1,331
First ward.....	741	687	..	..	1,428
Second ward.....	315	289	..	..	604
Third ward.....	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	7,842	7,071	1	..	14,856

RICHLAND COUNTY.

Akan.....	361	381	..	..	742
Bloom.....	685	611	..	..	1,299
Buena Vista.....	560	526	..	..	1,086
Dayton.....	573	525	..	..	1,098
Eagle.....	598	587	..	..	1,185
Forest.....	490	422	..	..	912
Henrietta.....	463	448	..	..	911
Ithaca.....	622	597	..	..	1,219
Marshall.....	463	440	..	..	903
Orion.....	353	334	..	..	687
Richland.....	902	965	5	2	1,874
Richwood.....	749	690	1	..	1,440
Rockbridge.....	588	541	..	..	1,129
Sylvan.....	527	493	..	..	1,020
Westford.....	527	477	..	..	1,004
Willow.....	435	403	10	3	851
Total.....	8,896	8,436	16	5	17,353

PEPIN COUNTY.

Albany.....	194	181	..	..	375
Durand.....	497	478	..	..	975
Frankfort.....	271	233	..	..	504
Lima.....	311	274	..	..	585
Pepin.....	759	644	2	..	1,406
Stockholm.....	315	288	..	..	606
Waterville.....	593	535	..	..	1,128
Waubesa.....	120	117	..	..	237
Total.....	3,060	2,750	2	..	5,816

ST. CROIX COUNTY.

Baldwin.....	160	119	..	..	279
Baldwin village.....	355	247	..	..	602
Cady.....	184	145	..	..	331
Cylon.....	235	209	..	..	447
Erin Prairie.....	636	567	..	..	1,203
Emerald.....	173	128	..	..	303
Eau Claire.....	277	250	..	..	529
Hammond.....	648	572	..	..	1,220
Hudson.....	346	247	..	..	593
Hudson city.....	979	993	4	1	1,977
Kimberlinck.....	394	331	..	..	725
Pleasant Valley.....	361	260	..	..	621
Rash River.....	329	316	..	..	645
Richmond.....	604	535	1	..	1,140
Somerset.....	277	261	..	..	538
Springfield.....	372	308	..	..	680
Stanton.....	259	223	..	..	482
Star Prairie.....	358	314	..	..	672
St. Joseph.....	164	166	..	..	330
Troy.....	520	396	..	..	916
Warren.....	378	304	1	..	683
Total.....	8,009	6,941	6	1	14,966

ROCK COUNTY.

Avon.....	445	433	..	..	878
Beloit town.....	377	344	2	..	723
Beloit city.....	2,162	2,371	29	33	4,605
Bradford.....	506	473	2	..	981
Center.....	542	498	..	1	1,041
Clinton.....	965	932	2	2	1,922
Eaton.....	1,060	950	1	..	2,011
Harmon.....	613	523	..	..	1,136
Jamesville town.....	463	400	..	..	853
Jamesville city.....	5,040	5,015	31	26	10,115
Johnstown.....	611	576	1	..	1,191
La Prairie.....	431	387	1	..	822
Lima.....	598	533	..	1	1,131
Magnolia.....	562	515	1	1	1,079
Milton.....	945	920	1	1	1,877
Newark.....	483	471	..	..	954
Plymouth.....	639	603	..	..	1,242
Porter.....	609	546	..	..	1,155
Rock.....	522	497	..	..	1,019
Spring Valley.....	580	558	..	..	1,138
Turtle.....	592	527	2	..	1,121
Union.....	1,000	1,015	1	..	2,021
Total.....	19,758	19,127	90	61	39,039

SAUK COUNTY.

Baraboo.....	2,026	1,931	11	8	3,976
Bear Creek.....	406	402	..	..	808
Bellona.....	416	413	..	..	829
Bellona.....	311	281	..	..	592
Excelsior.....	567	487	..	1	1,054
Fairfield.....	382	342	..	..	724
Franklin.....	483	449	..	..	932
Freedom.....	560	497	..	..	1,057

SAUK COUNTY.—Cont'd.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Greenfield.....	391	374	1	..	766
Honey Creek.....	648	622	..	..	1,270
Ironton.....	678	643	..	..	1,311
La Valle.....	604	549	..	..	1,153
Merrimack.....	456	430	..	..	886
Prarie du Sac.....	934	1,045	..	..	1,999
Reedsburg.....	1,114	1,126	2	..	2,242
Spring Creek.....	533	516	..	..	1,049
Sumpter.....	392	381	..	..	773
Troy.....	551	501	..	..	1,052
Washington.....	567	526	..	..	1,093
Westfield.....	683	632	3	2	1,320
Winthal.....	439	378	..	..	827
Woodland.....	643	575	..	..	1,220
Total.....	13,816	13,088	17	11	26,932

SHAWANO COUNTY.

Almund.....	53	30	..	..	83
Angelus.....	206	130	..	..	236
Belle Plaine.....	363	315	..	..	708
Grant.....	272	198	..	..	470
Green Valley.....	150	124	14	3	291
Hartland.....	477	441	..	..	918
Herman.....	147	135	..	..	282
Maple Grove.....	243	196	..	..	439
Natareno.....	80	68	..	..	148
Palla.....	238	228	..	..	466
Richmond.....	164	136	..	..	300
Sessor.....	90	89	..	..	179
Seneca.....	72	60	..	..	132
Shawano town.....	131	93	..	..	224
Shawano city.....	405	362	12	10	789
Washington.....	249	216	..	..	465
Waukegan.....	218	197	..	..	415
Total.....	3,548	3,048	26	13	6,635

*Stockbridge Indians.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Greenbush.....	1,004	969	..	..	1,973
Herman.....	1,152	1,085	..	..	2,237
Holland.....	1,535	1,402	..	..	2,937
Lima.....	1,167	1,149	..	..	2,316
Lyndon.....	861	793	1	..	1,658
Mitchell.....	637	544	..	..	1,181
Mosel.....	552	541	..	..	1,093
Plymouth.....	1,369	1,306	..	..	2,675
Rhine.....	736	776	..	..	1,569
Russell.....	282	267	..	..	550
Scott.....	751	750	..	..	1,501
Sheboygan town.....	796	710	..	..	1,506
Sheboygan city—					
First ward.....	565	631	..	..	1,196
Second ward.....	1,150	1,192	..	..	2,342
Third ward.....	736	683	..	..	1,419
Fourth ward.....	918	953	..	..	1,871
Sheboygan Falls.....	993	917	..	..	1,910
Sheboygan Falls village.....	612	563	..	..	1,175
Sherman.....	872	815	..	..	1,687
Wilson.....	616	606	..	..	1,222
Total.....	17,368	16,652	1	..	34,021

TREMPEALEAU COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Arcadia.....	1,464	1,368	..	..	2,832
Alton.....	201	169	..	..	370
Burnside.....	547	493	..	..	1,040
Caladouna.....	293	272	..	..	510
Dodge.....	285	291	..	..	576
Ettick.....	774	741	..	..	1,515
Gale.....	889	856	..	..	1,745
Hale.....	557	463	..	..	1,020
Lincoln.....	410	335	..	..	745
Preston.....	755	706	3	..	1,464
Pigeon.....	316	303	..	..	619
Smoot.....	406	412	..	..	818
Trempealeau.....	882	795	1	..	1,678
Total.....	7,844	7,144	4	..	14,992

TAYLOR COUNTY.

Medford.....	542	297	7	3	849
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VERNON COUNTY.

Bergen.....	476	458	1	1	936
Christiana.....	734	640	1,374
Clinton.....	483	456	939
Coon.....	506	451	..	..	957
Forest.....	361	343	55	53	812
Franklin.....	703	638	..	..	1,341
Genoa.....	358	359	..	..	717
Greenwood.....	451	434	..	..	885
Hamburg.....	650	569	..	..	1,219
Harmouth.....	519	487	..	..	1,006
Hillsborough.....	584	524	..	..	1,108
Jackson.....	642	552	..	..	1,194
Kickapoo.....	554	561	..	..	1,115
Liberty.....	254	223	..	..	447
Stark.....	464	435	..	..	899
Sterling.....	659	621	..	..	1,280
Union.....	355	266	1	1	623
Viroqua.....	1,046	970	..	..	2,016
Webster.....	522	473	1	..	996
Wheatland.....	442	441	..	..	883
Whitestown.....	403	344	..	..	747
Total.....	11,166	10,245	58	55	21,524

WALWORTH COUNTY.

Bloomfield.....	591	516	..	..	1,107
Darien.....	713	729	..	..	1,442
Delavan village.....	836	933	7	9	1,785
Delavan town.....	385	379	..	..	764
East Troy.....	704	685	..	..	1,389
Elkton.....	510	589	..	..	1,099
Geneva village.....	836	844	..	..	1,680
Geneva town.....	541	468	1	..	1,010
La Fayette.....	514	495	..	..	1,009
La Grange.....	506	449	..	..	955
Linn.....	443	427	..	..	870
Lyons.....	736	661	..	..	1,397
Richmond.....	490	435	1	..	925
Sharon.....	1,001	973	7	8	1,989
Spring Prairie.....	596	584	..	..	1,180
Sugar Creek.....	502	476	..	..	978
Troy.....	530	481	..	..	1,011
Walworth.....	655	616	..	..	1,270
Whitewater.....	2,060	2,325	2	8	4,395
Total.....	13,149	13,067	18	25	26,259

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Addison.....	951	857			1,808
Barton.....	660	689	1		1,350
Elm.....	612	571			1,183
Farmington.....	878	839			1,717
Germania.....	1,030	955			1,985
Hartford.....	1,403	1,321	3		2,727
Jackson.....	1,028	1,014			2,042
Kewaskum.....	731	703			1,434
Polk.....	936	820			1,756
Richfield.....	921	819			1,740
Schlusinger ville.....	220	160			380
Trenton.....	1,005	907			1,912
Wayne.....	855	855			1,710
West Bend town.....	451	444			895
West Bend village.....	601	624			1,225
Total.....	12,282	11,576	4		23,862

WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Brookfield.....	1,128	1,095			2,228
Delahed.....	792	716		1	1,509
Eagle.....	617	605			1,224
Genesee.....	746	629			1,376
Lisbon.....	761	658			1,421
Menomonie.....	1,205	1,143			2,348
Merton.....	778	736			1,522
Mukwonago.....	562	573			1,135
Muskogee.....	766	684			1,450
New Berlin.....	887	820			1,707
Ottawa.....	464	419			883
Oshkosh city.....	759	710			1,474
Oconomowoc city.....	996	1,115	4	4	2,121
Pewaukee.....	1,054	1,016	4	5	2,080
Summit.....	619	540			1,159
Vernon.....	657	588			1,247
Waukesha town.....	1,031	700	4		1,735
Waukesha village.....	1,318	1,449	21	16	2,807
Total.....	15,140	14,196	33	26	29,425

WAUPACA COUNTY.

Bear Creek.....	393	384			777
Caladonia.....	478	451			929
Dayton.....	426	390	1		817
Dupont.....	131	119			250
Farmington.....	411	363			774
Freemont.....	456	403			858
Helvetia.....	111	113			223
Iola.....	478	439			917
Larrabee.....	388	376			764
Lebanon.....	408	363			771
Lind.....	534	203			1,037
Little Wolf.....	588	532			1,120
Matteson.....	192	182			372
Mukwa.....	510	426			936
New London.....	875	801	2	4	1,682
Royalton.....	511	495			1,006
Scandinavia.....	566	512			1,078
St. Lawrence.....	448	397			845
Union.....	205	184			389
Waupaca city.....	938	1,036	2		1,976
Waupaca.....	413	369			782
Weyauwega.....	851	237			1,088
Weyauwega village.....	427	388			815
Total.....	10,146	9,451	5	4	19,646

WAUSHARA COUNTY.

TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES.	POPULATION.				
	White.		Colored.		Aggregate.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Aurora.....	537	473	4	6	1,020
Bloomfield.....	692	666			1,358
Coloma.....	137	147			284
Deerfield.....	256	244			500
Deerfield.....	122	114			236
Hancock.....	223	256			479
Leon.....	411	399			812
Mount Morris.....	309	279			588
Marion.....	300	369			569
Oasis.....	331	271			608
Poyippi.....	459	397			856
Plainfield.....	473	437			910
Rose.....	193	185			378
Richford.....	180	186			366
Saxville.....	384	319			703
Springwater.....	245	226			471
Wautoma.....	322	325			647
Wautoma.....	347	361			708
Total.....	5,953	5,560	4	6	11,523

WINNEBAGO COUNTY.

Algoma.....	393	396			789
Black Wolf.....	459	438			897
Clayton.....	691	609			1,300
Menasha.....	389	331			720
Menasha city.....	1,579	1,961			3,540
Neshota.....	276	252	3	3	534
Neshota.....	697	578			1,275
Neshota city.....	573	550			1,123
Neshota city.....	2,062	1,961			4,023
Oshkosh.....	610	510	1	3	1,124
Oshkosh city.....	1,632	1,690			3,322
Oshkosh city.....	8,072	8,263	31	41	17,015
Poyippi.....	463	405			868
Rushford.....	1,055	1,018	3	3	2,079
Utica.....	579	499			1,078
Vinland.....	588	553			1,141
Winchester.....	596	535			1,131
Winneconne.....	1,342	1,230	4	1	2,577
Wolf River.....	460	417			877
Total.....	23,106	21,825	51	51	45,033

WOOD COUNTY.

Abundale.....	102	74			176
Centraha city.....	429	371	1		800
Dexter.....	191	112			304
Grand Rapids city.....	597	680	1		1,278
Grand Rapids.....	376	297	3	1	677
Lincoln.....	231	194			425
Port Edwards.....	193	117			310
Rudolph.....	255	217			472
Remington.....	79	73			152
Saratoga.....	159	144			303
St. Lawrence.....	231	201	1		433
Seneca.....	183	165			349
Wood.....	125	104			229
Total.....	3,291	2,750	6	1	6,048

POPULATION BY COUNTIES.

SUMMARY FROM STATE AND FEDERAL CENSUS.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1855.	1860.	1865.	1870.	1875.
Adams		187	6,868	6,492	5,698	6,601	6,502
Ashland				515	256	221	750
Barron				13		538	3,737
Bayfield				353	269	344	1,032
Brown	2,107	6,215	6,699	11,795	15,282	25,168	35,373
Buffalo			832	3,864	6,776	11,123	14,219
Calumet				12	171	706	1,456
Chippewa	275	1,743	3,631	7,895	8,638	12,335	15,065
Clark		615	838	1,895	3,278	8,311	13,995
Columbia			232	789	1,011	3,450	7,282
Crawford		9,565	17,965	24,441	26,112	28,802	28,803
Dane	1,502	2,498	3,323	8,068	11,011	13,075	15,035
Dash	314	16,639	37,714	43,922	50,192	53,096	52,798
Dodge	67	19,138	34,540	42,818	46,841	47,035	48,394
Douglas			739	2,948	3,998	4,919	8,020
Dunn			385	812	932	1,122	2,411
Eau Claire		1,796	2,704	5,170	5,281	9,488	13,427
Fond du Lac			3,162	5,281	10,769	15,991	
Grant	139	14,510	24,784	34,154	42,029	46,273	50,241
Green	926	16,198	23,170	31,189	33,618	37,979	39,086
Green Lake	933	8,566	14,827	19,808	20,646	23,611	22,027
Iowa			12,693	13,596	13,195	15,274	
Jackson	3,978	9,522	15,205	18,967	20,657	24,544	24,133
Jefferson			1,098	4,170	5,687	11,339	
Juneau	914	15,317	26,869	30,438	30,597	34,050	34,908
Kenosha			8,770	10,013	12,396	15,300	
Kewaunee		10,734	12,397	13,900	12,676	13,177	13,907
La Crosse			1,109	5,530	7,039	10,281	14,105
La Fayette			3,904	12,186	14,834	20,295	23,945
Lincoln		11,531	16,064	18,134	20,358	22,667	22,169
Manitowish						895	
Manitowish	235	3,702	13,048	22,416	26,762	33,369	38,456
Marathon		489	447	2,892	3,678	5,885	10,111
Marquette	18	508	1,427	8,233	7,327	8,057	8,597
Milwaukee	5,605	31,077	46,265	62,518	72,320	89,936	122,927
Monroe			2,407	8,410	11,652	16,562	21,026
Oconto			1,501	3,592	4,858	8,322	13,812
Ontonagon			4,914	9,587	11,852	18,440	25,558
Ozaukee			12,973	15,682	14,882	15,379	16,545
Pepin				2,392	3,002	4,659	5,816
Pierce			1,720	4,672	6,324	10,003	15,101
Polk			547	1,400	1,677	3,422	6,736
Portage	1,623	1,250	5,151	7,507	8,145	10,640	14,856
Racine	3,475	14,973	20,673	21,360	22,884	26,742	28,702
Richland			5,584	9,732	12,186	15,736	17,353
Rock	1,701	20,730	31,364	36,690	26,033	39,030	39,039
St. Croix	809	624	2,040	5,892	7,255	11,039	14,956
Sauk	102	4,371	13,614	18,963	20,154	23,868	26,932
Shawano			354	829	1,369	3,165	6,635
Sheboygan	133	8,370	20,391	26,875	27,671	31,773	34,021
Taylor							849
Trempealeau			493	2,560	5,199	10,728	14,992
Vernon			4,823	11,007	13,644	18,673	21,524
Walworth	2,611	17,862	22,662	26,496	25,773	25,992	26,259
Washington	343	19,485	18,897	23,622	24,019	23,905	23,462
Waushara		19,258	24,012	26,831	27,029	28,258	29,125
Wauwata			4,437	8,851	11,208	15,533	19,646
Waushara			5,541	8,770	9,002	11,379	11,523
Winnebago	135	10,167	17,439	23,770	29,767	37,325	45,033
Wood				2,425	2,965	3,911	6,048
Total	30,945	305,391	552,109	775,881	868,325	1,054,670	1,236,729

In a note to the territory of Indiana returns appears the following: "On the 1st of August, 1800, Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, had 65, and Green Bay 50 inhabitants.

NATIVITY BY COUNTIES.

CENSUS OF 1870.

COUNTIES.	NATIVE.		FOREIGN BORN.											
	Born in U. S.	Born in Wis.	Total.	British America.	England & Wales.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Germany.	France.	Sweden & Norway.	Bohemia.	Switzerland.	Holland.	Denmark.
Adams.....	5,351	2,649	1,250	127	142	225	26	133	5	537	4	9	6	32
Ashland.....	174	148	47	12	4	18	1	8	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barron.....	246	132	292	127	7	98	1	41	.....	98	.....	14	.....	.....
Bayfield.....	288	175	56	23	4	4	23	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	14,728	11,098	10,440	1,687	273	1,442	112	2,733	68	451	102	31	947	371
Buffalo.....	6,854	4,433	4,269	173	56	242	125	1,971	39	556	67	941	4	.....
Burnett.....	114	100	562	4	1	1	1	1	.....	551	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	7,661	5,658	4,674	165	167	500	13	3,267	51	3	168	89	92	35
Chippewa.....	4,725	2,764	2,586	1,437	120	417	39	958	34	439	34	35	29	20
Clark.....	2,751	1,196	699	226	81	45	18	235	4	79	1	1	1	3
Columbia.....	19,652	12,233	9,150	511	2,046	1,332	629	2,774	30	1,515	34	67	44	49
Crawford.....	9,612	5,808	3,463	397	186	906	48	640	35	764	402	46	3	11
Dane.....	34,456	22,738	19,640	684	1,631	2,955	465	6,276	160	6,601	195	216	17	131
Dodge.....	28,708	20,434	18,327	565	1,236	2,301	256	12,656	187	383	167	97	77	37
Dorot.....	2,806	1,403	2,113	290	89	228	23	426	27	344	43	16	3	82
Douglas.....	742	340	410	133	41	66	6	60	4	4	.....	2	3	3
Dunn.....	6,268	3,177	3,220	437	147	227	51	842	17	1,336	.....	44	3	51
Eau Claire.....	7,394	3,346	3,375	767	242	487	54	835	34	871	2	39	1	21
Fond du Lac.....	31,477	20,112	14,796	1,754	1,291	2,572	317	7,372	125	156	7	193	627	98
Grant.....	28,565	19,390	9,414	386	2,531	1,281	189	3,585	83	512	547	118	71	13
Green.....	18,532	10,643	5,079	272	598	942	50	892	39	1,017	4	1,247	3	12
Green Lake.....	9,098	4,535	4,097	290	597	432	62	2,634	8	27	.....	1	3	15
Iowa.....	15,366	12,562	9,178	346	3,887	1,239	86	1,447	21	1,647	343	31	13	3
Jackson.....	5,764	2,966	1,923	291	151	137	92	250	29	944	12	6	1	.....
Jefferson.....	21,747	15,407	12,293	369	934	1,067	182	8,445	41	384	309	144	19	15
Juneau.....	9,361	5,359	3,011	336	395	1,104	81	518	11	379	3	11	1	55
Kenosha.....	9,066	5,959	4,081	138	650	813	100	2,082	39	29	11	30	41	71
Kewaunee.....	4,642	4,208	5,486	159	47	313	16	1,611	22	97	2,011	27	48	44
La Crosse.....	11,695	6,779	8,602	580	570	488	109	2,831	52	2,646	489	271	94	55
La Fayette.....	25,915	11,316	6,724	186	2,281	2,345	111	729	17	993	.....	21	3	.....
Manitowoc.....	16,868	15,109	16,496	518	223	1,133	52	9,335	93	1,420	2,360	153	51	38
Marathon.....	3,139	2,333	2,746	19	116	49	103	26	2,239	19	73	3	.....	.....
Marquette.....	5,128	3,342	2,928	151	252	537	198	1,661	1	31	.....	1	.....	5
Milwaukee.....	47,697	37,183	42,233	884	1,973	4,604	502	29,019	288	636	1,524	47	861	130
Monroe.....	12,512	6,722	4,038	356	510	641	87	1,601	38	573	40	43	25	2
Oconto.....	4,591	2,677	3,730	1,613	111	422	38	797	23	321	72	3	79	60
Outagamie.....	11,741	8,060	6,689	796	171	792	85	3,262	61	37	7	54	785	56
Ozaukee.....	8,728	8,214	6,836	110	48	475	18	4,322	92	98	11	20	31	16
Pepin.....	3,351	1,612	1,308	208	91	118	29	300	27	484	.....	7	.....	.....
Pierre.....	7,460	3,618	2,498	310	102	422	34	449	16	1,052	.....	76	11	19
Polk.....	2,249	931	1,173	191	46	102	19	172	27	483	1	8	1	106
Portage.....	7,213	4,337	3,421	401	217	369	99	1,223	39	795	11	5	5	47
Racine.....	15,949	11,336	10,791	270	1,878	1,039	289	3,859	82	1,088	703	67	49	1,294
Richland.....	13,954	6,547	1,777	168	222	431	16	481	25	237	124	11	1	3
Rock.....	30,732	15,209	8,318	755	1,382	2,870	490	1,142	78	1,428	78	50	6	2
Sauk.....	16,308	9,795	6,552	386	765	946	103	3,333	65	43	.....	601	34	9
Shawano.....	1,688	1,133	1,478	111	27	24	5	1,096	4	146	.....	12	48	23
Shecogan.....	19,192	14,957	12,557	323	303	943	38	8,497	119	234	38	99	1,682	8
St. Croix.....	7,451	4,158	3,584	816	150	1,202	55	294	6	640	.....	3	18	71
Trempealeau.....	6,339	3,700	4,393	209	185	246	111	776	22	2,633	41	16	6	9
Vernon.....	13,665	7,232	5,040	181	189	306	87	661	30	3,138	281	35	3	39
Walworth.....	21,892	11,374	5,150	391	921	1,729	148	1,173	81	579	1	40	15	28
Washington.....	13,868	12,504	10,051	97	114	882	35	8,215	134	40	296	79	58	2
Waushara.....	18,368	13,304	9,906	332	2,065	1,593	397	4,335	37	486	34	46	18	278
Waupaca.....	11,011	6,225	4,528	508	260	517	60	1,243	39	1,225	8	65	2	177
Waushara.....	8,702	4,358	2,577	264	260	307	42	816	11	220	.....	3	1	69
Winnebago.....	25,209	11,587	12,070	1,558	1,531	1,399	146	5,261	53	762	26	300	23	723
Wood.....	2,538	1,587	1,374	636	12	171	34	299	.....	106	.....	22	.....	51

VALUATION OF PROPERTY

IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

ASSESSED VALUATION OF TAXABLE PROPERTY FOR THE
YEAR 1876.VALUATION OF UNTAXED PROPERTY, FROM ASSESSORS'
RETURNS FOR 1875 AND 1876.

COUNTIES.	Value of personal property.	Value of real estate.	Total.	Co., town, city and village property.	School, college and academy property.	Church and cemetery property.	Railroad property.	U. S., state and all other property.	Total.
Adams.....	\$ 179,771	\$ 624,168	\$ 803,939	\$ 6,147	\$ 9,900	\$ 4,713		\$ 400	\$ 21,158
Ashland.....	42,666	889,523	932,189	2,340	4,925	1,000	\$1,220,000		1,228,295
Barron.....	146,374	1,043,964	1,190,338			125			10,385
Bayfield.....	21,705	533,167	554,872	6,300	1,400	2,685			326,638
Brown.....	442,287	2,195,053	2,637,340	43,325	102,635	53,369	94,025	2,780	73,897
Buffalo.....	438,501	890,028	1,328,529	15,300	27,787	29,760	150	900	4,500
Burnett.....	32,419	442,765	475,184		1,600	3,000			14,393
Calumet.....	373,946	2,107,211	2,481,157	1,100		13,220	73		60,174
Chippewa.....	965,624	4,359,245	5,324,869		5,160	55,014			184,875
Clark.....	281,813	2,355,972	2,637,785	3,350	3,000	1,300	175,885	1,340	312,028
Columbia.....	1,875,049	7,083,892	8,958,941	29,785	115,605	91,142	64,095	10,421	125,300
Crawford.....	527,013	1,457,586	1,984,629		11,000	4,100	110,000	100	699,357
Dane.....	4,610,768	14,882,179	19,492,947	7,200		359,390	89,800	252,987	296,305
Dodge.....	2,446,793	11,014,518	13,461,311	45,800	80,630	121,075	24,400	14,400	170,020
Door.....	135,107	659,650	794,757			7,029		200	32,638
Douglas.....	19,434	410,227	429,661	17,163	3,124	2,351			428,004
Dunn.....	1,052,300	1,875,148	2,927,448		3,200	3,200	421,604		833,153
Eau Claire.....	1,354,142	4,204,233	5,558,375	72,130	16,933	56,930	627,155	60,000	478,950
Fond du Lac.....	2,489,759	11,649,769	14,139,528	49,320	60,500	259,900	95,450	16,780	384,520
Grant.....	2,502,795	7,039,201	9,541,996	52,505	197,405	109,405	2,000	32,245	170,020
Green.....	1,966,599	6,290,829	8,257,428	25,650	66,875	23,840	61,500	2,730	88,070
Green Lake.....	789,736	3,485,819	4,275,555			76,995			183,680
Iowa.....	1,233,676	4,348,452	5,582,128	15,280	36,774	55,026	75,000	600	253,599
Jackson.....	472,124	1,040,417	1,512,541	600		15,075	237,915		402,300
Jefferson.....	1,753,985	7,896,833	9,650,818	12,600	66,200	172,300	120,000	31,200	77,357
Juneau.....	660,125	1,607,245	2,267,370			19,280	51,800	6,275	123,825
Kenosha.....	1,320,957	4,488,186	5,809,143	19,300	46,365	46,860	300	10,500	49,516
Kewaunee.....	546,678	2,560,641	3,107,319	10,750	17,720	18,521		2,525	264,043
La Crosse.....	1,336,271	4,015,568	5,351,839	31,000	3,500	110,643	102,600	15,300	202,340
La Fayette.....	1,196,502	4,775,417	5,971,919		55,930	71,610		74,800	10,040
Lincoln.....	13,654	1,532,542	1,546,196		9,640			400	254,828
Manitowoc.....	1,141,320	5,290,599	6,431,923	28,210	21,248	54,874	146,901	3,595	110,380
Marathon.....	335,078	1,744,901	2,079,979	15,700	27,202	16,825	50,653		26,495
Marquette.....	326,668	1,033,967	1,360,635	5,680	8,735	12,080			5,257,555
Milwaukee.....	15,345,281	46,477,283	61,822,564	1,318,506	771,265	1,212,390	1,271,600	682,800	71,651
Monroe.....	658,191	1,994,911	2,653,102	5,368	13,200	33,158	17,585	2,340	114,820
Montro.....	455,741	3,411,557	3,867,298			38,100	76,720		524,580
Outagamie.....	623,744	3,348,267	3,972,011	10,400	90,290	73,375	347,515	3,000	196,990
Ozaukee.....	381,784	2,803,688	3,185,472	5,280	18,415	32,920	136,000	3,470	44,253
Pepin.....	235,283	595,316	830,599	25	8,247	4,160	22,026	9,835	111,710
Pierce.....	738,082	2,435,319	3,173,401	13,950	73,675	25,115		1,000	22,047
Polk.....	237,567	1,121,599	1,359,166		10,940	5,272		5,735	147,686
Portage.....	564,079	1,592,018	2,156,097	8,000	25,916	42,470	70,400	900	845,250
Racine.....	2,418,248	8,071,811	10,490,059	22,700	24,625	236,000	250,975	120,950	28,110
Richland.....	612,171	1,908,386	2,520,557	525	50,000	37,915			1,107,250
Rock.....	4,462,048	13,931,410	18,393,458	28,000		242,650	751,950	34,650	217,340
St. Croix.....	816,768	3,110,445	3,927,213	11,400		41,370	68,720	5,850	113,120
Sauk.....	1,364,772	4,036,813	5,401,585	9,000		87,670	22,500	1,150	194,725
Shewano.....	121,267	685,917	807,184	2,000	7,211	5,714			380,800
Sheboygan.....	1,903,861	7,096,170	9,000,031	10,725	4,125	123,895	55,830	41,600	35,725
Taylor.....	53,812	816,421	870,233		2,800		386,400	8,300	26,050
Trempealeau.....	840,778	1,904,988	2,745,766		1,500	2,325			670,710
Vernon.....	924,635	2,288,420	3,213,055						188,213
Walworth.....	3,187,722	10,559,519	13,747,241	70,200	150,200	129,310	180,000	140,000	220,150
Washington.....	1,062,347	4,927,634	5,989,981	7,500		120,670		60,033	74,225
Waukesha.....	3,165,504	11,892,119	15,057,623	700	500	218,760		206	67,954
Waupaca.....	480,837	1,826,908	2,307,745	250	34,940	34,410	2,300	2,325	1,550
Waushara.....	343,509	1,343,029	1,686,538	21,350	21,080	22,524		1,200	159,065
Winnebago.....	3,061,308	9,810,990	12,872,298	6,380	29,495	36,780		7,740	38,960
Wood.....	251,669	598,920	850,589	1,500		27,000			
Total.....		\$274,417,873	\$351,780,351	82,063,636	2,735,817	4,774,828	7,487,627	1,662,388	18,524,196

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN IN 1876.

NUMBER OF ACRES.

COUNTIES.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Flax-seed.
Adams.....	5,146	11,456	5,353	83	8,488	660	51	
Ashland.....	5	26	84				3	
Barren.....	4,070½	639½	3,477½	759½	282½	27	1½	
Bayfield.....		20	15					
Brown.....	16,384	13,923	5,732	5,012	5,254	17½		
Buffalo.....	48,507½	9,313½	12,573½	2,751	870	9½		
Burnett.....	1,179	216½	637	58	264			
Calumet.....	32,860½	4,583	9,858	4,048½	231½	39	9	
Chippewa.....	10,442	2,734	9,032	1,258	185	10½		
Clara.....	2,457	1,596	2,408	208	95	3		
Columbia.....	64,472	40,274	24,071	7,694	7,648	593½		
Crawford.....	19,054	19,173	10,584	3,912	1,588	18	15	15
Dane.....	89,253	84,072	67,120	23,499	7,410	317½	2,459½	153½
Dodge.....	128,708	29,401½	25,592½	11,463	2,134½	136	8	1½
Door.....	4,771	852	3,391	696	788			
Douglas.....		5	30					
Dunn.....	27,308	9,671	13,833	1,560	1,156	68		1½
Eau Claire.....	28,885	11,765	7,183	1,242	933	11	½	
Fond du Lac.....	87,612	18,208½	20,763	8,554	754½	44		2
Grant.....	29,643	98,709	62,054	2,839	3,296	113½	29	25,217
Green.....	4,409	58,168	34,191	666½	3,793½	28	44	363
Green Lake.....	37,064	15,608	8,013	1,170	3,455	212		23
Iowa.....	21,676	46,980	34,433	2,609½	1,892	179½	1	10,147
Jackson.....	19,953	8,071½	12,189½	1,739	613	71½		
Jefferson.....	33,569	28,379	16,845	8,773	7,611	840	100	
Juneau.....	11,598½	11,848½	14,272½	445	3,137	1,169		6
Kenosha.....	4,782	15,815	14,174	1,649	611	8		3,434
Keweenaw.....	17,702	1,005	10,632	2,164	3,520	2	7	
La Crosse.....	38,879	10,581	17,249	3,055	3,177	249½	½	
La Fayette.....	4,143	61,549	2,194	1,273	1,735	13	2½	16,670
Lincoln.....		262	712	20				
Manitowoc.....	4,538½	851½	21,437½	4,299	5,233	3	1	1
Marathon.....	4,548	355	5,020	670	116			2
Marquette.....	9,517	15,121	4,873	93	10,503	139	7	
Milwaukee.....	11,774	7,104½	10,213½	5,063	3,074½	65		22
Monroe.....	31,634	12,608	12,864	1,769	1,277	390		
Oconto.....	2,490		3,412	357	724			
Outagamie.....	8,076	4,741	2,447½	940½	514	11½	½	
Ozaukee.....	27,25½	2,681½	9,473	4,116½	2,430½	15		11½
Pepin.....	17,700½	6,924	4,475	613½	563	25½		
Pierce.....	11,187	8,994	8,348	2,851	258	3		10
Polk.....	9,293	4,104	1,842	440	326		2	3
Portage.....	15,701½	11,076	9,086½	1,284½	7,665½	584½		
Racine.....	7,884½	7,004½	15,241½	2,23½	2,212	31½	41	4,285½
Richland.....	13,228½	1,604½	11,606½	589½	1,770½	499½	3½	
Rock.....	12,384½	1,041½	60,103	19,424	15,038½	41½	2,105½	282
St. Croix.....	77,810	5,390	17,541	2,022	173			4
Sauk.....	27,701	33,816½	24,469½	2,197½	6,161½	3,118½		
Shawano.....	6,485	1,904	4,408½	205	1,160½			
Sheboygan.....	45,959	8,244	16,704	7,519	4,332	49		13
Taylor.....	53,604½	32	54½	2	3			
Trempealeau.....	12,105	12,105	15,034	2,381½	550	42		
Vernon.....	42,277	22,499	23,055	5,542	633	187	11	9
Walworth.....	20,588	45,456	28,225	8,934½	4,875½	107½	11½	1,169
Washington.....	53,691	11,613	14,104	6,614	6,002	29		113
Waukesha.....	34,140	26,318	18,980	8,527	7,659	234	5	3
Waupaca.....	13,516	9,524	7,448	1,060	4,363	295	3	
Wausara.....	12,573	18,726½	8,847	636½	15,416	340		9
Winnebago.....	49,909	15,404	13,813	1,437	982	110		9
Wood.....	637	958	1,029	29½	374½	14	2	
Total.....	1,445,650½	1,023,801½	854,861½	183,030½	175,314½	11,184½	4,842	62,008½

ACREAGE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS GROWN IN 1876.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER OF ACRES.						Clover Seed, Bushels.
	Cultivated Grasses.	Potatoes.	Roots.	Apples.	Cultivated Ornamentals.	Timber.	
Adams.....	3,161	771	6	58	1	25,040	553
Ashland.....	241	266	75			1,152,000	
Barron.....	1,814	341½	55½	2½		24,175	
Bayfield.....	100	30		5			
Brown.....		150					
Buffalo.....	5,769½	909½	25½	219		12,739	
Burnett.....	39	120½	17½		4,000		
Calumet.....	13,361	1,017	37	552½		57,463	1,733
Chippewa.....							
Clark.....	9,318	425		78		126,000	
Columbia.....	32,326	1,918½	104	1,533½	36	51,879	1,689
Crawford.....	4,925	2,493	618	2,460		50	
Dane.....	53,219	3,585	80	4,830½	30	111,463	2,969½
Dodge.....	29,552	3,780½	89	16,254		49,369½	2,489½
Dool.....	257	20					
Douglas.....	100	100	10	2		500,000	
Dunn.....	10,032	989	219	61½		5,414	8
Eau Claire.....							
Fond du Lac.....	41,609	2,701½	61½	2,935½		44,986	1,500
Grant.....	37,792	3,038		2,766		126,116	3,848
Green.....	28,833	1,159	16	5,980½		20,313½	1,037
Green Lake.....	13,920	921	5	1,467	45	22,393	566
Iowa.....	15,566	1,650½	46	1,987½		51,026	1,515
Jackson.....	5,316	510	41	100	520	53,880	107
Jefferson.....	17,407	2,209	94	2,233		52,669	5,269
Juneau.....	6,705	1,738	52½	339	2,75½	33,774	781
Kenosha.....	29,856	1,060	18½	2,170		19,896	1,324
Kewaunee.....	5,665	1,487	10	41		37,573	1,174
La Crosse.....	11,390	781	99	239	2	29,763	30
La Fayette.....	22,719	1,633	26	994		21,037	1,007
Lincoln.....	316	106					
Manitowish.....	32,256½	2,251	108	689		257,341	774½
Marathon.....	5,453	697	138	46			
Marquette.....	3,387	926	50	1,856	151	20,525	1,073
Milwaukee.....	20,557	3,030½	137½	1,934½	1	16,211	113
Monroe.....	14,217	1,520	99	406	4,412	33,756	1,666
Oconto.....	6,170	836	71		20		
Outagamie.....	11,681	51	13			19,433	97
Ozaukee.....	8,528	1,566½	100	1,266½	1	22,077	1,349
Pepin.....							
Pierce.....	12,574	724	41	27		182,671	121
Polk.....	2,612	591	178	11			2
Portage.....	10,112½	2,016½	128½	60½	580	52,150	343
Racine.....	21,515½	1,518½	16½	16,004		28,718½	840
Richland.....	18,924½	1,153½	10½	479		65,394	2,160½
Rock.....	57,132½	2,930	122½	3,676		57,587½	5,416
St. Croix.....	14,293	1,176	10	457		3,606	80
Sauk.....	25,322½	3,209½	104½	1,054½		88,058½	1,248½
Shawano.....	4,111	548	64½	79½	3,101	80,533	416
Sheboygan.....	40,123	2,723	133	1,730		68,057	10,738
Taylor.....	173	99	34	2			
Trempealeau.....	18,738	878½	41½	279½	1½	12,149	270
Vernon.....	20,197	1,241	140	749		91,194	1,134
Walworth.....	45,093	2,183½	55½	4,056½		50,221	2,798
Washington.....	6,513	46,621	9,430	50,095	137	50,080	16,080
Waukesha.....	38,639	3,422	383	4,972	30	42,690	1,329
Waupaca.....	13,540	1,695	94	205	185	82,985	610
Waushara.....	9,770	1,342	45	836½	1,053	66,510	117
Winnebago.....	23,433	1,630	35	1,561	194	25,737	720
Wood.....	245	169			400	93,242	
Total.....	889,018½	123,420½	13,644½	139,891½	17,664½	4,090,226½	76,945½

ABSTRACT OF LAWS.

WISCONSIN.

ELECTORS AND GENERAL ELECTIONS.

SEC. 12. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upward, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the State for one year next preceding any election, shall be deemed a qualified elector at such election :

1. Citizens of the United States.
2. Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization.
3. Persons of Indian blood who have once been declared by law of Congress to be citizens of the United States, any subsequent law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding.
4. Civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe. Every person convicted of bribery shall be excluded from the right of suffrage unless restored to civil rights; and no person who shall have made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election at which he shall offer to vote, shall be permitted to vote at such election.

SEC. 13. No elector shall vote except in the town, ward, village or election district in which he actually resides.

SEC. 14. The general election prescribed in the Constitution shall be held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November in each year, at which time there shall be chosen such Representatives in Congress, Electors of President and Vice President, State officers, and county officers as are by law to be elected in such year.

SEC. 15. All elections shall be held in each town at the place where the last town-meeting was held, or at such other place as shall have been ordered at such last meeting, or as shall have been ordered by the Supervisors when they establish more than one election poll, except that the first election after the organization of a new town shall be held at the place directed in the act or proceeding by which it was organized; and all elections in villages constituting separate election districts and in the wards of cities, shall be held at the place to be ordered by the Trustees of such village, or the Common Council of such city, at least ten days before such election, unless a different provision is made in the act incorporating such village or city.

SEC. 16. Whenever it shall become impossible or inconvenient to hold an election at the place designated therefor, the Board of Inspectors, after having assembled at or as near as practicable to such place, and before receiving any votes may adjourn to the nearest convenient place for holding the election, and at such adjourned place shall forthwith proceed with the election. Upon adjourning any election as hereinbefore provided, the Board of Inspectors shall cause proclamation thereof to be made, and shall station a Constable or some other proper person at the place where the adjournment was made, to notify all electors arriving at such place of adjournment, and the place to which it was made.

SEC. 20. A registry of electors shall annually be made :

1. In each ward or election district of every city which, at the last previous census, had a population of three thousand or more.
2. In each ward or election district of every incorporated village in which, by law, separate elections are held; which village at the last preceding census, had a population of fifteen hundred or more.
3. In every town containing a village which, at said census, had a population of fifteen hundred or more, in which village separate general elections are not by law required to be held.
4. In all towns any part of which shall have been embraced in any part of any city or village in which a registration by this chapter is required.

Such registration shall be made in the manner provided by this chapter. The persons authorized by law to act as Inspectors of Election in each of such towns, wards or election districts shall constitute the Board of Registry therefor.

SEC. 21. The said Inspectors shall have their first meeting on Tuesday, four weeks preceding each general election, at the place where said election is to be held; and in election districts at which there were polled at the previous general election three hundred votes or less, they shall sit for one day, and in districts at which there were more than three hundred votes polled, they shall have power to sit two days if necessary, for the purpose of making such list. They shall meet at 9 o'clock in the forenoon and hold their meetings open until 8 o'clock in the evening of each day during which they shall so sit. The Clerks appointed by law to act as Clerks of Election shall act as Clerks of the Board of Registry on the day of election only. The proceedings shall be open, and all electors of the district shall be entitled to be heard in relation to corrections or additions to said registry. They shall have the same powers to preserve order which Inspectors of Election have on election days, and in towns vacancies in the Board shall be filled in the same manner that vacancies are filled at elections.

SEC. 22. The said Inspectors at their first meeting, and before doing any business, shall severally take and subscribe the oath of Inspectors at a general election, and said Inspectors shall at their first meeting make a registry of all the electors of their respective districts, placing thereon the full names, alphabetically arranged according to surnames, in one column, and in another the residence by number and name of street or other location, if known. If any elector's residence is at any hotel or public boarding-house the name of the hotel or boarding-house shall be stated in the registry. They shall put thereon the names of all persons residing in their election district appearing on the poll-list kept at the last preceding general election, and are authorized to take therefor such poll-list from the office where kept, omitting such as have died or removed from the district, and adding the names of all other persons known to them to be electors in such district. In case of the formation of a new election district since the last preceding general election, the said Board therein may make such registry from the best means at their command, and may, if necessary, procure therefor certified copies of the last poll-list. They shall complete said registry as far as practicable at their first meeting, and shall make four copies thereof, and certify the original and each copy to be a true list of the electors in their district so far as the same are known to them. One of said copies shall be immediately posted in a conspicuous place in the room in which their meeting was held, and be accessible to any elector for examination or making copies thereof, and one copy shall be retained by each Inspector for revision and correction at the second meeting. They shall within two days after said first meeting file the original registry made by them, and said poll-list in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk, and may, in their discretion, cause ten printed copies of said registry to be made and posted in ten of the most public places of said election district, or may publish the same in a newspaper at an expense not exceeding one cent for each name.

SEC. 23. The Inspectors shall hold their second meeting at the same place designated for holding elections on the Tuesday two weeks preceding the election. They shall meet at 9 o'clock in the forenoon. In election districts having less than three hundred voters, as shown by the

preliminary registry, the Board shall complete the registry on the same day ; but if there are more than that number of voters, they shall sit two days. They shall remain in session until 8 o'clock in the evening. They shall revise and correct the registry first by erasing the name of any person who shall be proved to their satisfaction by the oaths of two electors of the district to be not entitled to vote therein at the next ensuing election, unless such person shall appear and if challenged, shall answer the questions and take the oath hereinafter provided ; secondly, by entering thereon the names of every elector entitled to vote in the district at the next election who shall appear before the Board and require it, and state his place of residence, giving street and number, if numbered, or location, as hereinbefore provided, if challenged answer the questions, and take the oaths provided in case of challenge at an election ; but if any person shall refuse to answer all such questions or to take such oath, his name shall not be registered. Any person who is not twenty-one years of age before the date when the registry is required to be corrected, but will be if he lives until the day of election, shall have his name put on the registry if he be otherwise qualified to be an elector. Any elector who did not vote at the previous general election shall be entitled to be registered either at the preliminary or the final registration of electors by appearing before the Board of Registration of his election district and establishing his right to be registered, or, instead of a personal appearance, he may make his application to be registered to the Board in writing. Such application shall state the name and period of continuous residence in the election district and place of residence therein, giving the number and street of the applicant, and, in case the person making the application is of foreign birth, he shall state when he came to the United States and to the State of Wisconsin, and the time and place of declaring his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and that he is entitled to vote at the election. Upon receiving such application, the Board of Registration shall register the name of such applicant, if it appears to the Board that the applicant is, by his statement, entitled to vote. Such statement shall be made under oath, and shall be preserved by the Board and be filed in the office of the village or city clerk, as the case may be. All city and village clerks shall keep blanks for making the application for registration, as provided by this section. The form shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State. Every person named in this section shall be subject to the same punishment for any false statement or other offense in respect thereto as is provided in case of such false statement or other offense by an elector offering to vote at an election. After such registry shall have been fully completed on the days above mentioned, no name shall be added thereto by any person or upon any pretext. Within three days after the second meeting the said Board shall cause four copies of the registry to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct registry of the electors of their district, one of which shall be kept by each Inspector for use on election day, and one shall forthwith be filed in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk. All registries shall at all times be open to public inspection at the office where deposited without charge.

SEC. 24. On election day the Inspectors shall designate two of their number at the opening of the polls, who shall check the names of every elector voting in such district whose name is on the registry. No vote shall be received at any general election in any ward or election district defined in Section 20, if the name of the person offering to vote be not on said registry made at the second meeting as aforesaid, except as hereinafter provided ; but in case any one shall, after the last day for completing such registry, and before such election, become a qualified voter of the district, he shall have the same right to vote therein at such election as if his name had been duly registered, provided he shall, at the time he offers to vote, deliver to the Inspectors his affidavit, in which he shall state the facts, showing that he has, since the completion of such registry, become a qualified elector of such district, and the facts showing that he was not such elector on the day such registry was completed, and shall also deliver to such Inspectors the affidavits of two freeholders, electors in such election district, corroborating all the material statements in his affidavit. In case any person who was a voter at the last previous general election shall not be registered, such person shall be entitled to vote on making affidavit that he was entitled to vote at the previous election, and that he has not become disqualified by reason of removal

from the election district or otherwise, since that election, which affidavit shall also be corroborated by the affidavits of two freeholders, as is provided for other non-registered voters. No one freeholder shall be competent to make at any one election corroborating affidavits for more than three voters. All of said affidavits shall be sworn to before some officer authorized by the laws of this State to take depositions. The Inspectors shall keep a list of the names and residence of the electors voting whose names are not on said completed registry, and attach said list to the registry and return it, together with all such affidavits, to the proper town, city or village clerk. No compensation shall be paid or received for taking or certifying any such affidavits. On the day following the election, one of said poll-lists and one copy of the registry so kept and checked shall be attached together and filed in the office of the proper town, city or village clerk, and the other of said poll-lists and copy of the registry so kept and checked shall be returned to the County Clerk with the returns of the election. Such Inspectors shall give notice by advertisement in a newspaper printed in the city, village or town where such registration was made, of the registry, and shall include in such notice all additions to and omissions from the preliminary list, and shall also state where the election is to be held. In case there be no newspaper printed in such city, village or town, such notice shall be given by posting copies thereof in three or more public places in each ward or election district in such city, village or town. For publication of such notice in any such newspaper the publisher thereof shall be entitled to the same compensation per folio as is prescribed for publishing other legal notices.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

SEC. 413. The formation of any school district shall be by written order of the Town Board, describing the territory embraced in the same, to be filed with the Town Clerk within twenty days after the making thereof. The Supervisors shall deliver to a taxable inhabitant of the district their notice thereof in writing, describing its boundaries, and appointing a time and place for the first district meeting, and shall therein direct such inhabitant to notify every qualified voter of the district, either personally or by leaving a written notice at his place of residence, of the time and place of such meeting, at least five days before the time appointed therefor, and said inhabitant shall notify the voters of such district accordingly, and indorse thereon a return containing the names of all persons thus notified, and said notice and return shall be recorded as a part of the record of the first meeting in such district.

SEC. 414. In case such notice shall not be given, or the inhabitants of a district shall neglect or refuse to assemble and form a district meeting when so notified, or in case any school district having been formed or organized shall afterward be disorganized, so that no competent authority shall exist therein to call a special district meeting, in the manner hereinafter provided, notice shall be given by the Town Board, and served in the manner prescribed in the preceding section. Whenever a district meeting shall be called as prescribed in this and the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the electors of the district to assemble at the time and place so directed.

SEC. 415. Whenever it shall be necessary to form a district from two or more adjoining towns, the Town Boards of such towns shall meet together and form such districts by their written order, describing the territory embraced in such district, signed by at least two of the Supervisors of each town; and shall file one such order with the Town Clerk of each town, and deliver the notice of formation to a taxable inhabitant of such district, and cause the same to be served and returned in the time and manner hereinbefore prescribed; and any such district may be altered only by the joint action of the Town Boards of such towns in the same manner that other districts are altered.

SEC. 416. Every school district shall be deemed duly organized when any two of the officers elected at the first legal meeting thereof shall have consented to serve in the offices to which they have been respectively elected, by a written acceptance thereof filed with the clerk of the first meeting, and recorded in the minutes thereof; and every school district shall be considered

as duly organized after it shall have exercised the franchises and privileges of a district for the term of two years.

SEC. 425. The annual meeting of all school districts in which graded schools of two or more departments are taught, shall be held on the second Monday of July, and of all other school districts on the last Monday of September, in each year. The hour of such meeting shall be seven o'clock in the afternoon, unless otherwise provided by a vote of the district, duly recorded at the last previous annual meeting; but at any annual meeting a majority of the electors present may determine that the annual meeting of such district shall be held on the last Monday of August instead of the last Monday of September. Said determination to take effect when a copy of the proceedings of said annual meeting in reference to such change shall have been filed with the Town Clerk in which the schoolhouse of such district is situated, and to remain in force until rescinded by a like vote of the electors of such district.

SEC. 426. The Clerk shall give at least six days' previous notice of every annual district meeting, by posting notices thereof in four or more public places in the district, one of which shall be affixed to the outer door of the schoolhouse, if there be one in the district, and he shall give like notices for every adjourned district meeting when such meeting shall have been adjourned for more than one month; but no annual meeting shall be deemed illegal for want of due notice, unless it shall appear that the omission to give such notice was willful and fraudulent.

SEC. 427. Special district meetings may be called by the Clerk, or, in his absence, by the Directors or Treasurer, on written request of five legal voters of the district, in the manner prescribed for calling an annual meeting; and the electors, when lawfully assembled at a special meeting, shall have power to transact the same business as at the first and each annual meeting, except the election of officers. The business to be transacted at any special meeting shall be particularly specified in the notices calling the same, and said notices shall be posted six full days prior to the meeting. No tax or loan or debt shall be voted at a special meeting, unless three-fourths of the legal voters shall have been notified, either personally or by a written notice left at their places of residence, stating the time and place and objects of the meeting, and specifying the amount proposed to be voted, at least six days before the time appointed therefor.

SEC. 428. Every person shall be entitled to vote in any school district meeting who is qualified to vote at a general election for State and county officers, and who is a resident of such school district.

ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF DISTRICT TAXES.

SEC. 469. All school district taxes, unless otherwise specially provided by law, shall be assessed on the same kinds of property as taxes for town and county purposes; and all personal property which, on account of its location or the residence of its owner, is taxable in the town, shall, if such locality or residence be in the school district, be likewise taxable for school district purposes.

BORROWING MONEY.

SEC. 474. Whenever, upon any unusual exigency, any school district shall, before the annual meeting, vote a special tax to be collected with the next levy, the district may, by vote, authorize the District Board to borrow for a period not exceeding one year a sum not exceeding the amount of such tax, and by such vote set apart such tax when collected to repay such loan, and thereupon the District Board may borrow such money of any person and on such terms and execute and deliver to the lender such obligation therefor, and such security for the repayment, including a mortgage or pledge of any real or personal property of the district, subject to the directions contained in the vote of the district as may be agreed upon and not prohibited by law.

SEC. 498. Every District Clerk who shall willfully neglect to make the annual report for his district as required by law shall be liable to pay the whole amount of money lost by such

district in consequence of his neglect, which shall be recovered in an action in the name of and for the use of the district.

SEC. 499. Every Town Clerk who shall neglect or refuse to make and deliver to the County Superintendent his annual report, as required in this chapter within the time limited therefor, shall be liable on his official bond to pay the town the amount which such town or any school district therein, shall lose by such neglect or refusal, with interest thereon; and every County Superintendent who shall neglect or refuse to make the report required of him by this chapter to the State Superintendent shall be liable to pay to each town the amount which such town or any school district therein shall lose by such neglect or refusal, with interest thereon, to be recovered in either case in an action prosecuted by the Town Treasurer in the name of the town.

SEC. 503. Every member of a district board in any school district in this State in which a list of text-books has been adopted according to law, who shall, within three years from the date of such adoption, or thereafter, without the consent of the State Superintendent, order a change of text-books in such district, shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 513. Every woman of twenty-one years of age and upward may be elected or appointed as director, treasurer or clerk of a school district, director or secretary of a town board under the township system; member of a board of education in cities, or county superintendent.

SEC. 560. In reckoning school months, twenty days shall constitute a month and one hundred days five months.

ASSESSMENT OF TAXES.

SEC. 1035. The terms "real property," "real estate" and "land," when used in this title, shall include not only the land itself, but all buildings, fixtures, improvements, rights and privileges appertaining thereto.

SEC. 1036. The term "personal property," as used in this title, shall be construed to mean and include toll-bridges, saw-logs, timber and lumber, either upon land or afloat, steamboats, ships and other vessels, whether at home or abroad; buildings upon leased lands, if such buildings have not been included in the assessment of the land on which they are erected; ferry-boats, including the franchise for running the same; all debts due from solvent debtors, whether on account, note, contract, bond, mortgage or other security, or whether such debts are due or to become due; and all goods, wares, merchandise, chattels, moneys and effects of any nature or description having any real or marketable value and not included in the term "real property," as above defined.

SEC. 1037. The improvements on all lands situated in this State, which shall have been entered under the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and which shall be actually occupied and improved by the person so entering the same, or his heirs, shall be subject to taxation, and such improvements shall be assessed as personal property. All taxes levied thereon shall be collected out of the personal property of the occupant of such lands, and in no other manner.

SEC. 1038. The property in this section described is exempt from taxation, to wit:

1. That owned exclusively by the United States or by this State, but no lands contracted to be sold by the State shall be exempt.
2. That owned exclusively by any county, city, village, town or school district; but lands purchased by counties at tax sales shall be exempt only in the cases provided in Section Eleven Hundred and Ninety-one.
3. Personal property owned by any religious, scientific, literary or benevolent association, used exclusively for the purposes of such association, and the real property, if not leased, or not otherwise used for pecuniary profit, necessary for the location and convenience of the buildings of such association, and embracing the same not exceeding

ten acres : and the lands reserved for grounds of a chartered college or university, not exceeding forty acres : and parsonages, whether of local churches or districts, and whether occupied by the pastor permanently or rented for his benefit. The occasional leasing of such buildings for schools, public lectures or concerts, or the leasing of such parsonages, shall not render them liable to taxation.

4. Personal property owned and used exclusively by the State or any county agricultural society, and the lands owned and used by any such society exclusively for fair grounds.
5. Fire engines and other implements used for extinguishing fires, owned or used by any organized fire company, and the buildings and necessary grounds connected therewith, owned by such company, and used exclusively for its proper purposes.
6. The property of Indians who are not citizens, except lands held by them by purchase.
7. Lands used exclusively as public burial-grounds, and tombs and monuments to the dead therein.
8. Pensions receivable from the United States.
9. Stock in any corporation in this State which is required to pay taxes upon its property in the same manner as individuals.
10. So much of the debts due or to become due to any person as shall equal the amount of bona-fide and unconditional debts by him owing.
11. Wearing apparel, family portraits and libraries, kitchen furniture and growing crops.
12. Provisions and fuel provided by the head of a family to sustain its members for six months : but no person paying board shall be deemed a member of a family.
13. All the personal property of all insurance companies that now are or shall be organized or doing business in this State.
14. The track, right of way, depot grounds, buildings, machine-shops, rolling-stock and other property necessarily used in operating any railroad in this State belonging to any railroad company, including pontoon, pile and pontoon railroads, and shall henceforth remain exempt from taxation for any purpose, except that the same shall be subject to special assessments for local improvements in cities and villages and all lands owned or claimed by such railroad company not adjoining the track of such company, shall be subject to all taxes. The provision of this subdivision shall not apply to any railroad that now is or shall be operated by horse-power, whether now or hereafter constructed in any village or city.
15. The property, except real estate, of all companies which are or shall be engaged in the business of telegraphing in this State.
16. The real estate of the Home of the Friendless in the city of Milwaukee, not exceeding one lot in amount, is exempted, so long as the same shall continue to be used as such home.
17. All property of any corporation or association formed under the laws of this State for the encouragement of industry by agricultural and industrial fairs and exhibitions, which shall be necessary for fair grounds, while used exclusively for such fairs and exhibitions, provided the quantity of land so exempt shall not exceed forty acres.
18. Such tree-belts as are or may be planted and maintained in compliance with chapter sixty-six of one of these statutes.

SEC. 1191. Real property, upon which the county holds any certificates of tax sale, shall continue liable to taxation and to sale for unpaid taxes, and the county shall be the exclusive purchaser at the sale : but when a tax deed shall be issued to the county, and it shall hold tax certificates of sale unredeemed on the same property for two successive years subsequent to the date of the sale on which such deed shall issue, including certificates of sale made prior to the passage of these statutes, such property shall thereafter be exempt from taxation until the same is sold by the county. The County Clerk shall annually, before the first day of June, furnish to the Assessors of each town a list of the lands in such town exempt under this section. Nothing in this section shall be so construed as to apply to lands owned by minors, married women, widowed women, idiots or insane persons.

COLLECTION OF TAXES.

SEC. 1089. The Town Treasurer of each town, on the receipt of the tax-roll for the current year, shall forthwith post notices in three or four public places in such towns, that the tax-roll for such town is in his hands for collection, and that the taxes charged therein are subject to payment at his office at any time prior to the first day of January in such year; and after the said first day of January he shall proceed to collect the taxes charged in such roll and remaining unpaid, and for that purpose shall call at least once on the person taxed, or at any place of his usual residence, if within the town, and demand payment of the taxes charged to him on such roll.

SEC. 1090. On all taxes paid or tendered at the office of such Treasurer prior to said first day of January, he shall remit all of the 5-per-cent collection fees, except so much thereof as he is authorized by law to have for his fees upon taxes so paid.

SEC. 1091. Town orders shall be receivable for taxes in the town where issued, and shall be allowed the Town Treasurer on settlement of town taxes; and county orders and jurors' certificates shall be receivable for taxes in the county where issued, and shall be allowed such Treasurer on settlement of county taxes with the County Treasurer, but no Town Treasurer shall receive town orders in payment for taxes to a larger amount than the town taxes included in his assessment-roll exclusive of all taxes for school purposes, nor county orders and jurors' certificates to a greater amount than the county tax included therein.

SEC. 1097. In case any person shall refuse or neglect to pay the tax imposed upon him, the Town Treasurer shall levy the same by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to such person, wherever the same may be found within his town; and if a sufficient amount of such property cannot be found in such town, the Town Treasurer may levy the same by distress and sale of the goods and chattels belonging to such person, wherever the same may be found in the county or in any adjoining counties.

SEC. 1098. The Town Treasurer shall give public notice of the time and place of such sale, at least six days previous thereto, by advertisement, containing a description of the property to be sold, to be posted up in three public places in the town where the sale is to be made. The sale shall be at public auction, in the daytime, and the property sold shall be present; such property may be released by the payment of the taxes and charges for which the same is liable, to be sold: if the purchase-money on such sale shall not be paid at such time as the Treasurer may require, he may again, in his discretion, expose such property for sale, or sue, in his name of office, the purchaser for the purchase-money, and recover the same with costs and 10-per-centum damages.

SEC. 1099. If the property so levied upon shall be sold for more than the amount of tax and costs, the surplus shall be returned to the owner thereof; and if it cannot be sold for want of bidders, the Treasurer shall return a statement of the fact, and return the property to the person from whose possession he took the same; and the tax, if unsatisfied, shall be collected in the same manner as if no levy had been made.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES.

SEC. 1223. The Supervisors of the several towns shall have the care and supervision of the highways and bridges therein, and it shall be their duty:

1. To give directions for repairing the highways and bridges within their respective towns, and cause to be removed all obstructions therefrom.
2. To cause such of the roads used as highways as have been laid out but not sufficiently described, and such as have been lawfully laid out and used as such up to the then present time, but not fully and sufficiently recorded, to be ascertained, described and entered of record in the Town Clerk's office.

3. To cause bridges which are or may be erected over streams intersecting highways to be kept in repair.
4. To divide their respective towns into so many road districts as they shall judge convenient, and specify every such division in writing under their hands, to be recorded in the office of the Town Clerk; but no such division shall be made within ten days next preceding the annual town meeting.
5. To assign to each of the said road districts such of the inhabitants liable to pay taxes on highways as they think proper, having regard to the nearness of residence as much as practicable.
6. To require the Overseers of Highways from time to time, and as often as they shall deem necessary, to perform any of the duties required of them by law.
7. To assess the highway taxes in their respective towns in each year, as provided by law.
8. To lay out and establish upon actual surveys, as hereinafter provided, such new roads in their respective towns as they may deem necessary and proper; to discontinue such roads as shall appear to them to have become unnecessary, and to widen or alter such roads when they shall deem necessary for public convenience, and perform all other duties respecting highways and bridges directed by this chapter.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

SEC. 1548. The Town Boards, Village Boards and Common Councils of the respective towns, villages and cities may grant license to such persons as they may deem proper, to keep groceries, saloons or other places, within their respective towns, villages or cities, for the sale in quantities less than one gallon of strong, spirituous, malt, ardent or intoxicating liquors, to be drank on the premises; and in like manner may grant licenses for the sale in any quantity of such liquors not to be drank on the premises. The sum to be paid for such license for the sale of such liquor to be drank on the premises shall not be less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred and fifty dollars; and for the sale of such liquors not to be drank on the premises shall be not less than ten nor more than forty dollars.

SEC. 1549. Every applicant for such license shall, before delivery thereof, file with such town, village or city clerk a bond to the State in the sum of five hundred dollars, with at least two sureties, to be approved by the authorities granting the license, who shall each justify in double its amount over and above their debts and liabilities and exemptions, and be freeholders and residents of the county, conditioned that the applicant, during the continuance of his license will keep and maintain an orderly and well-regulated house; that he will permit no gambling with cards, dice or any device or implement for that purpose, within his premises or any out-house, yard or shed appertaining thereto; that he will not sell or give away any intoxicating liquor to any minor, having good reason to believe him to be such, unless upon the written order of the parents or guardian of such minor, or to persons intoxicated or bordering upon intoxication, or to habitual drunkards; and that he will pay all damages that may be recovered by any person, and that he will observe and obey all orders of such Supervisors, Trustees or Aldermen, or any of them, made pursuant to law. In case of the breach of the condition of any such bond, an action may be brought thereon in the name of the State of Wisconsin, and judgment shall be entered against the principals and sureties therein named for the full penalty thereof; and execution may issue thereupon by order of the court therefor, to satisfy any judgment that may have been recovered against the principal named in said bond, by reason of any breach in the conditions thereof, or for any penalties of forfeitures incurred under this chapter. If more than one judgment shall have been recovered, the court, in its discretion, may apply the proceeds of said bond toward the satisfaction of said several judgments, in whole or in part, in such manner as it may see fit.

SEC. 1550. If any person shall vend, sell, deal or traffic in or for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away, any spirituous, malt, ardent or intoxicating liquors or drinks in any

quantity whatever without first having obtained license therefor, according to the provisions of this chapter, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine of not less than ten nor more than forty dollars, besides the costs of suit, or, in lieu of such fine, by imprisonment in the county jail of the proper county not to exceed sixty days nor less than twenty days; and, in case of punishment by fine as above provided, such person shall, unless the fine and costs be paid forthwith, be committed to the county jail of the proper county until such fine and costs are paid, or until discharged by due course of law; and, in case of a second or any subsequent conviction of the same person during any one year, the punishment may be by both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 1551. Upon complaint made to any Justice of the Peace by any person that he knows or has good reason to believe that an offense against this chapter, or any violation thereof, has been committed, he shall examine the complainant on oath, and he shall reduce such complaint to writing and cause the same to be subscribed by the person complaining. And if it shall appear to such Justice that there is reasonable cause to believe that such offense has been committed, he shall immediately issue his warrant, reciting therein the substance of such complaint and requiring the officer to whom such warrant shall be directed forthwith to arrest the accused and bring him before such Justice, to be dealt with according to law; and the same warrant may require the officer to summon such persons as shall be therein named to appear at the trial to give evidence.

SEC. 1552. The District Attorney of the proper county shall, on notice given to him by the Justice of the Peace before whom any such complaint shall be made, attend the trial before such Justice and conduct the same on behalf of the State.

SEC. 1553. Every supervisor, trustee, alderman and justice of the peace, police officers, marshal, deputy marshal and constable of any town, village or city who shall know or be credibly informed that any offense has been committed against the provisions of this chapter shall make complaint against the person so offending within their respective towns, villages or cities to a proper Justice of the Peace therein, and for every neglect or refusal so to do every such officer shall forfeit twenty-five dollars, and the Treasurer of such town, village or city shall prosecute therefor.

SEC. 1557. Any keeper of any saloon, shop or place of any name whatsoever for the sale of strong, spirituous or malt liquors to be drank on the premises in any quantity less than one gallon, who shall sell, vend or in any way deal or traffic in or for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away any spirituous, ardent or malt liquors or drinks in any quantity whatsoever to or with a minor, having good reason to believe him to be such, or to a person intoxicated or bordering on a state of intoxication, or to any other prohibited person before mentioned, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; nor shall any person sell or in any way deal or traffic in, or, for the purpose of evading this chapter, give away, any spirituous, ardent, intoxicating or malt liquors or drinks in any quantity whatsoever within one mile of either of the hospitals for the insane; and any person who shall so sell or give away any such liquors or drinks shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

SEC. 1675. All notes in writing made and signed by any person or for any corporation, and all certificates of the deposit of money issued by any person or corporation, whereby he or it shall promise to pay to any person or order, or unto the bearer, any sum of money, as therein mentioned, shall be due and payable as therein expressed, and shall have the same effect and shall be negotiable in like manner as inland bills of exchange, according to the custom of merchants. But no order drawn upon or accepted by the Treasurer of any county, town, city, village or school district, whether drawn by any officer thereof or any other person, and no obligation nor instrument made by such corporation or any officer thereof, unless expressly authorized by law

to be made negotiable, shall be, or shall be deemed to be, negotiable according to the customs of merchants, in whatever form they may be drawn or made.

SEC. 1680. On all bills of exchange payable at sight, or at future day certain, within this State, and all negotiable promissory notes, orders and drafts payable at a future day certain, within this State, in which there is not an express stipulation to the contrary, grace should be allowed in like manner as it is allowed by the custom of merchants on foreign bills of exchange payable at the expiration of a certain period after date or sight. The provisions of this section shall not extend to any bill of exchange, note or draft payable on demand.

SEC. 1684. All notes, drafts, bills of exchange or other negotiable paper maturing on Sunday or upon any legal holiday shall be due and payable on the next preceding secular day.

HOURS OF LABOR.

SEC. 1728. In all manufactories, work-shops and other places used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, the time of labor of children under eighteen years of age and of women employed therein, shall not exceed eight hours in one day; and any employer, stockholder, director, officer, overseer, clerk or foreman who shall compel any woman or any child to labor exceeding eight hours in any one day, or who shall permit any child under fourteen years of age to labor more than ten hours in any one day in any such place, if he shall have control over such child sufficient to prevent it, or who shall employ at manual labor any child under twelve years of age in any factory or work-shop where more than three persons are employed, or who shall employ any child of twelve and under fourteen years of age in any such factory or work-shop for more than seven months in any one year, shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each such offense.

SEC. 1729. In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, and all engagements or contracts for labor in such cases shall be so construed; but this shall not apply to any contract for labor by the week, month or year.

FORM OF CONVEYANCES.

SEC. 2207. A deed of quitclaim and release of the form in common use or of the form hereinafter provided, shall be sufficient to pass all the estate which the grantor could lawfully convey by deed of bargain and sale.

SEC. 2208. Conveyances of land may be in substantially the following form:

WARRANTY DEED.

A B, grantor of ——— County, Wisconsin, hereby conveys and warrants to C D, grantee, of ——— County, Wisconsin, for the sum of ——— dollars, the following tract of land in ——— County.

(Here describe the premises.)

Witness the hand and seal of said grantor this — day of —, 18—.

In the presence of)

—————) ——— [SEAL.]
 ———) ——— [SEAL.]

QUITCLAIM DEED.

A B, grantor, of ——— County, Wisconsin, hereby quitclaims to C D, grantee, of ——— County, Wisconsin, for the sum of ——— dollars, the following tract of land in ——— County,

(Here describe the premises.)

Witness the hand and seal of said grantor this — day of —, 18—.

In presence of)

—————) ——— [SEAL.]
 ———) ——— [SEAL.]

Such deeds, when executed and acknowledged as required by law, shall, when of the first of the above forms, have the effect of a conveyance in fee simple to the grantee, his heirs and assigns of the premises therein named, together with all the appurtenances, rights and privileges thereto belonging, with a covenant from the grantor, his heirs and personal representatives, that he is lawfully seized of the premises: has good right to convey the same; that he guarantees the grantee, his heirs and assigns in the quiet possession thereof; that the same are free from all incumbrances, and that the grantor, his heirs and personal representatives will forever warrant and defend the title and possession thereof in the grantee, his heirs and assigns against all lawful claims whatsoever. Any exceptions to such covenants may be briefly inserted in such deed, following the description of the land; and when in the second of the above forms, shall have the effect of a conveyance in fee simple to the grantee, his heirs and assigns, of all the right, title, interest and estate of the grantor, either in possession or expectancy, in and to the premises therein described, and all rights, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

MORTGAGES.

SEC. 2209. A mortgage may be substantially in the following form:

A B, mortgagor, of _____ County, Wisconsin, hereby mortgages to C D, mortgagee, of _____ County, Wisconsin, for the sum of _____ dollars, the following tract of land in _____ County.

(Here describe the premises.)

This mortgage is given to secure the following indebtedness:

(Here state amount or amounts and form of indebtedness, whether on note, bond or otherwise, time or times when due, rate of interest, by and to whom payable, etc.)

The mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes and assessments on said premises, and the sum of _____ dollars attorney's fees in case of foreclosure thereof.

Witness the hand and seal of said mortgagor this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In presence of }

_____ }

_____ [SEAL.]
_____ [SEAL.]

when executed and acknowledged according to law shall have the effect of a conveyance of the land therein described, together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging in pledge to the mortgagee, his heirs, assigns and legal representatives for the payment of the indebtedness therein set forth, with covenant from the mortgagor that all taxes and assessments levied and assessed upon the land described during the continuance of the mortgage shall be paid previous to the day appointed by law for the sale of lands for taxes, as fully as the forms of mortgage now and heretofore in common use in this State, and may be foreclosed in the same manner and with the same effect, upon any default being made in any of the conditions thereof as to payment of either principal, interest or taxes.

ASSIGNMENT OF MORTGAGE.

SEC. 2210. An assignment of a mortgage substantially in the following form:

For value received I, A B, of _____, Wisconsin, hereby assign to C D, of _____, Wisconsin, the within mortgage (or a certain mortgage executed to _____ by E F and wife, of _____ County, Wisconsin, the _____ day of _____, 18—, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of _____ County, Wisconsin, in Vol. _____ of mortgages, on page _____), together with the _____ and indebtedness therein mentioned.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, 18—.

In presence of }

_____ }

A B. [SEAL.]

shall be sufficient to vest in the assignee for all purposes all the rights of the mortgagee under the mortgage, and the amount of the indebtedness due thereon at the date of assignment. Such assignment, when indorsed upon the original mortgage, shall not require an acknowledgment in order to entitle the same to be recorded.

TITLE TO REAL PROPERTY BY DESCENT.

SEC. 2270. When any person shall die, seized of any lands, tenements or hereditaments, or any right thereto, or entitled to any interest therein in fee simple, or for the life of another, not having lawfully devised the same, they shall descend subject to his debts, except as provided in the next section, in the manner following:

1. In equal shares to his children, and to the lawful issue of any deceased child, by right of representation; and if there be no child of the intestate living at his death, his estate shall descend to all his other lineal descendants; and if all the said descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the intestate, they shall share the estate equally, otherwise they shall take according to the right of representation.
2. If he shall leave no lawful issue, to his widow; if he shall leave no such issue or widow, to his parents, if living; and if either shall not be living, the survivor shall inherit his said estate. If a woman shall die, leaving no issue, her estate shall descend to her husband, if she shall have one at the time of her decease, and if she shall leave, surviving her, neither issue nor husband, to her parents, if living; and if either shall not be living, the survivor shall inherit her said estate.
3. If he shall leave no lawful issue, nor widow, nor father, nor mother, his estate shall descend in equal shares to his brothers and sisters, and to the children of any deceased brother or sister, by right of representation.
4. If the intestate shall leave no lawful issue, widow, father, mother, brother nor sister, his estate shall descend to his next of kin in equal degree, except that when there are two or more collateral kindred in equal degree, but claiming through different ancestors, those who claim through the nearest ancestor shall be preferred to those claiming through an ancestor more remote; provided, however,
5. If any person die leaving several children, or leaving one child, and the issue of one or more other children, and any such surviving child shall die under age, and not having been married, all the estate that came to the deceased child, by inheritance from such deceased parent, shall descend in equal shares to the other children of the same parent, and to the issue of any such other children who shall have died, by right of representation.
6. If, at the death of such child, who shall die under age, and not having been married, all the other children of his said parent shall also be dead, and any of them shall have left issue, the estate that came to said child by inheritance from his said parent, shall descend to all the issue of the other children of the same parent; and if all the said issue are in the same degree of kindred to said child, they shall share the said estate equally; otherwise they shall take according to the right of representation.
7. If the intestate shall have no widow nor kindred, his estate shall escheat to the State, and be added to the capital of the school fund.

SEC. 2271. When the owner of any homestead shall die, not having lawfully devised the same, such homestead shall descend free of all judgments and claims against such deceased owner or his estate, except mortgages lawfully executed thereon, and laborers' and mechanics' liens, in the manner following:

1. If he shall have no lawful issue, to his widow.
2. If he shall leave a widow and issue, to his widow during her widowhood, and, upon her marriage or death, to his heirs, according to the next preceding section.
3. If he shall leave issue and no widow, to such issue, according to the preceding section.
4. If he shall leave no issue or widow, such homestead shall descend under the next preceding section, subject to lawful liens thereon.

OF WILLS.

SEC. 2277. Every person of full age, and any married woman of the age of eighteen years and upward, being of sound mind, seized in his or her own right of any lands, or of any right thereto, or entitled to any interest therein, descendible to his or her heirs, may devise and dispose of the same by last will and testament in writing; and all such estate not disposed of by will, shall descend as the estate of an intestate, being chargeable, in both cases, with the payment of all his debts or her debts, except as provided in the next preceding chapter, and in section twenty-two hundred and eighty.

SEC. 2278. Every devise of land in any will shall be construed to convey all the estate of the devisor therein, which he could lawfully devise, unless it shall clearly appear by the will that the devisor intended to convey a less estate.

SEC. 2279. Any estate, right or interest in lands acquired by the testator, after the making of his will, shall pass thereby in like manner as if possessed at the time of making the will, if such shall manifestly appear, by the will, to have been the intention of the testator.

SEC. 2280. When any homestead shall have been disposed of by the last will and testament of the owner thereof, the devisee shall take the same, free of all judgments and claims against the testator or his estate, except mortgages lawfully executed thereon, and laborers' and mechanics' liens.

SEC. 2281. Every person of full age, and every married woman of the age of eighteen years and upward, being of sound mind, may, by last will and testament in writing, bequeath and dispose of all his or her personal estate remaining at his or her decease, and all his or her rights thereto and interest therein, subject to the payment of debts; and all such estate not disposed of by the will shall be administered as intestate estate.

SEC. 2284. All beneficial devises, legacies and gifts whatsoever, made or given in any will to a subscribing witness thereto, shall be wholly void, unless there be two other competent subscribing witnesses to the same; but a mere charge on the lands of the devisor for the payment of debts, shall not prevent his creditors from being competent witnesses to his will.

SEC. 2285. But if such witness, to whom any beneficial devise may have been made or given, would have been entitled to any share of the estate of the testator, in case the will was not established, then so much of the share that would have descended or been distributed to such witness as will not exceed the devise or bequest made to him in the will, shall be saved to him, and he may recover the same of the devisees or legatees named in the will, in proportion to and out of the parts devised or bequeathed to them.

SEC. 2286. When any child shall be born, after the making of his parent's will, and no provision shall be made therein for him, such child shall have the same share in the estate of the testator as if he had died intestate; and the share of such child shall be assigned to him, as provided by law, in case of intestate estates, unless it shall be apparent from the will that it was the intention of the testator that no provision should be made for such child.

SEC. 2290. No will, or any part thereof, shall be revoked, unless by burning, tearing, canceling or obliterating the same, with the intention of revoking it, by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, or by some other will or codicil in writing, executed as prescribed in this chapter, or by some other writing, signed, attested and subscribed in the manner provided in this chapter, for the execution of a will; excepting, only, that nothing contained in this section shall prevent the revocation implied by law, from subsequent changes in the condition or circumstances of the testator. The power to make a will implies the power to revoke the same.

OF THE ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

SEC. 4021. Any inhabitant of this State may petition the County Court, in the county of his residence, for leave to adopt a child not his own by birth; but no such petition made by a married person shall be granted, unless the husband or wife of the petitioner shall join therein

nor shall any such petition be granted, unless the child, if of the age of fourteen years, or more shall consent thereto in writing, in the presence of the court.

SEC. 4022. No such adoption shall be made, without the written consent of the living parents of such child, unless the court shall find that one of the parents has abandoned the child, or gone to parts unknown, when such consent may be given by the parent, if any, having the care of the child. In case where neither of the parents is living, or if living, have abandoned the child, such consent may be given by the guardian of such child, if any: if such child has no guardian, such consent may be given by any of the next of kin of such child, residing in this State, or, in the discretion of the court, by some suitable person to be appointed by the court.

2. In case of a child not born in lawful wedlock, such consent may be given by the mother, if she is living, and has not abandoned such child.

SEC. 4023. If upon such petition and consent, as herein provided, the County Court shall be satisfied of the identity and the relations of the persons, and that the petitioners are of sufficient ability to bring up, and furnish suitable nurture and education for the child, having reference to the degree and condition of its parents, and that it is proper that such adoption shall take effect, such court shall make an order, reciting said facts that, from and after the date thereof, such child shall be deemed, to all legal intents and purposes, the child of the petitioners; and by such order the name of such child may be changed to that of the parents by adoption.

SEC. 4024. A child so adopted, shall be deemed for the purposes of inheritance and succession by such child, custody of the person and right of obedience by such parents by adoption, and all other legal consequences and incidents of the natural relation of parents and children, the same to all intents and purposes as if such child had been born in lawful wedlock of such parents by adoption, excepting that such child shall not be capable of taking property expressly limited to the heirs of the body of such parents.

The natural parents of such child shall be deprived, by such order of adoption, of all legal rights whatsoever, respecting such child, and such child shall be freed from all legal obligations of maintenance and obedience to such natural parents.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is 7 per cent. A higher rate of interest, not exceeding 10 per cent, may be contracted for, but the same must be clearly expressed in writing. If a higher rate than 10 per cent is collected or paid, the party so paying may, by himself or his legal representative, recover treble the amount so paid above the 10 per cent, if the action is brought within one year, and all bills, notes, or other contracts whatsoever, whereby a higher rate than 10 per cent is secured, shall be liable for the principal sum, but no interest shall be recovered.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS.

The Circuit Courts have general jurisdiction over all civil and criminal actions within their respective circuits, subject to a re-examination by the Supreme Court.

The County Courts shall have jurisdiction over the probate matters in their respective counties, and shall have exclusive appellate jurisdiction in the counties of Brown, Dodge, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Winnebago in all cases of appeals from Justices of the Peace in civil actions, and all cases commenced in Justices' Courts therein, there shall be an answer put in, showing that the title of lands will come in question.

And such Courts shall have concurrent and equal jurisdiction in all civil actions and proceedings with the Circuit Courts of said counties to the following extent respectively:

The County Court of Brown, when the value of the property in controversy, after deducting all payments and set-offs, shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

The County Court of Dodge County, when such value shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars.

The County Court of Fond du Lac, when such value shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

The County Court of Milwaukee, when such value does not exceed five million dollars.

The County of Winnebago, when such value does not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

They shall have jurisdiction of all actions for foreclosure where the value does not exceed the above amounts, and of all actions for divorce or for affirmation or annulment of marriage contract.

Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in civil matters where two hundred dollars or less are involved.

The criminal jurisdiction of Justices extends to all cases where the fine is one hundred dollars, or the imprisonment six months.

JURORS.

All persons who are citizens of the United States, and qualified electors of the State shall be liable to be drawn as jurors, except as provided as follows:

The following persons shall be exempt from serving as jurors:

All officers of the United States, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Superintendent and Treasurer; all Judges, Clerks of Courts or Record; all county officers, Constables, attorneys and counselors at law, ministers of the Gospel of any religious society, practicing physicians, surgeons, dentists, and the President, professors and instructors of the University and their assistants, and of the several colleges and incorporated academies; all teachers of the State Normal Schools, one teacher in each common school, the officers and employes of the several State institutions, one miller in each grist-mill, one ferryman at each licensed ferry, one dispensing druggist in each prescription drug-store, all telegraph operators and superintendents, conductors, engineers, firemen, collectors and station-agents of any railroad or canal, while in actual employment as such; all officers of fire departments, and all active members of fire companies organized according to law; all persons more than sixty years of age, and all persons of unsound mind or subject to any bodily infirmity amounting to disability; all persons who have been convicted of any infamous crime, and all persons who have served at any regular term of the Circuit Court as a grand or petit juror within one year, except he shall be summoned on a special venire or as a talesman.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Capital punishment has been abolished in this State.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of five dollars is paid for each wolf scalp.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever either of the articles, as commodities hereafter mentioned, shall be sold by the bushel, and no special agreement as to measure or weight thereof shall be made by the parties, the measure shall be ascertained by weight, and shall be computed as follows:

Sixty pounds for a bushel of wheat, clover seed, potatoes or beans.

Fifty pounds for a bushel of green apples: fifty-six pounds for a bushel of rutabagas, flax-seed, rye or Indian corn shelled, and seventy pounds of Indian corn unshelled; fifty pounds for a bushel of rape seed, buckwheat, beets, carrots or onions; forty-eight pounds for a bushel of barley; forty-five pounds for a bushel of timothy seed: forty-four pounds for a bushel of parsnips; forty-two pounds for a bushel of common flat turnips; thirty-two pounds for a bushel of oats: and twenty-eight pounds for a bushel of dried apples or dried peaches.

No person shall sell, buy or receive in store any grain at any weight or measure per bushel other than the standard weight or measure per bushel fixed by law: and, for any violation, the offender shall forfeit not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

DAMAGES FOR TRESPASS.

Any person who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly destroy, remove, throw down or injure any fence, hedge or wall inclosing any orchard, pasture, meadow, garden, or any field whatever on land belonging to or lawfully occupied by another, or open and leave open, throw down, injure, remove or destroy any gate or bars in such fence, hedge or wall, or cut down, root up, sever, injure, destroy or carry away when severed, any fruit, shade, ornamental or other tree, or any shrub, root, plant, fruit, flower, grain or other vegetable production, or dig up, sever or carry away any mineral, earth or stone, or tear down, mutilate, deface or injure any building, sign-board, fence or railing, or sever and carry away any part thereof, standing or being upon the land of another or held in trust, or who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly cut down, root up, injure, destroy or remove or carry away any fruit, ornamental or other tree, or any shrub, fruit, flower, vase or statue, arbor, or any ornamental structure, standing or being in any street or public ground in any city or village, in any private inclosure or highway, or destroy, remove, mutilate or injure any milestone or board, or any guide-post or board erected in any highway or public way, or on any turnpike, plank-road or railroad, or deface or obliterate any device or inscription thereon, or cut down, break down, remove, mutilate or injure any monument erected or tree marked for the purpose of designating the boundaries of any town or tract of land or subdivision thereof, or deface or obliterate any figures, letters, device or inscription thereon, made for such purpose, or break, remove, destroy or injure any post, guard, railing or lamp-post or lamp thereon, erected or being on any bridge, street, sidewalk, alley, court, passage, park, public ground, highway, turnpike, plank or rail road, or extinguish or break any lamp on any such lamp-post, or tear, deface, mutilate or injure any book, map, pamphlet, chart, picture or other property belonging to any public library, or take and carry away the same with intent to convert to his own use, or shall injure or destroy any personal property of another, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Any person who shall willfully, maliciously or wantonly kill, maim, mutilate, disfigure or injure any horse, mule, cattle, sheep or other domestic animal of another, or administer poison to such animal, or expose any poison, with intent that the same may be taken or swallowed by such animal; and any person who shall overdrive, overwork, overload, maim, wound, torture, torment, cruelly beat or kill any such animal belonging to himself or another, or being the owner or having the care or charge thereof, shall fail to provide necessary food, water or shelter for any such animal, or who shall turn out and abandon, without proper care and protection, or cruelly work any such animal when old, diseased, disabled or unfit for work, or shall carry or confine any live animal, fowl or bird, in a cruel or inhuman manner, or who shall cause, procure or abet any cruelty above mentioned, or the fighting or baiting of bulls, dogs or cocks, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than six months or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

ESTRAYS.

No stray, except horses and mules, shall be taken up by any person not a resident of the town in which it is found; nor unless it is found upon land owned or occupied by him. Every finder for a stray must notify the owner, if he is known, within seven days, and request him to pay all reasonable charges and take the stray away. If the owner is not known, he must file a notice with the Town Clerk within ten days, who shall transmit a copy thereof to the County Clerk.

If the stray is not worth five dollars, the finder shall post a copy of such notice in two public places in such town; if it exceed five dollars in value, he shall publish such notice four suc-

cessive weeks either in some newspaper published in the county or in an adjoining county, if one be published nearer his residence than any published in his county; but if no newspaper is published within twenty miles of his residence, then he must post such notice in three public places in his county. Such notice shall describe the stray by giving its marks, natural or artificial, as near as possible, the name and residence of the finder, specifying the section and town, and the time when such stray was taken up. For neglect to post up or publish as required, the finder shall be liable to double the amount of damages sustained by the owner. For neglect to post or publish for one year, the finder shall be liable for its full value, to be recovered in the name of the town, and the amount recovered to be added to the school fund of such town.

The finder shall, within one month, cause the stray to be appraised by a Justice of the Peace and a certificate of such appraisal signed by such Justice filed in the Town Clerk's office. The finder shall pay the Justice fifty cents for such certificate, and ten cents per mile for each mile necessarily traveled to make the same.

The owner may have the same restored to him any time within one year after such notice is filed in the town Clerk's office, by proving that the stray belongs to him, and paying all lawful charges incurred in relation to the same. If the owner and finder cannot agree as to the charges, either party, on notice to the other, may apply to a Justice of such town to settle the same, who, for that purpose, may examine witnesses upon oath, and the amount found due, with the costs, shall be a lien upon such stray. If no owner applies for the return of such stray, as provided, and the same is not worth more than ten dollars, it shall become the absolute property of such finder; but if the appraisal shall exceed ten dollars, it shall be sold at public auction by the Sheriff or any Constable of the county, on the request of the finder, and he shall be entitled to one-half the proceeds, and the other half shall be paid to the Treasurer of the town within ten days. If the finder shall neglect or refuse to cause such sale, he shall pay to the town the value of such stray, to be recovered by the town.

If any person, without the consent of the owner, shall take away such stray, without first paying the lawful charges, shall be liable to the finder for the value of such stray. If the finder shall neglect to do any act prescribed above, he shall be precluded from acquiring any right in such stray, and from receiving any charges or expenses relative thereto.

FENCES.

The Overseers of Highways in their respective towns, the Aldermen of cities in their respective wards, and the Trustees of villages in their respective villages, shall be Fence Viewers, and in towns having less than three road districts, the Supervisors shall be Fence Viewers.

All fences four and a half feet high, and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards or stone walls, or any combination thereof, and all brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches and hedges or other things which shall be considered equivalent thereto, in the judgment of the Fence Viewers, within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and sufficient fences. Every partition of a fence, or line upon which a fence is to be built, made by the owners of the adjoining lands, in writing, sealed and witnessed by two witnesses, or by Fence Viewers in writing, under their hands, after being recorded in the Town Clerk's office, shall oblige such owners and their heirs, as long as they remain owners, and after parting with the ownership, until a new partition is made. A division of a partition fence, or line upon which a partition fence between adjoining lands shall be built, may be made by Fence Viewers in the following cases:

1. When any owner of uninclosed lands shall desire to inclose the same, he may have the line between his land and the adjoining land of any other person divided, and the portion upon which the respective owners shall erect their share of the partition fence assigned, whether such adjoining land be inclosed or not.

2. When any lands belonging to different persons in severalty, shall have been occupied in common, or without a partition fence between them, and one of the occupants shall be desirous

to occupy his part in severalty, and the others shall refuse or neglect, on demand, to divide with him the line where the fence ought to be built, or to build a sufficient fence on his part of the line, when divided, the occupant desiring it may have the same divided, and the share of each assigned.

3. When any controversy shall arise about the right of the respective occupants in partition fences, or their obligations to maintain the same, either party may have the line divided, and the share of each assigned.

In either case, application may be made to two or more Fence Viewers of the town where the lands lie, who shall give reasonable notice in writing to each party, and they shall in writing under their hands, divide the partition fence or line, and assign to each owner or occupant his share thereof, and in the second and third cases direct within what time each party shall build or repair his share of the fence, having regard to the season of the year, and shall file such decision in the Town Clerk's office. If either party shall neglect or refuse to build or repair within the time so assigned, his part of the fence, the other may, after having completed his own part, build or repair such part, and recover double the expense thereof.

Where the whole or a greater share than belongs to him has been built by one of the occupants, before complaint to the Fence Viewers, the other shall be obliged to pay for his share of such fence.

Where uninclosed land is afterward inclosed, the owner shall pay for one-half the partition fence upon the line between him and any other owner or occupant.

If any person shall determine not to keep inclosed any part of his land adjoining any partition fence, and shall give six months' notice of such determination to all adjoining occupants, he shall not be required to maintain any part of such fence during the time his lands shall lie open.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

The common law right to distrain for rent, is abolished.

The atonement of a tenant to a stranger shall be absolutely void, and shall not in anywise effect the possession of his landlord, unless it be made

1. With the consent of the landlord; or
2. Pursuant to, or in consequence of, a judgment or order of a court of competent jurisdiction; or

3. To a purchaser upon a judicial sale, who shall have acquired title to the lands by a conveyance thereof, after the period for redemption, if any, has expired. A tenancy, a will or sufferance may be determined by the landlord, giving one month's notice to quit, or the tenant giving one month's notice of his intention to quit, or if the terms of payment are for less than a month, notice equal to the time between payments, or for non-payment of rent, fourteen days' notice to quit. Such notice shall be served by delivering the same to such tenant, or to some person of proper age residing on the premises, or if no such person can be found, by affixing the same in a conspicuous part of the premises, where it may be conveniently read, and, at the expiration of the time required after the service of such notice, the landlord may re-enter, or maintain an action for the recovery of the possession thereof, or proceed in the manner prescribed by law to remove such tenant without further or other notice to quit. If, after giving notice of determination to quit, the tenant neglects or refuses to deliver up the premises, he shall be liable to double the rent agreed upon, to be collected the same as single rent.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Every Town Clerk shall, on application of any person residing in his town, record a description of the marks or brands with which such person may be desirous of marking his horses, cattle, sheep or hogs; but the same description shall not be recorded or used by more than one resident of the same town. If any person shall mark any of his horses, cattle, sheep

or hogs, with the same mark or brand previously recorded by any resident of the same town, and while the same mark or brand shall be used by such resident, he shall forfeit for every such offense \$5; if any person shall willfully mark or brand any of the horses, cattle, sheep or hogs, of any other person with his mark or brand, he shall forfeit for every such offense \$10; and, if any person shall willfully destroy or alter any mark or brand upon any of the horses, cattle, sheep or hogs of another, he shall forfeit \$10, and pay to the party injured double damages.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

A County Surveyor is elected every two years.

The surveyor may appoint and remove deputies at will, on filing a certificate thereof with the County Clerk. He shall be responsible on his bond for the faithful performance by every deputy of his duties.

It shall be the duty of the County Surveyor:

(1.) To execute, himself or by his deputy, any survey which may be required of him by order of court, or upon application of any individual or corporation.

(2.) To make a record of the plat and field notes of each survey made by him or his deputies, in record books kept therefor, and to so arrange or index the same as to be easy of reference, and to file and preserve in his office the original field notes and calculations thereof.

(3.) To safely keep all books, records, plats, files, papers and property belonging to his office; afford opportunity to examine the same to any person desiring, and deliver the same to his successor in office.

(4.) To furnish a copy of any record, plat or paper in his office, to any person on demand and payment of his legal fees therefor.

(5.) To administer to every chainman and marker assisting in any survey, before commencing their duties as such, an oath or affirmation faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of chainman or marker, as the case may be; and the surveyor and his deputies are empowered to administer the same.

(6.) To perform such other duties as may be required by law.

The surveyor and his deputies may demand and receive the following fees, except it be otherwise agreed upon with the parties employing them, to wit:

For each day's service, \$3.

For each mile traveled in going from his office to the place of rendering service and returning, 10 cents.

For plat and certificate, except town plats, 50 cents.

For recording a survey, 50 cents.

For each chainman and marker necessarily employed, \$1.50 per day, unless they be furnished by the person for whom the survey is made.

For making a copy, 10 cents a folio, and 25 cents for his certificate.

SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

Every town shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever they shall stand in need thereof, excepting as follows:

The father, mother and children, being of sufficient ability, of any poor person, who is blind, old, lame, impotent or decrepit, so as to be unable to maintain himself, shall, at their own charge, relieve and maintain such poor person in such manner as shall be approved by the Supervisors of the town where such person may be, and, upon the failure of any such relative so to do, the Supervisors shall apply to the County Judge for an order to compel such relief.

Legal settlement may be acquired by one year's residence in a town of this State.

MARRIED WOMEN.

In Wisconsin, the marriage of a *femme sole*, executrix or administratrix, extinguishes her authority; and of a female ward, terminates the guardianship as to custody of person, but not as to estate. The husband holds his deceased wife's lands for life, unless she left, by a former husband, issue to whom the estate might descend. Provisions exist by which powers may be given to married women, and regulating their execution of them. If husband and wife are impleaded, and the husband neglects to defend the rights of the wife, she applying before judgment, may defend without him; and, if he lose her land, by default, she may bring an action for ejectment after his death. The real estate of females married before, and the real and personal property of those after February 21, 1850, remain their separate property. And any married woman may receive, but not from her husband, and hold any property as if unmarried. She may insure the life of her husband, son, or any other person, for her own exclusive benefit. The property of the wife remains to her separate use, not liable for her husband's debts, and not subject to his disposal. She may convey her separate property. If her husband desert her, or neglect her, she may become a sole trader; and she may insure his life for her benefit. Her husband is not liable for her debts contracted before marriage: the individual earnings of the wife are her separate property, and she may sue, and be sued alone, in regard to the same. She may make and hold deposits in savings-banks. She may, by a separate conveyance, release her dower in any lands which her husband has conveyed.

If a woman has authority, she can transact all her husband's business for him; and while they live together, the wife can buy all family things necessary for the support of the family, and for which he is liable.

The husband is responsible for necessities supplied to his wife, if he does not supply them himself; and he continues so liable, if he turns her out of his house, or otherwise separates himself from her without good cause. But he is not so liable, if she deserts him (unless on extreme provocation), or if he turns her away for good cause. If she leaves him, because he treats her so ill, that she has good right to go from him, this is the same thing as turning her away, and she carries with her his credit for all necessities supplied to her; but what the misconduct must be, to give this right, is uncertain. In America the law must be, and undoubtedly is, that the wife is not obliged to stay and endure cruelty and indecency.

If a man lives with a woman as his wife, and represents her to be so, he is responsible, the same as if she were his wife, even if it is known that she is not his wife.

ACTIONS.

All distinctions have been abolished, and there is now but one form, which must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest, except in case of executors, administrators and trustees, and which is begun by the service of a summons on the defendant, to be answered within twenty days.

ARREST.

Defendant may be arrested: 1. In an action to recover damages not on contract, where the defendant is a non-resident, or is about to remove from the State, or where the action is for injury to the person or character, or for injury to, or wrong taking, detaining or converting property, or in an action to recover damages for property taken under false pretenses.

2. In an action for a fine or penalty or for money received or property embezzled or fraudulently misapplied by a public officer or attorney, solicitor, or counsel or officer of a corporation as such, or factor agent or broker, or for misconduct or neglect in official or professional employment.

3. In an action to recover property unjustly detained where it is so concealed that the Sheriff cannot find the same.

4. Where the defendant was guilty of fraud in contracting the debt, or in concealing or disposing of the property for the taking, detaining or disposing of which the action is brought.

An affidavit must be made on the part of the plaintiff, stating the cause of action and one of the above causes.

ATTACHMENT

is allowed on an affidavit that the defendant is indebted to plaintiff, and stating the amount and that it is due on contract; and,

1. That defendant has absconded, or is about to abscond, or is concealed to the injury of his creditors.

2. That defendant has assigned, disposed or concealed his property or is about to do so with intent to defraud creditors.

3. That the defendant has removed, or is about to remove, his property from the State with intent to defraud creditors.

4. That the debt was fraudulently contracted.

5. That he is a non-resident.

6. Or a foreign corporation.

7. That he has fraudulently conveyed or disposed of his property with intent to defraud creditors.

The amount sued for must exceed \$50.

GARNISHMENT

is allowed on an affidavit on behalf of the creditor, that he believes that any third person (naming him) has property effects, or credits of defendant, or is indebted to him, also in execution, on a similar affidavit.

JUDGMENT

is a lien on real estate in the county where rendered from the date of docketing, and in other counties from the time of filing a transcript and the lien continues for ten years. It bears interest at 7 per cent, or as high as 10 per cent if stipulated for in the contract.

STAY LAWS.

In Justices' Courts, on giving bond with surety within five days after judgment was rendered, stay of execution is allowed, as follows:

On sums not exceeding \$10, exclusive of costs, one month; between \$10 and \$30, two months; between \$30 and \$50, three months; over \$50, four months.

EXEMPTIONS.

A homestead not exceeding forty acres, used for agriculture and a residence, and not included in a town plat or a city or village; or, instead, one-quarter of an acre in a recorded town plat, city or village. Also, 1, Family Bible; 2, Family pictures and school-books; 3, Private library; 4, Seat or pew in church; 5, Right of burial; 6, Wearing-apparel, beds, bedsteads and bedding, kept and used in the family, stoves and appurtenances, put up and used, cooking utensils and household furniture to the value of \$200, one gun, rifle or fire-arm to the value of \$50; 7, Two cows, ten swine, one yoke of oxen and one horse or mule, or, in lieu thereof, a span of horses or mules, ten sheep and the wool therefrom, necessary food for exempt stock for one year, provided or growing or both, one wagon, cart or dray, one sleigh, one plow, one drag and other farm utensils, including tackle for the teams to the value of \$50; 8, Provisions and fuel for the family for one year; 9, Tools and implements or stock-in-trade of a

mechanic or miner, used and kept, not exceeding \$200 in value, library and implements of a professional man to the value of \$200; 10, Money arising from insurance of exempt property destroyed by fire; 11, Inventions for debts against the inventor; 12, Sewing-machines; 13, Sword, plate, books or articles presented by Congress or Legislature of a State; 14, Printing-material and presses to the value of \$1,500; 15, Earnings of a married person necessary for family support for sixty days previous to issuing process.

LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS.

Real actions, *twenty years*; persons under disabilities, five years after removal of the same. Judgments of Courts of Record of the State of Wisconsin and sealed instruments when the cause accrues within the State, *twenty years*. Judgments of other Courts of Record and sealed instruments accruing without the State, *ten years*. Other contracts, statute liabilities other than penalties and forfeitures, trespass on real property, trover detainue and replevin, *six years*. Actions against Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, for acts done in their official capacity, except for escapes, *three years*. Statutory penalties and forfeitures, libel, slander, assault, battery and false imprisonment, *two years*. Actions against Sheriffs, etc., for escapes, *one year*. Persons under disabilities, except infants, may bring action after the disability ceases, provided the period is not extended more than *five years*, and infants *one year* after coming of age. Actions by representatives of deceased persons, *one year* from death: against the same, *one year* from granting letters testamentary or of administration. New promise must be in writing.

COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$—Means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States currency.

£—Means *pounds*, English money.

@—Stands for *at* or *to*; lb for pounds, and bbl. for barrels; ¢ for *per*, or *by the*. Thus: Butter sells at 20@30¢ ¢ lb, and Flour at \$8@12 ¢ bbl. % for per cent., and # for numbers.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@ \$1.25, "seller June." *Seller June* means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling *short* is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling *short* to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying *long* is to contrive to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of publishing books by subscription having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations not authorized by the publisher, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

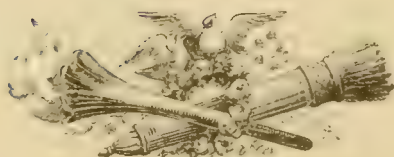
A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described: the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the

basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember that the law as written is, that they cannot be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but, if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They cannot collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They cannot extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they cannot read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CONDENSED.

PREAMBLE.

We, the People of Wisconsin, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom: in order to secure its blessings, form a more perfect government, insure domestic tranquillity, and promote the general welfare; do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

SECTION 1. All men are born free and independent, and have, among other rights, those of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. Governments are instituted to secure these rights.

SEC. 2. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes.

SEC. 3. Liberty of speech and of the press shall not be abridged.

SEC. 4. The right of the people to peaceably assemble to consult for the common good shall never be abridged.

SEC. 5. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

SEC. 6. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel punishments inflicted.

SEC. 7. In criminal prosecutions, the rights of the accused shall be protected.

SEC. 8. Criminal offenses shall be prosecuted on presentment of a grand jury. No one shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense, nor be compelled to be a witness against himself. Every one shall have the right of giving bail except in capital offenses; and the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, except in case of rebellion or invasion.

SEC. 9. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy for all injuries or wrongs.

SEC. 10. Treason consists in levying war against the State, or giving aid and comfort to its enemies. Two witnesses are necessary to convict a person of the crime.

SEC. 11. The people are to be secure against unreasonable searches and seizures.

SEC. 12. Bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or laws impairing obligation of contracts, shall never be passed.

SEC. 13. No property shall be taken for public use without compensation.

SEC. 14. All laws in the State are allodial. Feudal tenures are prohibited.

SEC. 15. The rights of property are the same in resident aliens and citizens.

SEC. 16. No person shall be imprisoned for debt.

SEC. 17. Wholesome exemption laws shall be passed.

SEC. 18. Liberty of conscience and rights of worship shall never be abridged. The public money shall never be applied to sectarian uses.

SEC. 19. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office.

SEC. 20. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 21. Writs of error shall never be prohibited by law.

SEC. 22. A free government can only be maintained by adhering to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality and virtue.

ARTICLE II.

BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. The boundary of the State, beginning at the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, runs with the boundary line of Michigan, through Lake Michigan and Green Bay, to the mouth of the Menominee River; up that stream and the Brule River to Lake Brule; along the southern shore of that lake to the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the head of Montreal River; down the main channel of that stream to the middle of Lake Superior; thence through the center of said lake to the mouth of St. Louis River; up the channel of that stream to the first rapids; thence due south to the main branch of the St. Croix; down that river and the Mississippi to the northwest corner of Illinois; thence due east with the northern boundary of that State to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. The propositions in the enabling act of Congress are accepted and confirmed.

ARTICLE III.

SUFFRAGE.

SECTION 1. The qualified electors are all male persons twenty-one years of age or upward, who are (1.) white citizens of the United States; (2.) who are white persons of foreign birth that have declared their intentions, according to law, to become citizens; (3) who are persons of Indian blood and citizens of the United States; and (4.) civilized Indians not members of any tribe.

SEC. 2. Persons under guardianship, such as are non compos mentis or insane, and those convicted of treason and felony and not pardoned, are not qualified electors.

SEC. 3. All votes shall be by ballot, except for township officers when otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 4. No person shall be deemed to have lost his residence by reason of his absence on business for the State or United States.

SEC. 5. No person in the army or navy shall become a resident of the State in consequence of being stationed therein.

SEC. 6. Persons convicted of bribery, larceny or any infamous crime, or those who bet on elections, may be excluded by law from the right of suffrage.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

SECTION 1. The Legislative power is invested in a Senate and Assembly.

SEC. 2. Members of the Assembly shall never number less than fifty-four, nor more than one hundred; of the Senate, not more than one-third, nor less than one-fourth of the members of the Assembly.

SEC. 3. Census shall be taken, every ten years, of the inhabitants of the State, beginning with 1855, when a new apportionment of members of the Senate and Assembly shall be made; also, after each United States census.

SEC. 4. Members of the Assembly shall be chosen on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November of each year.

SEC. 5. Members of the Senate shall be elected for two years, at the same time and in the same manner as members of the Assembly.

SEC. 6. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature, unless a resident of the State one year, and a qualified elector.

SEC. 7. Each House shall be the judge of the qualifications of its members. A majority shall be necessary to form a quorum.

SEC. 8. Each House shall make its own rules.

SEC. 9. Each House shall choose its own officers.

SEC. 10. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings.

SEC. 11. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of government once a year.

SEC. 12. No member shall be eligible to any other civil office in the State, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 13. No member shall be eligible to any office of the United States, during the term for which he was elected.

SEC. 14. Writs of election, to fill vacancies in either House, shall be issued by the Governor.

SEC. 15. Except treason, felony and breach of the peace, members are privileged from arrest in all cases; nor subject to any civil process during a session.

SEC. 16. Members are not liable for words spoken in debate.

SEC. 17. The style of all laws shall be, "The people of the State of Wisconsin represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:"

SEC. 18. Private or local bills shall not embrace more than one subject.

SEC. 19. Bills may originate in either House, and a bill passed by one House may be amended by the other.

SEC. 20. Yeas and nays, at the request of one-sixth of the members present, shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 21. [Each member shall receive, as an annual compensation, three hundred and fifty dollars and ten cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government]. As amended in 1867.

SEC. 22. Boards of Supervisors may be vested with powers of a local, legislative and administrative character, such as shall be conferred by the Legislature.

SEC. 23. One system only, of town and county government, shall be established by the Legislature.

SEC. 24. The Legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or grant any divorce.

SEC. 25. Stationery, for State use and State printing, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder.

SEC. 26. Extra compensation to any public officer shall not be granted after service is rendered, nor shall his compensation be increased or diminished during his term of office.

SEC. 27. The Legislature shall direct, by law, in what manner and in what Courts suits against the State may be brought.

SEC. 28. Public officers shall all take an oath of office.

SEC. 29. The Legislature shall determine what persons shall constitute the militia, and may provide for organizing the same.

SEC. 30. Members of the Legislature shall vote *viva voce* in all elections made by them.

SEC. 31. [Special legislation is prohibited (1) for changing the name of persons, or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another; (2) for laying out, opening or altering highways, except in certain cases; (3) for authorizing persons to keep ferries; (4) for authorizing the sale of the property of minors; (5) for locating a county seat; (6) for assessment of taxes; (7) for granting corporate powers, except to cities; (8) for apportioning any part of the school fund; and (9) for incorporating any town or village, or to award the charter thereof]. Added by amendment, in 1871.

SEC. 32. [General laws shall be passed for the transaction of any business prohibited by Section 21 of this Article.] Added by amendment, in 1871.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office two years. A Lieutenant Governor shall be elected at the same time and for the same term.

SEC. 2. Governor and Lieutenant Governor must be citizens of the United States, and qualified electors of the State.

SEC. 3. Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall be (1) commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the State; (2) he has power to convene the Legislature in extra session; (3) he shall communicate to the Legislature all necessary information; (4) he shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the State; and (5) shall expedite all legislative measures see last the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 5. [The Governor's salary shall be five thousand dollars per year. As amended in 1869.

SEC. 6. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons.

SEC. 7. The executive duties shall devolve upon the Lieutenant Governor when, from any cause, the executive office is vacated by the Governor.

SEC. 8. The Lieutenant Governor shall be President of the Senate. The Secretary of State shall act as Governor when both the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are incapacitated from any causes to fill the executive office.

SEC. 9. [The Lieutenant Governor shall receive a salary of one thousand dollars per annum.] As amended in 1869.

SEC. 10. All legislative bills shall be presented to the Governor for his signature before they become laws. Bills returned by the Governor without his signature may become laws by agreement of two-thirds of the members present in each house.

ARTICLE VI.

ADMINISTRATION.

SECTION 1. A Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature, who shall severally hold their offices for two years.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State shall keep a record of the official acts of the Legislature and Executive Department. He shall be *ex officio* Auditor.

SEC. 3. The powers, duties and compensation of the Treasurer and Attorney General shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. Sheriffs, Coroners, Registers of Deeds and District Attorneys shall be elected every two years.

ARTICLE VII.

JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The Senate shall form the Court of Impeachment. Judgment shall not extend further than removal from office: but the person impeached shall be liable to indictment, trial and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 2. The judicial power of the State is vested in a Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, Courts of Probate, and in Justices of the Peace. Municipal courts, also, may be authorized.

SEC. 3. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction only. Trial by jury is not allowed in any case. The Court shall have a general superintending control over inferior courts, and power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, *quo warranto*, certiorari, and other original and remedial writs.

SEC. 4. [The Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice, and four Associate Justices, each for the term of ten years.] As amended in 1877.

SEC. 5. The State shall be divided into five Judicial Circuits.

SEC. 6. The Legislature may alter the limits or increase the number of the circuits.

SEC. 7. There shall be a Judge chosen for each Circuit, who shall reside therein: his term of office shall be six years.

SEC. 8. The Circuit Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal, not excepted in this Constitution, and not prohibited hereafter by law, and appellate jurisdiction from all inferior courts. They shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, injunction, quo warranto, certiorari, and all other writs necessary to carry their orders and judgments into effect.

SEC. 9. Vacancies in the office of Supreme or Circuit Judge shall be filled by the Governor. Election for Judges shall not be at any general election, nor within thirty days before or after said election.

SEC. 10. Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts shall receive a salary of not less than one thousand five hundred dollars, and shall hold no other office, except a judicial one, during the term for which they are respectively elected. Each Judge shall be a citizen of the United States, and have attained the age of twenty-five years. He shall also be a qualified elector within the jurisdiction for which he may be chosen.

SEC. 11. The Supreme Court shall hold at least one term annually. A Circuit Court shall be held at least twice in each year, in each county of this State organized for judicial purposes.

SEC. 12. There shall be a Clerk of the Circuit Court chosen in each county, whose term of office shall be two years. The Supreme Court shall appoint its own Clerk.

SEC. 13. Any Judge of the Supreme or Circuit Court may be removed from office by vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to both Senate and Assembly.

SEC. 14. A Judge of Probate shall be elected in each county, who shall hold his office for two years.

SEC. 15. Justices of the Peace shall be elected in the several towns, villages and cities of the State, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, whose term of office shall be two years. Their civil and criminal jurisdiction shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 16. Laws shall be passed for the regulation of tribunals of conciliation. These may be established in and for any township.

SEC. 17. The style of all writs and process shall be "The State of Wisconsin." Criminal prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by authority of the State: and all indictments shall conclude against the peace and dignity of the same.

SEC. 18. A tax shall be imposed by the Legislature on all civil suits, which shall constitute a fund, to be applied toward the payment of the salary of Judges.

SEC. 19. Testimony in equity causes shall be taken the same as in cases at law. The office of Master in Chancery is prohibited.

SEC. 20. Any suitor may prosecute or defend his case in his own proper person, or by attorney or agent.

SEC. 21. Statute laws and such judicial decisions as are deemed expedient, shall be published. No general law shall be in force until published.

SEC. 22. The Legislature at its first session shall provide for the appointment of three Commissioners to revise the rules of practice in the several Courts of Record in the State.

SEC. 23. The Legislature may confer judicial powers on one or more persons in each organized county of the State. Powers granted to such Commissioners shall not exceed that of a Judge of a Circuit Court at chambers.

ARTICLE VIII.

FINANCE.

SECTION 1. Taxation shall be uniform, and taxes shall be levied upon such property as the Legislature may prescribe.

SECTION 2. [No money shall be paid out of the treasury except in pursuance of an appropriation by law. Claims made against the State must be filed within six years after having accrued.] As amended in 1877.

SEC. 3. The credit of the State shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

SEC. 4. The State shall never contract any public debt, except in the cases and manner provided in this Constitution.

SEC. 5. A tax shall be levied each year sufficient to defray estimated expenses.

SEC. 6. Debts not to exceed one hundred thousand dollars may be contracted by the State, which shall be paid within five years thereafter.

SEC. 7. The Legislature may borrow money to repel invasion, suppress insurrection or defend the State in time of war.

SEC. 8. All fiscal laws in the Legislature shall be voted on by yeas and nays.

SEC. 9. State scrip shall not be issued except for such debts as are authorized by the sixth and seventh sections of this article.

SEC. 10. No debt for internal improvements shall be contracted by the State.

ARTICLE IX.

EMINENT DOMAIN AND PROPERTY OF THE STATE.

SECTION 1. The State shall have concurrent jurisdiction on all rivers and lakes bordering on Wisconsin.

SEC. 2. The title to all property which has accrued to the Territory of Wisconsin shall vest in the State of Wisconsin.

SEC. 3. The ultimate property in and to all lands of the State is possessed by the people.

ARTICLE X.

EDUCATION.

SECTION 1. The supervision of public instruction shall be vested in a State Superintendent and such other officers as the Legislature shall direct. The annual compensation of the State Superintendent shall not exceed twelve hundred dollars.

SEC. 2. The school fund to support and maintain common schools, academies and normal schools, and to purchase apparatus and libraries therefor, shall be created out of (1) the proceeds of lands from the United States; (2) out of forfeitures and escheats; (3) out of moneys paid as exemptions from military duty; (4) out of fines collected for breach of penal laws; (5) out of any grant to the State where the purposes of such grant are not specified; (6) out of the proceeds of the sale of five hundred thousand acres of land granted by Congress September 14, 1841; and (7) out of the five per centum of the net proceeds of the public lands to which the State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union (if Congress shall consent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned.)

SEC. 3. District schools shall be established by law which shall be free to all children between the ages of four and twenty years. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed therein.

SEC. 4. Each town and city shall raise for common schools therein by taxation a sum equal to one-half the amount received from the school fund of the State.

SEC. 5. Provisions shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the schools fund among the several towns and cities for the support of common schools therein: but no appropriation shall be made when there is a failure to raise the proper tax, or when a school shall not have been maintained at least three months of the year.

SEC. 6. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment of a State University. The proceeds of all lands granted for the support of a university by the United States shall constitute "the University fund," the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of the State University. No sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such university.

SEC. 7. The Secretary of State, Treasurer and Attorney General shall constitute a Board of Commissioners to sell school and university lands and for the investments of the proceeds thereof.

SEC. 8. School and university lands shall be appraised and sold according to law. The Commissioners shall execute deeds to purchasers, and shall invest the proceeds of the sales of such lands in such manner as the Legislature shall provide.

ARTICLE XI.

CORPORATIONS.

SECTION 1. Corporations without banking powers may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws.

SEC. 2. No municipal corporation shall take private property for public use, against the consent of the owner, except by jury trial.

SEC. 3. Cities and incorporated villages shall be organized, and their powers restricted by law so as to prevent abuses. [No county, city, town, village, school district, or other municipal corporation, shall become indebted to exceed five per centum on the value of the taxable property therein.] As amended in 1874.

SEC. 4. Banks shall not be created except as provided in this article.

SEC. 5. The question of "bank" or "no bank" may be submitted to the voters of the State; and if a majority of all the votes cast shall be in favor of banks, the Legislature shall have power to grant bank charters, or pass a general banking law.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed in either house of the Legislature, and referred to the next Legislature and published for three months previous. If agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then the amendment or amendments shall submit them to the vote of the people; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, they shall become a part of the Constitution.

SEC. 2. If a convention to revise or change the Constitution shall be deemed necessary by the Legislature, they shall recommend to the electors of the State to vote at the next general election for or against the same. If the vote shall be for the calling of such convention, then the Legislature, at its next session, shall provide for the same.

ARTICLE XIII.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The political year for Wisconsin shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year. General elections shall be holden on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November.

SEC. 2. A duelist shall not be qualified as an elector in this State.

SEC. 3. United States officers (except Postmasters), public defaulters, or persons convicted of infamous crimes, shall not be eligible to office in this State.

SEC. 4. A great seal for the State shall be provided, and all official acts of the Governor (except his approbation of the laws), shall be authenticated thereby.

SEC. 5. Residents on Indian lands may vote, if duly qualified, at the polls nearest their residence.

SEC. 6. Elective officers of the Legislature, other than the presiding officers, shall be a Chief Clerk, and a Sergeant-at-Arms, to be elected by each House.

SEC. 7. No county with an area of nine hundred square miles or less, shall be divided, without submitting the question to the vote of the people of the county.

SEC. 8. [The Legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws, for locating or changing any county seat.] See amendment adopted in 1871, as Sec. 31 (Subdivision 5) of Art. IV.

SEC. 9. Officers not provided for by this Constitution shall be elected as the Legislature shall direct.

SEC. 10. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant, and also the manner of filling the vacancy, where no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV.

SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. All rights under the Territorial government are continued under the State government. Territorial processes are valid after the State is admitted into the Union.

SEC. 2. Existing laws of the Territory of Wisconsin not repugnant to this Constitution shall remain in force until they expire by limitation or are altered or repealed.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Wisconsin shall inure to the use of the State.

SEC. 4. Territorial recognizances, bonds and public property shall pass to and be vested in the State. Criminal prosecutions, offenses committed against the laws, and all actions at law and suits in equity in the Territory of Wisconsin shall be contained in and prosecuted by the State.

SEC. 5. Officers holding under authority of the United States or of the Territory of Wisconsin shall continue in office until superseded by State authority.

SEC. 6. The first session of the State Legislature shall commence on the first Monday in June next, and shall be held at the village of Madison, which shall be and remain the seat of government until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 7. Existing county and town officers shall hold their offices until the Legislature of the State shall provide for the holding of elections to fill such offices.

SEC. 8. A copy of this Constitution shall be transmitted to the President of the United States to be laid before Congress at its present session.

SEC. 9. This Constitution shall be submitted to the vote of the people for ratification or rejection on the second Monday in March next. If ratified, an election shall be held for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Treasurer, Attorney General, members of the State Legislature and members of Congress, on the second Monday of May next.

SEC. 10. [Omitted. See Section 1, Chapter 3, Acts of Extra Session of 1878.]

SEC. 11. The several elections provided for in this Article shall be conducted according to the existing laws of the Territory of Wisconsin.

SEC. 12. [Omitted. See Section 1, Chapter 3, Acts of Extra Session of 1878.]

SEC. 13. The common law in force in the Territory of Wisconsin shall continue in force in the State until altered or suspended by the Legislature.

SEC. 14. The Senators first elected in the even-numbered Senate districts, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and other State officers first elected under this Constitution, shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of June next, and hold their offices for one year from the first Monday of January next. The Senators first elected in the odd-numbered districts and the

members of the Assembly first elected shall enter upon their duties on the first Monday of June next, and continue in office until the first Monday in January next.

SEC. 15. The oath of office may be administered by any Judge or Justice of the Peace, until the Legislature shall otherwise direct.

We, the undersigned, members of the Convention to form a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin, to be submitted to the people thereof for their ratification or rejection, do hereby certify that the foregoing is the Constitution adopted by the Convention.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands, at Madison, the 1st day of February, A. D. 1848.

MORGAN L. MARTIN,

President of the Convention and Delegate from Brown County.

THOMAS McHUGH,

Secretary.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CONDENSED.

•••

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the States, and electors shall have qualifications for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Representatives must be twenty-five years of age, and must have been seven years citizens of the United States, and inhabitants of the State in which they shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to population, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including apprentices and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and every ten years thereafter in such manner as Congress shall by law direct. States shall have one Representative only for each thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, New Hampshire shall choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five, and Georgia, three.

Vacancies in the representation from any State shall be filled by elections, ordered by the executive authority of the State.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Senators shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes immediately after assembling, in consequence of the first election. The first class shall vacate their seats at the expiration of the second year; the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year, and the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year: and vacancies happening by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the Legislature of any State may be filled by temporary appointments of the Executive until the next meeting of the Legislature.

All Senators shall have attained the age of thirty years, and shall have been nine years citizens of the United States, and shall be inhabitants of the State for which they shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and concurrence of two-thirds of the members present shall be necessary to conviction.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall be limited to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office under the United States; but the party convicted shall be liable to trial and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The Legislature of each State shall prescribe the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, but Congress may make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators.

Congress shall assemble annually, on the first Monday in December, unless a different day be appointed.

SEC. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel attendance of absent members, under penalties.

Each House may determine its own rules of proceeding, punish its members, and, by a two-thirds vote, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal, which shall be published at their discretion, and one-fifth of those present may require the yeas and nays to be entered on the journal.

Neither House shall adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other, nor to any other place than that in which they are sitting.

SEC. 6. The compensation of Senators and Representatives shall be fixed by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall be privileged from arrest during attendance at the session of their respective Houses, except for treason, felony and breach of the peace, and shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States which shall have been created or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time: and no person holding office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but may be amended by the Senate.

Every bill passed by the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President: if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return

it, with his objections, to that House in which it originated, who shall enter the objections on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after reconsideration, two-thirds shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections, to the other House, and, if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the yeas and nays shall be taken, and entered upon the journal of each House, respectively. Any bill not returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, shall be a law, as if he had signed it, unless Congress, by adjournment, shall prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote requiring the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives (except a question of adjournment), shall be approved by the President before taking effect; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by a two-thirds vote of each House, as in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the public credit;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the laws of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such parts of them as may be employed in the service of the United States—the several States to appoint the officers and to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases, over the seat of Government, and over all forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. Foreign immigration or the importation of slaves into the States shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed not exceeding ten dollars for each person so imported.

The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless required by the public safety in cases of rebellion or invasion.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be made.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

In regulating commerce or revenue, no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury unless appropriated by law; and accounts of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office under them shall accept any present, emolument, office or title from any foreign State, without the consent of Congress.

SEC. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass bills of attainder, ex post facto laws, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except for the execution of its inspection laws; and all such duties shall be for the use of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress.

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with a foreign power, or engage in war unless actually invaded or in imminent and immediate danger.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President. He shall hold office for four years, and, together with the Vice President chosen for the same term, shall be elected as follows:

Each State shall appoint in the manner directed by the Legislature, a number of electors equal to the whole number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding any office under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

[The third clause of this section has been superseded and amended by the 12th Amendment.]

Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

A natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, only shall be eligible to the office of President; and he must have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

If the President be removed from office, die, resign, or become unable to discharge the duties of his office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice President, and Congress may provide by law for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability of both the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed or a President elected.*

The President shall receive a compensation for his services, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected† and within that period he shall not receive any other emolument from the United States or from any of them.

Before entering upon office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

* By act of March 1, 1792, Congress provided for this contingency, designating the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, or if there be none the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to succeed to the chief Executive office in the event of a vacancy in the offices of both President and Vice President.

† The President's salary was fixed February 18, 1793, at \$25,000, and was increased March 3, 1873, to \$50,000.

SEC. 2. The President shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when in actual service of the United States; he may require the written opinion of the principal officers of the several executive departments upon subjects relating to the duties of their respective offices, and shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, and shall nominate to the Senate ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, Judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointment is not otherwise provided for: but Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President may fill all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

He shall, from time to time, give Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend measures to their consideration; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses or either of them, and, in case of disagreement between them as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper: he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall receive a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, treaties, cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction: to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State or the citizens thereof and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State is a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all other cases mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, subject to exceptions and regulations made by Congress.

All crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury, and in the State where the crime was committed; but Congress shall fix the place of trial for crimes not committed within any State.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Each State shall give full faith and credit to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State, and Congress may prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Fugitives from justice in any State found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive, be delivered up and removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New States may be admitted to the Union, but no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of Congress.

Congress shall have power to dispose of and to regulate and govern the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to preclude any claims of the United States, or any particular State.

Every State shall be guaranteed a republican form of government, and shall be protected against invasion; and on an application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on application of two-thirds of the Legislatures of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All existing debts and engagements shall be valid against the United States under this Constitution.

This Constitution and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby; anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Senators and Representatives, members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Convention of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

DONE in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

[Other signatures omitted.]

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the Fifth Article of the original Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons and property against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for any infamous crime unless on an indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, when the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves: distinct ballots shall be made for President and Vice President, and distinct lists made of such ballots and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the seat of government, addressed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; if no person have such majority, then from those having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But, in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. If, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, the House of Representatives shall not choose a President before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of death or disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President: a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, or subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without

due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the States according to population, counting the whole number of persons in each State, including Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote is denied to any of the male inhabitants of a State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall hold any office under the United States or under any State, who having previously, as an officer of the United States or any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, including pensions and bounties, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave: but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.



ALPHABETICAL LIST OF COUNTIES AND CITIES

WITH GUBERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTES.

Note.—The Republican or Democratic majority in each county is given as between Smith and Mallory. Green-back majority is only given when the vote for Allis exceeds the others, and is taken from the highest vote.

COUNTIES.	GOVERNOR. 1877.				PRESIDENT. 1876.		
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Maj.	Hayes.	Tilden.	Maj.
Adams.....	580	233	116	R. 347	381	442	R. 539
Ashland.....	86	163		D. 77	109	189	D. 80
Barron.....	459	203	53	R. 256	644	257	R. 387
Bayfield.....	40	34	2	R. 6	86	74	R. 12
Brown.....	1387	1740	1015	D. 353	2755	3647	D. 892
Buffalo.....	1075	810	76	R. 265	1186	1162	R. 24
Burnett.....	336	24		R. 312	285	28	R. 257
Calumet.....	450	1130	389	D. 680	1012	2145	D. 1133
Chippewa.....	685	693	589	D. 18	1596	1774	D. 178
Clark.....	449	153	816	G. 367	1255	660	R. 595
Columbia.....	2048	1597	118	R. 451	3532	2493	R. 1039
Crawford.....	806	1008	146	D. 202	1355	1604	D. 249
Dane.....	3613	3903	614	D. 290	5435	5726	D. 291
Dodge.....	2333	4267	381	D. 1934	3236	6361	R. 3125
Door.....	477	126	283	R. 351	1095	596	R. 499
Douglas.....	21	28		D. 7	42	67	D. 25
Dunn.....	1174	407	412	R. 767	2033	894	R. 1139
Eau Claire.....	1208	805	597	R. 403	2266	1785	R. 481
Fond du Lac.....	3086	3414	1249	D. 328	4845	5660	D. 815
Grant.....	2620	1938	1037	R. 682	4723	3198	R. 1525
Green.....	1823	849	580	R. 974	2601	1735	R. 866
Green Lake.....	879	896	215	D. 17	1739	1514	R. 225
Iowa.....	1461	1175	1021	R. 286	2651	2348	R. 303
Jackson.....	802	391	521	R. 411	1507	718	R. 789
Jefferson.....	1917	2418	296	D. 201	2874	4134	D. 1260
Julesburg.....	1045	883	463	R. 162	1714	1458	R. 256
Kenosha.....	938	907	51	R. 31	1610	1432	R. 178
Kewaunee.....	247	558	20	D. 311	561	1654	D. 1093
La Crosse.....	1968	1115	524	R. 853	2644	2481	R. 163
La Fayette.....	1409	1300	269	R. 109	2424	2299	R. 125
Lincoln.....	27	15	169	G. 142	71	174	D. 103
Manitowoc.....	1365	1951	98	D. 586	2700	3908	D. 1208
Marathon.....	301	755	746	D. 454	668	1796	D. 1128
Marquette.....	447	730	76	D. 283	697	1112	D. 415
Milwaukee.....	5843	6388	1228	D. 545	9981	12026	D. 2045
Monroe.....	1102	1096	1019	R. 6	2558	2030	R. 528
Oconto.....	1059	764	157	R. 295	1813	1174	R. 639
Outagamie.....	777	2005	992	D. 1228	1859	3608	D. 1749
Ozaukee.....	437	1579	17	D. 1142	583	5480	D. 1897
Pepin.....	521	171	123	R. 350	836	394	R. 447
Pierce.....	1523	545	408	R. 978	2135	985	R. 1152
Polk.....	916	363	60	R. 553	1019	362	R. 650
Portage.....	1080	917	728	R. 163	1855	1794	R. 61
Racine.....	2304	1906	112	R. 398	3560	2880	R. 680

GUBERNATORIAL AND PRESIDENTIAL VOTES--1877-1876--*Continued.*

COUNTIES-- <i>Continued</i>	GOVERNOR 1877.				PRESIDENT. 1876		
	Smith.	Mallory.	Allis.	Maj.	Hayes	Tilden	Maj.
Richland	1201	729	705	R. 472	2038	1591	R. 447
Rock	3375	1620	781	R. 1755	5755	2814	R. 2893
St. Croix.....	1558	1489	93	R. 70	1775	1736	R. 39
Sauk.....	1826	922	574	R. 904	3395	2201	R. 1194
Shawano.....	269	605	92	D. 336	582	873	D. 291
Sheboygan.....	1598	1737	750	D. 139	3224	3633	D. 409
Taylor.....	195	254	53	D. 59	240	246	D. 6
Trempealeau.....	2483	731	176	R. 1452	2360	790	R. 1570
Vernon.....	1678	416	846	R. 1262	2764	1117	R. 1647
Walworth.....	2904	1374	160	R. 1530	4212	1970	R. 2242
Washington.....	994	2187	187	D. 1993	1321	3047	D. 1726
Waukesha.....	2484	2388	276	R. 96	3129	3335	D. 206
Waupaca.....	1473	990	772	R. 483	2642	1592	R. 1050
Wausara.....	1282	257	377	R. 1025	2080	548	R. 1532
Winnebago.....	2068	2238	1887	D. 170	5092	4426	R. 666
Wood.....	247	196	601	G. 354	658	745	D. 87
CITIES.							
Appleton.....	231	522	201	D. 291	549	911	D. 362
Beaver Dam.....	320	361	6	D. 41	357	465	D. 108
Beloit.....	377	109	240	R. 268	745	627	R. 118
Berlin.....	219	197	36	R. 22	456	312	R. 144
Buffalo.....	25	17		R. 8	14	31	D. 17
Centralia.....	16	5	97	G. 81	64	93	D. 29
Chilton.....	31	128	33	D. 97			
Chippewa Falls.....	2.9	294	143	D. 65	475	572	D. 97
Columbus.....	210	123	3	R. 87	254	212	R. 42
Eau Claire.....	620	459	250	R. 161	1205	1013	R. 189
Fond du Lac.....	862	884	520	D. 22	1382	1542	D. 160
Fort Howard.....	150	85	195	G. 45	669	288	R. 81
Grand Rapids.....	50	42	110	G. 60	121	191	D. 70
Green Bay.....	432	333	181	R. 99	696	647	R. 49
Hudson.....	226	207	3	R. 19	250	224	R. 26
Janesville.....	771	605	31	R. 166	1036	848	R. 188
Kenosha.....	281	314	42	D. 33	514	544	D. 30
La Crosse.....	712	671	351	R. 41	1085	1549	D. 464
Madison.....	740	1057	13	D. 317	834	1252	D. 418
Manitowoc.....	349	284	17	R. 61	66	512	R. 148
Menasha.....	146	311	67	D. 165	21	344	D. 53
Milwaukee.....	4816	5027	1050	D. 211	8218	9625	D. 1407
Mineral Point.....	260	249	21	R. 11	348	324	R. 24
Neenah.....	115	146	376	G. 230	511	385	R. 126
New London.....	84	125	118	D. 41	206	208	D. 2
Oconomowoc.....	172	167	24	R. 5	222	238	D. 16
Oconto.....	270	311	6	D. 41	399	506	D. 107
Oshkosh.....	724	954	375	D. 230	1496	1910	D. 414
Plymouth.....	69	127	28	D. 58			
Portage.....	245	405	7	D. 160	356	532	D. 166
Prairie du Chien.....	155	267	3	D. 112	215	377	D. 162
Prescott.....	87	61	10	R. 26	143	108	R. 35
Racine.....	1052	921	82	R. 131	1672	1324	R. 348
Ripon.....	270	239	33	R. 31	397	333	R. 64
Shawano.....	55	73	13	D. 18	87	83	R. 4
Sheboygan.....	248	440	68	D. 192	575	873	D. 298
Stevens Point.....	252	270	145	D. 18	423	563	D. 140
Watertown.....	232	687	164	D. 445	372	1295	D. 923
Waupaca.....	210	49	20	R. 161	280	52	R. 228
Wausau.....	76	170	300	G. 130	210	595	D. 385

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES	Area in Square Miles	POPULATION	Miles R. R.	STATES AND TERRITORIES	Area in Square Miles	POPULATION	Miles R. R.
		1870. 1875.	1872.			1870. 1875.	1872.
<i>States.</i>							
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	5,113
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	25	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,353	136
California.....	188,981	560,247	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	705,606	1,201
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,520	1,520
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	227	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	865
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,351	675
Georgia.....	59,000	1,184,109	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	1,490
Illinois.....	53,410	2,539,891	3,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	485
Indiana.....	33,809	1,680,637	4,529	Wisconsin.....	53,924	1,054,670	1,725
Iowa.....	55,045	1,191,792	1,350,544				
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	528,349	<i>Total States</i>	1,950,171	38,113,253	59,587
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	1,123				
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,039	<i>Territories.</i>			
Maine.....	31,746	626,915	871	Arizona.....	113,916	9,658	
Maryland.....	11,184	780,894	893	Colorado.....	104,500	29,864	392
Massachusetts.....	7,800	1,457,351	1,651,912	Dakota.....	147,490	14,181	
Michigan.....	56,351	1,184,059	1,334,031	Dist. of Columbia	60	131,700	
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	598,429	Idaho.....	90,932	14,999	
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	990	Montana.....	143,776	20,595	
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	2,580	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	
Nebraska.....	75,985	123,993	246,280	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	375
Nevada.....	112,090	42,430	52,540	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	498
New Hampshire.....	9,280	318,300	790	Wyoming.....	95,107	9,118	
New Jersey.....	8,320	906,096	1,026,502	<i>Total Territories</i>	965,032	442,730	1,265
New York.....	47,000	4,382,759	4,705,208				
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	1,190				
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	3,740	<i>Aggregate of U. S.</i>		2,915,203 38,555,983	60,852
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	139				

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD; POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,925,440	1871	8,003,778	10.2	St. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	38,925,600	1870	2,607,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,469,800	1866	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	35,904,400	1869	240,348	149.4	Vienna.....	833,900
Japan.....	34,785,300	1871	149,399	232.8	Yeddo.....	1,554,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	31,817,100	1871	121,315	262.3	London.....	3,251,800
German Empire.....	29,906,082	1871	160,207	187.	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,847	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	332,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,163,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1869	761,526	.....	Mexico.....	210,300
Sweden and Norway.....	5,921,500	1870	292,871	20.	Stockholm.....	136,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,961	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.5	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,194	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Chile.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,400
Switzerland.....	2,669,100	1870	15,992	166.9	Berne.....	36,000
Peru.....	2,500,000	1871	471,838	5.3	Lima.....	160,100
Bolivia.....	2,000,000	.....	479,221	4.2	Chuquibambilla.....	25,000
Argentine Republic.....	1,812,000	1869	871,848	2.1	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Wattenburg.....	1,818,500	1871	7,533	241.4	Stuttgart.....	91,500
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	14,753	120.9	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Venezuela.....	1,500,000	.....	368,238	4.2	Caracas.....	47,000
Baden.....	1,461,400	1871	5,912	247.	Carlsruhe.....	36,600
Greece.....	1,457,900	1870	19,353	75.3	Athens.....	43,400
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,870	28.9	Guatemala.....	10,000
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	.....	218,928	5.9	Quito.....	70,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Asuncion.....	48,000
Hesse.....	823,138	.....	2,969	277.	Darmstadt.....	30,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Monrovia.....	3,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Sal Salvador.....	15,000
Haiti.....	572,000	.....	10,205	56.	Port au Prince.....	20,000
Nicaragua.....	350,000	.....	58,171	6.	Managua.....	10,000
Uruguay.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Monte Video.....	44,500
Honduras.....	350,000	1871	17,092	7.4	Comayagua.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	San Domingo.....	20,000
Costa Rica.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Jose.....	2,000
Hawaii.....	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	Honolulu.....	7,633



H. O. Barker

HORICON

HISTORY OF DODGE COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—TOPOGRAPHY—GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS—GLACIAL—SPRINGS AND WELLS—
WATER POWER—IRON DEPOSITS—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—EARTH MOUNDS—INDIAN OCCU-
PANCY—THE BLACK HAWK WAR—UNITED STATES SURVEYS AND LAND SALES.

INTRODUCTORY.

Each year is thinning the ranks of the adventurous pioneers who broke the pathway of emigration into "Old Dodge," and the unpropitious hand of Death still pursues its silent vocation, relentlessly smiting, one by one, the brave men and women who first established the landmarks of progress and civilization in the fastnesses of a vast wilderness, whose only inhabitants were a race of cruel savages. No tongue can tell, no pen can portray, the hardships and vicissitudes endured by the little band of Argonauts who, forty years ago, quit the friendly shelter of parental roof-trees, many of them forever, and wandered away in quest of titles to broad acres of virgin soil in the Far West. The bent forms, the furrowed brows, the tremulous voices of the few who have weathered the storms of frontier experience, and are spared to sanctify with their presence the little home dominions that have grown up about them, is sad, yet eloquent evidence of the trials confronted by the early settlers of Dodge County. Their deeds deserve a place in history that will long survive even the monuments of marble that may mark their graves.

It is the duty of the historian to treat of facts as they have existed "down through the dim vista of time." Therefore it becomes necessary for us to ascertain something of the primitive history of the earth beneath, as well as of men and things above. As there is no fact without a foundation (else it could not be a fact), it is proper that this chapter should begin with certain events scientifically ascertained to have occurred at some remote period between the date of Noah's flood and the discovery of America. (As a class, scientists are usually very accurate in their chronological records).

TOPOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTY.

Dodge County, in common with other parts of Wisconsin, presents many remarkable and interesting topographical features, and, according to Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, the State Geologist, was once far beneath the waves of a broad ocean. The inequalities, he says, which it now presents, are due to subsequent changes, the results of three classes of agents, acting at different times and under different conditions, namely:

1. During the long ages between the emergence of the land and the drift period, the streams were cutting their beds deeper and deeper into the rock, and rendering the former level

surface more and more irregular. The softer rocks were more readily eroded than the harder ones, and this helped to increase the unevenness. There was a tendency of the streams, so far as the slope favored, to follow the less resisting belts of soft rock, and, as these run in a northerly and southerly course in this region, the main streams had that direction. The little streams gathered into the larger ones in a manner not unlike that by which the branches of a tree are united unto the trunk. The unevenness of surface produced by erosion of this nature produces a certain kind of system and symmetry readily recognizable. As this erosion occupied the time preceding the glacial period, we may conveniently designate the features produced by it, pre-glacial. We have the best example of this kind of surface conformation in the lead region, over which the drift forces did not act, and which has not been resubmerged, so that we have the results of this class of action pure and simple. As we proceed eastward into the region of drift action in the central part of the State, these features are modified more and more by the results of glacial action, until in Eastern Wisconsin they become wholly obscured, except in their grander outlines. Dodge County lies midway between the extremes.

2. The modifications of the surface constituting this first class of topographical features were produced by running water; those of the second class, which were formed next in order of time, were caused by ice, in the form of glaciers, it is confidently believed, and by the agencies brought into action through their melting. The work of the ice was twofold: first, in the leveling of the surface, by planing down the hills and filling up the valleys; and second, in the creation of a new, uneven surface, by heaping up in an irregular and promiscuous manner the clay, sand, gravel and bowlders it had formed, thus giving the surface a new aspect. Among the features produced by the action of the ice, are parallel ridges, sometimes miles in length, having the same direction as the ice movement; hills of rounded flowing contour, sometimes having a linear arrangement in the direction of glacial progress; mounds and hummocks of drift promiscuously arranged on an otherwise plain surface; oval domes of rock (*roches moutonees*); sharp gravel ridges, often having a tortuous serpentine course, transverse to the drift movement; peculiar depressions known as "kettles," and half-submerged rock gorges, known as "fjords,"—all of which combine to form a peculiar and distinctive surface contour. The melting of the ice mass gave rise to swollen lakes and flooded rivers, which eroded at some points and filled up at others, and so still further modified the face of the country. All these peculiarities, being the result, directly or indirectly, of the ice action, may be denominated glacial features.

3. Subsequent to the glacial period, the wearing action of the streams was resumed, but under somewhat new conditions, and carved out a new surface contour, the features of which may be termed post-glacial.

To the agencies, ice and water, assisted slightly by winds, the topographical peculiarities of the county are chiefly due. There is no evidence of violent eruptions, upheavals or outbursts. There was, indeed, the gradual elevation and depression of the surface, and probably some little flexure of the crust; but the region has been free from violent agitation, and owes none of its salient topographical features to such causes.

ELEVATIONS.

Having disposed of the salient features of the topography of the county, attention is naturally directed to the minor characteristics of the formations. The following list of elevations constitutes a more specific class of topographical data, which will be of great value in making estimates for artesian wells and in locating preliminary lines of railroad. The figures indicate the altitude in feet above Lake Michigan. By adding 589 feet to those of any given point, the result will be the elevation above the ocean: Beaver Dam Railway station, 340 feet above the water line of Lake Michigan; Beaver Dam Lake, 282 feet; Burnett Junction, 299 feet; Lake Horicon (that was), 277 feet; Loss Lake, town of Calamus, 291 feet; Clyman Station, 330 feet; Rock River, in the Sixth Ward of Watertown, 211 feet; Lake Emily, 312 feet; north-east corner of Section 11, town of Herman, 235 feet; south line of Section 26, same town, 105 feet; Lowell Station, 247 feet; Minnesota Junction, 348 feet; Rolling Prairie Station, 363

feet; Juneau Station, 335 feet; Section 32, town of Shields, 214 feet; Waupun Station, 314 feet; Horicon marsh, nearest Waupun, 280 feet.

A large number of well-defined *moraines* of stones and rubbish exist in different parts of the county. The most noteworthy of these occur in Sections 4, 5 and 6, in the town of Herman, and in Sections 33 and 34 in the town of Theresa. The former consists of a narrow ridge, rising not usually more than twenty feet in height, and extending in a general easterly and westerly direction for a distance of about three miles, with occasional interruptions, where it is crossed by streams and "dry runs." Throughout Sections 5 and 6, the ridge lies upon an elevated table-land or plateau, formed of drift material.

GEOLOGICAL FORMATIONS.

The northern part of the State is occupied by the oldest formations that are definitely known to geologists by observation, though theoretically there are older ones. These dip down beneath the sandstones and limestones that constitute the upper formations in the southern part of the State. They pass beneath Dodge County at a depth of more than a thousand feet, and may be looked upon as forming the great rock floor upon which the latter formations repose. There lies upon this floor first a great bed of sandstone, to which the name of Potsdam has been given. The thickness of this is somewhat irregular, but is sometimes nearly or quite one thousand feet. Upon this sandstone, there lies the lower magnesian limestone. This is likewise irregular in thickness, varying from about sixty feet to one hundred and fifty feet. The most southerly point in Eastern Wisconsin at which the lower magnesian limestone appears is at Waterloo, a short distance below the southern line of Dodge County. The outcrop represents the upper portion of the formation.

Upon the lower magnesian limestone rests the St. Peters sandstone, which is also uneven in thickness, the average being perhaps seventy-five to one hundred feet. In some portions of this formation occur organic remains. It there has sufficient compactness to serve as building-stone, but usually it is too soft. The latter fact, however, permits its extensive use as sand for mortar and similar purposes. At most localities, it can be dug with pick and shovel—the mere handling being sufficient to reduce it to sand. On account of its clearness, it is much superior to most drift sand.

Upon the St. Peters sandstone lies the Trenton limestone, which appears near the surface of the earth in the towns of Shields, Portland, Elba, Lowell, Calamus, Beaver Dam, Westford, Fox Lake and Trenton, affording several valuable quarries.

Overlying the Trenton, and, indeed, forming the nucleus of the few prominent hills in the county, is found the galena limestone, so named from the double fact that, in the southwestern part of the State and in Northern Illinois, where it has its most characteristic development, it is the chief formation that bears the lead ore (galena or galenite). This rock is very impervious to water and atmospheric agencies. About two miles north of Watertown, in the southeast corner of Section 20, town of Emmet, is an extensive quarry of galena limestone. Similar formations, the material being somewhat coarser, appear and are extensively utilized near Juneau, and also at Waupun and near Fox Lake. At the two latter points, it undergoes a marked change in color, and is believed to be more durable than that found further south.

Another species of limestone, known to geologists as "Niagara," is found in the eastern part of the county. The lower strata of the Niagara series are named "Mayville beds," because they have their maximum development and finest exposure south of the village of that name. The white limestone that lies on the Mayville beds in the northern portion, is largely used in lime-making and for building stone and flagging. The Mayville rock is a rough, coarse, gray magnesian limestone, the average thickness of which is about sixty feet. The formation disappears southward beneath the drift, and is next seen in the town of Ashippun, where it forms a few ragged outlying ledges, the most noteworthy of which lies in the west halves of Sections 6 and 7.

THE GLACIAL FORMATIONS OR DRIFT.

Long after the above formations had been deposited by the Silurian ocean, and had been lifted from the water and eroded into hills and valleys by the elements, the region was subjected to the action of ice and glacial waters, by which a covering of clay, sand, gravel and bowlders was deposited over the face of the region, well-nigh concealing all the strata beneath. This constitutes the drift, or glacial, or quaternary deposits that prevail at the surface. They are composed of rounded fragments and the ground-up material of various kinds of rocks. When carefully studied, it is found that all these fragments were derived from formations lying to the northward and northeastward, and that a great many of them came from the Lake Superior region and beyond, as, for instance, the copper that is occasionally found, sometimes in quite large lumps. Taken altogether, this is one of the most puzzling formations known to geologists; and, although the explanations worked out by the recent geological survey are probably the most satisfactory that have ever been given, it would far transcend our limits to attempt to reproduce them here. The soil, the latest geological formation, was produced by the disintegration of the drift and of the rock where it approaches the surface.

SPRINGS AND ARTESIAN WELLS.

There are few localities in Dodge County at which an abundant supply of good water cannot be reached at moderate depths. The natural source of supply of the many excellent springs will first receive consideration. According to the report of the State Geologist, there are two general systems of springs: those that originate in the drift deposits, and those that flow from the rock. There are several reasons why spring water is more likely to be pure than that of wells. It comes from greater depths and passes through a greater extent of the deeper strata (which are comparatively free from organic impurities), than does the water of wells, which is usually drawn from the surface of the water-level beneath the location of the wells. The water of wells is usually stagnant, while that of springs is active, "living water." Artesian fountains are not here taken into account. In view of these facts, the study and utilization of springs become of much importance. The lowest noteworthy horizon from which springs arise is the vicinity of the junction of the Potsdam sandstone and the lower magnesian limestone. These formations lie far beneath the strata composing the Trenton and galena limestones. The water from this source usually has a temperature of 48° or 50°, and is clear and comparatively free from organic impurities, but contains a small percentage of the carbonates of lime and magnesia, and, in some cases, a very small percentage of iron, with usually some silica, alumina and chloride of sodium. But the combined amount of these is generally small, and the water is soft and very pleasant to the taste. A small amount of free carbonic acid is usually present, which enhances the grateful effect of the water upon the palate and stomach. Above this horizon, springs occur but rarely till we reach the junction of the St. Peters sandstone with the Trenton limestone. These springs are similar in general character to the last, but usually contain a more considerable percentage of the several mineral ingredients, at least that portion of them derived from limestone, which still retains traces of many of the salts that we have reason to suppose were incorporated with it when it was formed beneath the ancient ocean. To this class belongs most of the springs that issue from the rock in the western half of the county. A number of springs in the vicinity of Beaver Dam issue from near the junction of the Trenton with the galena limestone. The "Vita Spring," however, as is shown by the analysis of the water, derives its source from the "lower levels."

The artesian wells in Dodge County vary in depth from 150 to 400 feet, usually terminating in the lower levels of Trenton limestone, but occasionally penetrating that formation and tapping the upper crusts of the St. Peters sandstone. The following measurements will show the distance below the surface of the earth at which Prof. Chamberlin calculates the junction of these two formations occurs, and the same figures are fair average estimates of the depth of the artesian wells in the county: Section 25, town of Elba, 254 feet; Sections 17 and 31, town

of Fox Lake, 294 and 368 feet; Section 19, Lowell, 195 feet; Sections 6 and 31, Portland, 296 and 248 feet; Section 32, Shields, 214 feet; Section 25, Westford, 266 feet.

THE WATER-POWER.

The western half of Dodge County is particularly rich in water-sites; especially is this true of the region about Beaver Dam and Fox Lake. The same could once have been said of that part of the county through which the Rock River flows; but the varied interests of the inhabitants came into conflict, and the result was the tearing-away of Horicon dam, which confined a body of water spreading over an area of 25,000 acres.

Beginning at the northwestern portion of the county, Fox Lake, with vast water-sheds all about it, pours its volume through a narrow channel leading to Beaver Dam Lake, turning the wheels of numerous mills and factories on its course. Reaching the foot of Beaver Dam Lake, it is again utilized as it passes into and through Beaver Creek, having a fall of about forty-two feet to the village of Lowell. The Crawfish River, flowing through the towns of Elba and Portland, furnishes a good power for the people of Danville and Portland.

As already stated, the utility of Rock River has been seriously impaired by the demolition of the dam at Horicon, whether to the general advantage or disadvantage of all those interested, remains a question to be answered by themselves. But the stream still affords many valuable and durable mill sites, both above and below Horicon.

Kekoskee and Mayville, in the town of Williamstown, and Theresa, in the town of Theresa, have their dams and water-wheels and mills and factories. Hustisford, however, may be considered the most favored point on Rock River within the limits of Dodge County at the present time. In the town of Rubicon, saw and grist mills are supplied with power from the Rubicon River at several points, while Ashippun River, as it passes through the southeastern corner of the town of Ashippun, is utilized in the same manner. Rock River passes out of Dodge County in Section 36, town of Lebanon, but returns, as if loath to leave so beautiful a spot, and makes its force felt again (in the town of Emmet) before winding its weary way to the mother stream. The entire area drained by Rock River and its tributaries in Wisconsin is 3,635 square miles. The collection area above Horicon is 436 square miles, upon which the annual rainfall is estimated at 30,387,456,000 cubic feet. Allowing one-half for evaporation, filtration and other sources of loss, the theoretical discharge at the outlet of Horicon marsh would be 15,193,728,000 cubic feet. Reckoned at the lowest rainfall in the last thirty years, this amount would be diminished about one-third. The fall from Horicon to the Illinois State line is 127 feet, less than 60 feet of which are utilized. Of the unused portion, there is more than thirty feet fall between Horicon and Watertown, corresponding to about 1,600 horse-power. But there is a very noticeable diminution in the volume of water passing down Rock River, and some of the "oldest inhabitants" predict that it is gradually "going dry," and that such a result is inevitable. They base their opinion upon the very natural theory of absorption, occasioned mainly by the cutting-away of forests from about its banks. Science not having, as yet, controverted this theory, it must be, and probably is, generally accepted.

THE IRON DEPOSITS.

There is one other feature of the geology of Dodge County, which forms an important part in its history, and that is the iron deposits found underlying the Niagara limestone (previously described) in the town of Hubbard. The main body is included in Sections 12 and 13 of that town. The locality is characterized by a north and south ledge facing the west and overlooking the lower land in that direction from a height of about sixty feet. The upper twenty feet or more of this ledge is composed of heavy, rough beds of Niagara limestone. Beneath this lies the ore bed, having a varying thickness averaging, perhaps, fifteen or twenty feet. The mine is situated a short distance west of the center of Section 13. Near it is the furnace, and a little further west is the village of Iron Ridge. Three-quarters of a mile north of this point is the Mayville mine, or what is known as the Mayville ore bed, though the village of Mayville is four

miles and a half distant. The ore in these deposits occurs in regular horizontal beds, varying from three to fourteen inches in thickness. Near the furnace it is northward; at the Mayville ore bed it is southeastward, and north of this it is again northward. The water collecting in or issuing from the mines is colored to a bright scarlet, although a spring issuing from beneath is almost free from indications of iron, as, indeed, are all the springs in the vicinity. The ore consists of small lenticular concretions, whose average diameter is about one twenty-fifth of an inch. The peculiarity of the various formations renders mining very easy. The prevailing color of the ore is a dark reddish brown. At certain points, it becomes purplish and even bluish, as at the Mayville ore bed, where the term "blue ore" is applied. What may have been the original extent of the ore deposit to the westward cannot now be ascertained, as that portion has been swept away by the denuding agencies which formed the valley lying in that direction. The deposit may be traced a mile and a quarter to the northward from the furnace, where it is lost under the hills that rise in that direction. It has been found in a thin deposit two miles further on to the west of north in the town of Williamstown, and also a mile to the east of the furnace. The position of the ore, outcropping along the face of a terrace at a convenient elevation, rendering drainage, stripping, loading into cars or the furnace convenient: the soft character of the ore, its horizontal bedding of medium thickness, the ease with which it may be bored or blasted, its situation in a rich agricultural and heavily timbered region, and its railway connections, combine to render this locality unsurpassed in the advantages it presents for mining, reducing and shipping the ore.

Superintendent Sterling furnishes the following relating to the iron interests at this point: The whole amount of ore shipped from July 1, 1869, to January 1, 1872, was 173,842 tons; the amount in 1872, was 82,371 tons; in 1873, 48,706. Shipments were made to Chicago, Joliet and Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Wyandotte and Jackson, Mich., Appleton, Green Bay and Milwaukee, Wis., and Zanesville and Newburg, Ohio, as well as to various other points in small quantities. The cost of mining the ore in 1873, was from 50 to 75 cents per ton, but this has been decreased as the company brought their machinery to a more perfect state. The average furnace yield of metal from the ore is 45 per cent. The furnace at this point is forty feet high, nine and a half feet across the boshes, uses four or five tuyeres or forge bellows, as occasion may require, makes use of the hot blast, blown by steam-power, burns charcoal, and has a capacity of about three thousand five hundred gross tons yearly. No flux is used. The composition of the pig-iron product is shown by the following analysis, by Prof E. T. Sweet: Iron, 95.784 per cent; phosphorus, 1.675; graphite, 1.379; combined carbon, 0.849; silicon, 0.491; sulphur, 0.108; magnesia, small traces; total, 100.286.

In 1849, a blast furnace was established at the village of Mayville, for the reduction of this ore. In 1873, the capacity of this furnace was: Height, 40 feet (9 feet in the boshes), 4 tuyeres, the hot air blast, with steam and water combined as power. The charge was 700 pounds of ore and 16 bushels of charcoal. The ore used was from the north opening of the Mayville bed. Limestone and lean ore were sometimes used as flux. The yield was thirteen or fourteen tons per day, being about 42 per cent of the ore.

At the date of the compilation of this history and in a season when ore is not in the greatest demand, the company has, in its employ, one hundred and fifteen men, and is taking out about 4,500 tons of metal per month.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Dodge County is composed of twenty-four townships, all, save Trenton, Beaver Dam, Lowell and Shields, being six miles square. The county is intersected in almost every direction with living streams, and is dotted here and there with springs and lakes. In the original survey, the area of the meandered streams is not included in the acreage; nor are the townships exactly six miles square, as a matter of fact, though the theory of surveying, adopted by the Government, proceeds upon the hypothesis that they are. The town of Trenton contains an area of about 55½ square miles of land; town of Beaver Dam, 40 square miles; town of Lowell,

54 square miles; town of Shields, 25½ square miles. All the rest contain 36 square miles. The county comprises an area 30 miles square, equivalent to 576,000 acres.

Admirable locations were chosen for the village sites in the county; but the hand of nature, in designing the rivers and lakes, must share more of the credit than the hand of man. The famous Rock River passes from north to south through the second tier of towns in the eastern portions of the county, winding its tortuous way among the meadows and groves, watering the natural vegetation peculiar to that section, and furnishing power for numerous mills. In the western half of the county, Fox Lake, Beaver Dam Lake, the Crawfish and Beaver Rivers, occupy parallel importance with Rock River and its tributaries in the eastern half.

In general, the surface is rolling, there being but a very small proportion of the entire section, if we except the marshes, which is not cultivatable. Perhaps one-half of the county was originally timbered; the other half openings or prairie—very little of it, however, so free from brush as to be considered clean prairie.

PRODUCTIONS—POPULATION.

The soil is strong, rich and durable, and vast quantities of wheat and other small grains are produced each year. Fruits of the stronger varieties thrive and are abundant. Stock-raising and dairying are extensive branches of industry, and have increased greatly in late years. In agricultural wealth, Dodge is perhaps surpassed by no other county in the State, and, in population, by only three or four. The German element is numerous, and about equals that of all other nationalities, predominating chiefly in the eastern portion. They are an industrious and saving people; law-abiding and lovers of good and honest government. The town of Ashippun is chiefly settled by Scandinavians, while the Irish may be said to predominate in the towns of Elba, Portland and Shields. A large proportion of the town of Calamus is Welsh. The Americans are most numerous in the central portion of the county.

DISTANCES.

Dodge is a county of convenient distances, and is exceptionally favored in the matter of good roads. Taking Juneau, the county seat, as the starting-point, the distances to the principal places of interest are as follows: Juneau to Beaver Dam, eight miles; to Burnett Junction, seven miles; to Columbus, sixteen miles; to Chester, fourteen miles; to Danville, fourteen miles; to Fox Lake, fifteen miles; to Horicon, five miles; to Hustisford, six miles; to Iron Ridge, eight miles; to Kekoskee, ten miles; to Lowell, seven miles; to Mayville, ten miles; to Minnesota Junction, three miles; to Neosho, eleven miles; to Oak Grove, three miles; to Randolph, seventeen miles; to Reeseville, ten miles; to Richwood, twelve miles; to Rolling Prairie, four miles; to Rubicon, twelve miles; to Portland, twenty-one miles; to Theresa, fourteen miles; to Watertown, fourteen miles; to Waupun, fifteen miles.

TIMBER.

From the statistics of forestry, in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, for 1875, we quote the following concerning the wooded features of Dodge County: "The deciduous trees in Wisconsin correspond to those in Indiana and Illinois, except that there is much less of black walnut and more of basswood, * * * and hemlock, cedar and tamarack are found in considerable quantities. A noticeable feature is the extent to which land originally occupied with scrubby oaks, known as 'oak openings,' is being covered with a dense and thrifty spontaneous growth of hardwood timber of different kinds. The forests left in Dodge County are confined to small lots on the farms for home use. Wood on the stump is worth \$2 to \$3.50 per cord. Great quantities of forest products have been converted into coal for smelting iron in the county. Much of the land from which this timber was early cut off is now covered with a thick growth of young hardwoods, yielding twenty cords per acre."

EARTH MOUNDS.

There seems to exist a diversity of opinion upon this subject. The theories of scientists, while generally pointing to the belief that the earth mounds found in Dodge County, which are not dissimilar to those in existence throughout the Rock River Valley, are the peculiar work of an extinct or pre-historic race, are frequently contradictory. The explanation of the history of these mounds, as accepted by those prominently connected with the State Historical Society, is that, "so far as the valley of this stream (Rock River) is concerned, throughout its whole extent, in Wisconsin, are to be found interesting relics of *pre-historic man*. There is nothing to distinguish these works," they say, "from others more within the proper region, as it were, of the Mound-Builders. In one of the mounds, bones are said to have been obtained. * *

* * Some of the mounds examined were of animal shape. There is a group of earthworks about two and a half miles east of Beloit representing animals of different kinds."

The same species of mounds is found in Dodge County. Near the village of Horicon, until within a few years back, there was to be seen a large earth protuberance, taking the form of an elephant lying upon its side. Others in the same locality were found representing horses and cattle. Not far from the eastern limits of Beaver Dam existed similar formations; while upon the apex of a knoll near the the present site of the Polish Catholic Church, M. Shafer, of Beaver Dam, tells of having seen a mound one hundred feet in length, and about two feet high, representing a lizard, with perfectly formed head, feet and tail. In the center, or about midway between the hind and fore legs, was a thrifty oak-tree, measuring eighteen inches in diameter, and supposed to be at least one hundred years old. Quite a group of mounds of various shapes dotted the ridge running north and south through the city of Beaver Dam, when Judge Hosmer came to the place in 1846. But these have long since disappeared, and the elegant residences of J. J. Williams, Ira Rowell, S. P. K. Lewis, Dr. Swan, and others, have taken their place. Another of these "mysterious formations" is still to be seen on the farm of Mr. Stevens, near the Beaver Dam railway station. It is about forty feet in diameter, and almost perfectly round; rises abruptly to a height of four or five feet, and then sinks slightly toward the center.

Arrow-heads, stone axes, rude patterns of pottery, etc., have been found in those of the mounds which have been opened. Instances of the discovery of human bones within them are very rare.

In the early history of Beaver Dam, Indians of the different tribes were very plenty, and they frequently camped in greater or lesser numbers along the banks of the lake and river. Among them was an old, gray-haired man, said to be a centenarian. He was very intelligent for an Indian, and, under the influence of the promise of a piece of tobacco, or a drink of whisky, he would converse with the whites in very acceptable English. Mr. Shafer frequently indulged the old man's cravings for "the weed," and in that way drew from him much valuable information, with which his mind seemed to be well stored. During an interview with him in 1848, Mr. Shafer asked him to explain the primary existence of the many mounds then to be seen in almost every field or forest. After some hesitation, the old man said he knew nothing concerning them except what his father had told him when he was a boy. He then gave the version of his paternal ancestor in a straightforward manner about as follows: Many years ago, the various tribes of Indians inhabiting these parts professed to be very religious, and exhibited the sincerity of those professions by holding periodical tribal meetings, and worshiping, in their own manner, a deity fashioned by their own hands. Each one of those of the faithful who attended these gatherings brought with him or her a bag, made of the skins of animals, filled with some portion of the earth composing their camping-grounds. Sometimes they came from long distances, carrying heavy loads of dirt upon their backs, and frequently they gathered by thousands to participate in the peculiar exercises.

The sands of their hearthstones, as it were, were emptied together in one huge pile, at the appointed place of meeting, and, it seems, a part of the ceremony consisted in shaping this pile

in the form of an animal, which at once became the object of their idolatrous worship. Before dispersing it was understood where and when the next meeting would take place: and so they continued to "wash their sins away," until perhaps—though there is no foundation for the statement—an Indian Ingersoll came along and demolished their spiritual theory of how to be saved from the damned.

But there are two things—and either will bear investigation—which give an air of plausibility to the version of the old gray-haired Indian's father, namely: First, the fact that the earth of which most of these mounds is composed presents a variety of soil. The black loam of the river bottoms or lowlands, is found segregated from the less vegetable clays of the hills, while the mellow earth, such as is found in the fields, has positively refused in all these years to mix with the occasional strata of ashes or sand. Second, the face of the earth in the vicinity of these mounds—especially those in Dodge County—shows no depressions indicating that they have been thrown up or that they are composed of the contiguous soil.

Scientists may overthrow this theory; or perhaps they may consider it not worthy their attention. But we ask one or all of them to go to Horicon, and dig into one of the numerous cornhills there to be found, make an analysis of the earth therein contained, and then report if it differs materially from a shovelful of the same soil taken from the well-defined depression from which that cornhill was made, perhaps an hundred or may be two hundred years ago. If such an investigation should happen to disclose the skull of a flat-headed Indian, or one with well-developed "bumps," either may, with impunity, be labeled the pate of a "pre-historic man" or Mound-Builder.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

As early as the year 1632, the civilized world had knowledge, through vague reports of savages, of a tribe of Indians to the westward and southwestward of Lake Huron, who lived in a country "where there was a quantity of buffaloes." This nation, it is believed, was the one afterward known as the Illinois. They occupied what is now Northern Illinois, extending their occupation, probably, so far to the northward as to include Southern Wisconsin, and, no doubt, the territory now included in Dodge County. Afterward, they were driven beyond the Mississippi, but subsequently returned to the region of the river which bears their name.

Meanwhile, there commenced an emigration of tribes from Fox River of Green Bay, to the southward. The Mascoutins and their kindred, the Kickapoos and Miamis, moved to the vicinity of the south end of Lake Michigan. It is probable that one or more of these tribes had their homes for a time in the Rock River Valley, after the migration of the Illinois across the Mississippi. Following them in, at least, a nominal occupation of Southern Wisconsin, were the Foxes; but these Indians and their kindred, the Sacs, instead of migrating toward the south, moved westward and southwestward from the river which commemorates the first-mentioned tribe.

Though there is abundant evidence that many portions of the territory now known as Dodge County were occupied by the Winnebagoes previous to the advent of the whites, it is believed they had but one village—that of White Breast (Maunk-shak-kah)—within the present bounds of the county. The character of the country, so admirably suited to all the requirements of a primitive and nomadic people—well watered throughout its whole extent, and containing a broad expanse of prairie, upon which grazed the herds of game, or which were readily converted into fertile cornfields—affords presumptive evidence that it must have been a favorite abode of a portion of that tribe.

While the Winnebagoes occupied this western Eden—the Rock River Valley—undisputed masters of all its beauty and all its wealth of game and fish, they were occasionally visited by adventurous white men, who took up temporary residences among them for purposes of trade. Others married among them and became what may be called Indian residents.

There were many tribes of Indians who claimed to be sole owners of all the land embraced in the present State of Wisconsin, when it finally came under the jurisdiction of the United States. This question of aboriginal ownership of the soil was then found to be inextricably

complicated by conflicting claims of different tribes to the same land. As will be found fully explained in the general history of the State, the Menomonees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes and Pottawatomies were all located within the present boundaries of Wisconsin, and the claims of several different tribes were frequently found to embrace the same territory. Thus, for example, the Winnebagoes, the Sacs and Foxes, and the Pottawatomies each claimed an ownership in the Rock River country.

The first treaty affecting the lands of the Rock River Valley made with the Indians was that between "William Clark, Ninian Edwards and August Choteau, Commissioners Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the part and behalf of the said States, of the one part, and the chiefs and warriors of that portion of the Winnebago tribe or nation residing on the Wisconsin River, of the other part," which treaty was proclaimed January 30, 1816. Article II of this treaty stipulated that "the undersigned chiefs and warriors, for themselves and those they represent, do, by these presents, confirm to the United States all and every cession of land heretofore made by their nation to the British, French or Spanish Governments within the limits of the United States or Territories, and, also, all and every treaty, contract and agreement, heretofore concluded between the United States and the said tribe or nation, as far as their interest in the same extends."

Subsequently, a treaty proclaimed February 6, 1826, was entered into with the Sioux and Chippewa, Sac and Fox, Menomonee, Iowa, Sioux, Winnebago, and a portion of the Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawatomie tribes, for the purpose of "promoting peace among these tribes, and to establish boundaries among them and the other tribes who live in their vicinity." Article VI of this treaty is to this effect: "It is agreed between the Chippewas and Winnebagoes, so far as they are mutually interested therein, that the southern boundary line of the Chippewa country shall commence on the Chippewa River, half a day's march below the falls of that river, and run thence to the source of Clear Water River, a branch of the Chippewa; thence south to Black River; thence to a point where the woods project into the meadows, and thence to the Plover Portage of the Wisconsin."

Article VII stipulates: "It is agreed between the Winnebagoes and the Sioux, Sacs and Foxes, Chippewas and Ottawas, Chippewas and Pottawatomies of the Illinois, that the Winnebago country shall be bounded as follows: Southeasterly by Rock River, from its source near the Winnebago Lake to the Winnebago village, about forty miles above its mouth; westerly by the east line of the tract lying upon the Mississippi, herein secured to the Ottawa, Chippewa and Pottawatomie Indians of the Illinois; and also by the high bluff described in the Sioux boundary, and running north to Black River; from this point, the Winnebagoes claim up Black River to a point due west from the source of the left fork of the Wisconsin; thence to the source of the said fork, and down the same to the Wisconsin; thence down the Wisconsin to the portage and across the portage to Fox River; thence down Fox River to the Winnebago Lake, and to grand Kau Kaulin, including in their claim the whole of Winnebago Lake."

By a treaty concluded at Rock Island between the United States, by their Commissioner, Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, and the Winnebagoes, proclaimed February 13, 1833, the Winnebagoes, for certain considerations of land, money and supplies, ceded "to the United States, forever, all the lands to which said nation have title or claim, lying to the south and east of the Wisconsin River, and the Fox River of Green Bay."

As, however, the country claimed by the Winnebagoes under the treaty of February 6, 1826, was bounded on the southeast "by Rock River from its source, near the Winnebago Lake to the Winnebago village, about forty miles above its mouth," it is evident that the land ceded by this last treaty (that of February 13, 1833), could not include the whole of Dodge County as it now exists. The other moiety of this county was acknowledged to be the property of the United Nation of Chippewa, Ottawa and Pottawatomie Indians; and, to extinguish their title, a treaty was entered into with them at Chicago September 26, 1833, whereby, for good and valuable considerations, this confederated nation of Indians ceded "to the United States all their land along the western shore of Lake Michigan, and between this lake and the land ceded

to the United States by the Winnebago nation at the treaty of Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), made on the 15th of September, 1832, bounded on the north by the country lately ceded by the Menomonees, and on the south by the country ceded at the treaty of Prairie du Chien, made on the 29th of July, 1829, supposed to contain about five millions of acres."

Finally, and to remove the possibility of any doubt whatever as to the validity of the title held by the United States to the lands lying on both sides of Rock River, a treaty was concluded at Washington City (proclaimed June 16, 1838) with the Winnebagoes, whereby, in brief but comprehensive terms, "the Winnebago Nation of Indians cede to the United States all their land east of the Mississippi River."

With this treaty, the United States obtained an unassailable title to all the lands lying within the present bounds of Dodge County; but, so fond of their former homes in this locality were the Rock River Winnebagoes, that even after they had been removed to the reservation provided for them, they continually revisited them, in small parties, to the great annoyance of the citizens; and the Government was finally compelled, in 1841, to send a military detachment to secure obedience to the order confining them to territory set off to them beyond the Mississippi. But, though forced to leave, they would frequently return in small parties; and, when these straggling bands would pass their old-time burial places, they would manifest the deepest reverence.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The summer of 1832 was a somewhat notable one in the history of the territory included in the Rock River Valley. Dodge County, however, did not figure very extensively in the Black Hawk war. While the United States forces in pursuit of the redoubtable warrior and his cohorts were encamped at Fort Atkinson in July, 1832, a detachment of the command under Cols. Dodge, Henry and Alexander, was dispatched to Fort Winnebago for supplies. Here, being informed that Black Hawk was encamped upon Rock River at or near Hustis' Rapids (now Hustisford), Cols. Dodge and Henry set out to return by that route on the 15th of the month, and reached the river on the 18th; but no certain indications of the Indians were discovered until the troops reached the vicinity of Watertown, whence the enemy were pursued toward the region of the Four Lakes, in Dane County.

UNITED STATES SURVEYS AND LAND SALES.

Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the acquisition by the United States of the Indian title to all the land west of Lake Michigan, not reserved to the Indians or secured to specified individuals by the terms of the several treaties, a survey was commenced by the General Government. The northern boundary of Illinois, which was fixed April 11, 1818, on the parallel of 42° 30' north latitude, became necessarily the base line of the surveys. A principal north and south line (known as the Fourth Meridian) was also run, extending from the base line to Lake Superior. This line was west of the territory now included in Dodge County, running between what are now the counties of Grant and La Fayette. Parallel lines to this were run every six miles both on the east and west sides of it. The intervening six miles between these lines are called ranges. Range 1 east is the first six miles east of the Fourth Meridian; Range 2 east is the first twelve miles east; and so on to Lake Michigan—Dodge County lying in Ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 east. Parallel lines north of the base lines were run every six miles, which, crossing the ranges at right angles, cut the whole into blocks six miles square, called townships. These are numbered by tiers going north from the base line, as Townships 1 north, Townships 2 north, and so on. As the south line of the present territory of Dodge County lies forty-eight miles and the north line seventy-eight miles north of the base line, it includes, of course, five tiers of townships, numbered 9, 10, 11 and 12 north. Hence, in speaking of the territory of Dodge County, as surveyed by the General Government, it is said to be in Towns 9, 10, 11 and 12 north, of Ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17 east.

By the end of 1833, a large amount of the public land had been surveyed, and the fact being duly reported by the Surveyor General, Congress, by an act approved June 26, 1834,

created two land districts. They embraced all that tract north of the State of Illinois, west of Lake Michigan, south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, included in the then Territory of Michigan. It was divided by a north and south line, drawn from the northern boundary of Illinois, between ranges 8 and 9, to the Wisconsin River. All east of that line was called the Green Bay Land District; all west, the Wisconsin Land District. Within the first-mentioned district was included the whole of the present county of Dodge. A Land Office for this Eastern District was established at Green Bay, which was duly opened by the Government, and a notice given of a public sale of all the then surveyed public lands lying south and southeast of the Wisconsin and Fox Rivers, which notice placed in the market all that portion of what was afterward Dodge County, lying west of Rock River. In accordance with this announcement, a sale took place at Green Bay in 1835.

By act of Congress of June 15, 1836, the Milwaukee Land District was created out of the southern portion of the Green Bay District, including all the land between Range 8 east and Lake Michigan, bounded on the south by the Illinois State line, and extending north so as to extend to and include the tier of townships numbered 10 north; also Townships 11 and 12 north, of Ranges 21 and 22 east. Of course, in this district fell all the territory now included within the limits of the towns of Elba, Lowell, Clyman, Hustisford, Rubicon, Portland, Shields, Emmet, Lebanon and Ashippun, in Dodge County. The Land Office was located in Milwaukee, where the first public sale of Government lands within the new district was held in the spring of 1839. This brought into market all the above described portion of Dodge County that had not previously been disposed of, and, for the first time, that part lying east of Rock River.



CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENT—ORGANIZATION—NAMES OF COUNTY OFFICIALS—AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM JAMES A. WARREN—TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT—CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS—STATE GOVERNMENT—CONGRESSIONAL.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The pioneer settlers of Dodge County were Luther A. Cole, Amasa Hyland, John W. Cole and Jacob P. Brower. There is a popular, though erroneous, belief that Mr. Hyland was the Nestor of civilization in these parts; it is also claimed that to Mr. Brower belongs this honor. As a matter of fact, however, the Cole brothers and Mr. Hyland came together to Johnson's Rapids (now Watertown) in December, 1836, and in January following built a log cabin, where they kept what they were pleased to term "bachelor's distress," in that portion of the city of Watertown now embraced in the town of Emmet. Luther Cole and Amasa Hyland engaged their time in clearing a small portion of the joint claim, and preparing the ground for spring seeding, while John W. Cole was "maid of all work," and did the cooking and washing. Hyland and the Coles, therefore, broke the first ground and planted the first seed in the county. During the summer and fall of 1837, they worked on the saw-mill and dam of Charles F. H. Goodhue & Son, in that portion of the city of Watertown lying in Jefferson County, whither the interests of the Coles soon afterward centered.

The one individual, however, who first came to Dodge County, and who, until his untimely death in November, 1846, was identified with the earliest phases of civilization within its borders, was Jacob P. Brower. In company with his father, Paul Brower, and his two sons, J. Lafayette and George W., he settled on the north side of Fox Lake, upon the place now known as the Stoddard farm, in March, 1838. The balance of the family soon followed, leaving Sheboygan in June on board a schooner for Green Bay. Thence the household goods belonging to Mr. Brower were shipped up Fox River to Fort Winnebago (now Portage) in a "Mackinaw," or flat-boat: while the family took passage in bark canoes navigated by Indians, up the same stream into Lake Winnebago, to Fond du Lac. From the latter point, they were conveyed to their new home in a wagon driven by Edward Pier, of Fond du Lac. The Brower colony was composed of the following members: Paul Brower, Rachel Brower, Jacob P. Brower, Martha Brower, George W. Brower, J. Lafayette Brower, Euphemia Brower, Emily Brower, Amelia Brower, T. J. Brower, and Catherine, the domestic.

It was the first full and complete family in the county, and, in fact, the only family that had reached here at that early date. In October, 1838, when the Government land came into market, J. P. Brower sold his interest in the claim to Henry Merrill, and entered, in the name of Gov. Doty, the land upon a portion of which the village of Fox Lake now stands, building a double log house for the accommodation of his numerous family, on the west side of the river, about midway between the present sites of the dam and the bridge.

This auspicious event in the inauguration of the reign of enterprise that has ever since prevailed in Dodge County was soon followed by the advent of Hamilton Stevens and family. Mr. Stevens also made a claim and built a log house within what afterward became the limits of Fox Lake Village. In May, 1839, the families of Thomas Mackie and Joseph Goetschius came and added their energy and population to the new settlement. Others soon followed, and Fox Lake for a time became a general rendezvous for those seeking homes and happiness in this region.

Fort Winnebago, twenty-eight miles distant, was the nearest point at which supplies could be obtained; and, until the wild soil was tamed and brought within control of the will and industry

of man, and the rushing waters of the streams were subdued to his service, there were hardships and self-denials endured that the imagination can scarcely comprehend. It was not only before the time of railroads, but, unfortunately, there were few thoroughfares of any description. A Government road had been cut out from Fort Howard to Fort Winnebago, passing within a few miles of the Brower settlement. This afforded the only outlet to civilization on the north. Watertown and Milwaukee had wagon-road communication, but there were no means of reaching the former place from Fox Lake as late as 1843, except by driving through the woods, over rivers and ridges. The first to undertake this difficult journey were Jacob P. Brower, his son George, and Joseph Goetschius, in July, 1839. They started from Fox Lake with three yoke of oxen hitched to a "hoosier" wagon, in which there were a few bags of corn. Their destination was Milwaukee. Arriving at Watertown, they met William M. Dennis, who had just reached that point with his family, having left his furniture in Milwaukee, on account of the almost impassable condition of the road. Negotiations were entered into whereby Mr. Dennis' wagon and oxen were made available, and the Browsers and Mr. Goetschius, dividing their original load, went on to Milwaukee, returning to Watertown with Mr. Dennis' household utensils, thence making the journey to Fox Lake through the woods. The round trip was accomplished in eleven days. A public highway was afterward surveyed and established almost over the identical route traversed by Mr. Brower, passing through Rolling Prairie and Oak Grove. It was the principal road through the county from north to south for many years, and the hills and valleys through which it passes have often echoed the hideous shrieks of "Crazy Joe," "Wicked Pete" and Frank Colt.

During the fall of the same year, J. P. and G. W. Brower made a similar, but less adventurous, trip to Waukesha, where they purchased and returned with the first seed wheat sown in the northern portion of the county.

With the abundance of wild game then to be found in forest or plain, there was no scarcity of meat upon the humble tables of the early settlers; but it was cheaper for them to purchase this commodity of the Indians than to lose the time necessarily required to hunt it. In January, 1840, George W. Brower and his father learning that some Indians, encamped a few miles south of Fox Lake, had a quantity of venison for sale cheap, left their home for the purpose of making the purchase; but failing to find the red traffickers at the anticipated place, they wandered about until night overtook them, and were compelled to camp out. Building a fire in the branches of a fallen tree, they stretched their weary limbs beside the trunk of the prostrated oak and slumbered. A heavy snowfall occurred during the night, and, on awaking the next morning they found themselves enveloped in a mantle of white. The log beside which they slept lay but a few feet north of the place where the Beaver street bridge now crosses the river, in the city of Beaver Dam. In all probability they were the first white men to pass the night in that locality.

The next settlement made in the county was by Seymour Wilcox; the date, March 20, 1839, one year after the coming of Jacob P. Brower. Mr. Wilcox made a claim on Rock River within what are now the limits of Waupun. He was accompanied by J. N. Ackerman and Hiram Walker.

A greater part of the land upon which the village of Horicon now stands, was entered as early as December, 1838, by ex-Governor Hubbard, of New Hampshire. His claim included a tract of nearly five hundred acres, but the first settlement made at that point was in December, 1845, by Joel Doolittle.

Beaver Dam occupies the third place in point of priority in early settlement, and Thomas Mackie, upon whom the title of Patriarch of Beaver Dam has been bestowed, is doubtless entitled to the honor belonging to the first settler. Mr. Mackie is still in the land of the living, and, with a degree of positiveness that will admit of no contradiction, informs the writer that his was the first cabin erected within the limits of the present site of Beaver Dam. It stood near a spring, known to the present generation as the Mackie Spring, and a street passing near this hallowed spot bears the name of the venerable pioneer. In the construction of his cabin,

Mr. Mackie was aided by his son-in-law,* Joseph Goetschius, who also settled here a few weeks later. The third settler in Beaver Dam was Morris Firmin, and the fourth Jacob P. Brower, the pioneer of Fox Lake.

The settlement of the eastern portion of the county did not begin till 1844-45. Judge Hiram Barber located a claim two miles east of Juneau in the spring of 1844, and, in the fall of the same year, John Chandler and family settled a mile west of the present site of Horicon. Chester and E. P. May, and William and Alvin Foster were the founders of Mayville, in the fall and winter of 1845. In his explorations in that vicinity, Chester May discovered a peculiar red earth which he supposed was a species of mineral paint. He and his brother entered the quarter-section upon which the substance was discovered, and afterward took a small quantity of it to a blacksmith in Illinois, who found it to be iron, and extracted enough metal from it to make a pot-hook. Three tons of the ore was taken to a blast furnace at Mishawaka, Ind., where it was pronounced worthless, as the ore would not separate. Undaunted, Mr. May returned to his home and was soon on his way back to the Hoosier State with ten tons of the mineral. A large portion of this was wasted before the discovery was made that the trouble resulted from using marl for flux, this ore requiring none. Out of the remainder, a stove and crowbar were manufactured, with which the delighted owner returned in triumph. This was the discovery of the ore beds now known as Iron Ridge.

The first birth recorded in the county was that of Ira, son of Seymour Wilcox; the date of the interesting event, April, 1841. William G. McElroy and a Miss Collins are said to have been the contracting parties in the first wedding in the county, also in 1841. The bridegroom had to travel eighty miles to procure a license. The happy couple made a wedding tour to the house of the bride's father at Emily Lake, in a sleigh drawn by oxen. This was doubtless the first marriage that occurred in the county; but there was a match matrimonial between Catherine, the Milesian maiden who came to Fox Lake with the Brower family, and a man named Craig, in the winter of 1838-39. The cooing couple went from Mr. Brower's house in a sleigh to Fort Winnebago, where the ceremony was performed, and, returning, Catherine resumed her duties as domestic. It is believed that Craig did not belong to Dodge County until after his marriage.

ORGANIZATION.

Prior to 1840, Dodge County (which was created by the Territorial Legislature December 7, 1836, and named in honor of Gen. Henry Dodge, then Governor of the Territory) was attached to Milwaukee County "for judicial and other purposes." The county government was organized in pursuance of an act passed January 13, 1840; and, at an election held the first Monday of the following month, John W. Cole, Peter V. Brown, of Watertown, and Morris Firmin, of Fox Lake, were chosen County Commissioners; Luther A. Cole, Treasurer; William M. Dennis, Register, and John Fowler and Samuel B. Vinton, Assessors. The Commissioners held their first meeting March 2, at the house of Hamilton Stevens, in Fox Lake. Morris Firmin was chosen Chairman, and William M. Dennis, Clerk of the Board. In consequence of the absence of Luther Cole (who was, at that time, cutting steamboat wood in Arkansas), Hamilton Stevens was appointed Treasurer to fill the vacancy. The house of William M. Dennis, of the Fifth Ward of Watertown, was designated for the offices of Register and Clerk. The regular April and July meetings of the Board were directed to be held at the same place, and those of October and January at the place they were then sitting.

As a matter of history, as well as fact, it may be well to state that the first election held in Dodge County was not entirely free from party strife. The Whigs and Democrats were about equally divided, or near enough so to make the election an interesting one. The inevitable county seat question, then just budding into a first-class political issue, also entered into the contest. Both Fox Lake and Watertown had the county seat fever, and this very naturally created, within the county, a "solid south" and a "solid north." In point of population, the

* Died September 30, 1846.

prospects were in favor of the latter, but the result was a great surprise to the dominant faction. There were two polling-places—one at the house of Hamilton Stevens, in Fox Lake, and the other at the house of William M. Dennis, in the Fifth Ward of Watertown. Each party had its ticket, made up from the respective constituencies, and when the ballots were counted, and the people of Fox Lake found themselves beaten by a majority of seven, they were sadly impressed, and concluded that Watertown must be gaining rapidly in population; but it was only a little piece of political strategy on the part of that good and great man, William M. Dennis, who had entertained fifteen of Cole, Bailey & Co.'s mill-hands the night before the election, and voted them the next morning; that was all. The south was "solid" to the extent of 22 votes, while the north polled but 15.

At the next meeting of the Board (in April), Luther A. Cole (who had made a stake in Arkansas and returned to his home), and Jacob P. Brower, were appointed Assessors in the place of Fowler and Vinton, who failed to qualify. At the July meeting, the Board levied a four-mill tax, and, in October, elected Edmund S. Bailey as Collector. From the statement made by the Board at their January session, 1841, it appears that the tax levy amounted to \$159.58, of which \$102.71 had been collected, and that the county expenditures had been \$126.40 during the year, in addition to which, the percentage due Jefferson County and the Territory made the sum total of liabilities \$152.32. The sum due Jefferson County was for court expenses, Dodge being attached to that county for judicial purposes during the previous year and until it was fully organized, when it was assigned to the Third Judicial District, by an act which took effect March 1, 1844.

The above facts and figures are taken from private records still in existence. The unfortunate destruction of the county's papers by fire, in September, 1877, has caused no small amount of annoyance to the compiler in completing this important chapter of the history, and, for the following names and dates, he is chiefly indebted to Luther A. Cole, of Watertown; Judge Hiram Barber and the Hon. J. B. Hays, of Horicon; G. W. Brower and the Hon. Benjamin Ferguson, of Fox Lake; the Hon. H. W. Lander and the Hon. David C. Gowdey, of Beaver Dam, and Judge E. C. Lewis and Richard Mertz, of Juneau:

In 1842, John W. Cole, John W. Fowler and Peter V. Brown, were chosen County Commissioners. Hamilton Stevens and William M. Dennis, continued to hold the offices of Treasurer and Clerk and Register, respectively, whether by re-election or sanction of the Board cannot be positively ascertained. The meetings of the Commissioners were held at the places before mentioned until July, 1843, when they met in the present town of Oak Grove, in pursuance of an election on the first of May previous; but, in January, 1844, Fox Lake was made the county seat. An act of the Legislature, approved February 13, 1845, provided for its permanent location at the geographical center of the county, as soon as the owners of the land should lay out a suitable village plat of forty acres. The site soon after platted, in compliance with this condition, was first named Victory (in commemoration of the defeat of the Fox Lake county seat champions), but was recorded as Dodge Center, which was subsequently changed to Juneau, in honor of Solomon Juneau.

On the 1st of March, 1844, by an act of the Territorial Legislature, Dodge County was divided, judicially, from Jefferson, and, in April of that year, the first full county ticket for county officers was elected, as follows: Sheriff, Peter V. Brown; Treasurer, Amasa Hyland; Register of Deeds, Isaac Noyes; Clerk of the Board and Clerk of the Court (the latter office by appointment by the Judge), William M. Dennis; District Attorney (also by appointment), Charles S. Bristol; Surveyor, Jacob P. Brower; Commissioners, Hamilton Stevens, J. P. Brower and Thomas McCaughey.

This Board of officers (with the exception of Sheriff, who held until the fall of 1846) remained in office till the fall of 1845, when an election took place with the following result: Treasurer, James A. Williams; Register of Deeds, Jacob P. Brower; Clerk of the Board and Clerk of the Court (appointed), William M. Dennis; District Attorney (appointed), A. C. Ketcham; Surveyor, Judson Prentice.



C. Minkus Deed.

JUNEAU.



In the spring of 1846, Sheriff Brown resigned, and G. W. Brower, who was Brown's Under Sheriff, was appointed by Governor Dodge to fill the vacancy.

Since then, elections for county officers (except Supervisors) have taken place in November of every record year, as follows:

1846—Sheriff, David Lewis; Treasurer, Samuel Drown; Register, *J. P. Brower; Clerk, of the Board, William M. Dennis; Clerk of the Court (appointed), W. H. Lander; District Attorney (appointed), A. C. Ketcham; Surveyor, Judson Prentice.

1848—Sheriff, Whitman Sayles; Treasurer, John C. Lewis; Register, Clark Lawton; Clerk of the Board, John Lowth; Clerk of the Court, W. H. Lander; District Attorney, E. C. Lewis; Surveyor, Judson Prentice.

1850—Sheriff, Mortimer Sayles; Treasurer, John C. Lewis; Register, Edwin Giddings; Clerk of the Board, John Lowth; Clerk of the Court, J. B. Ribble; District Attorney, E. C. Lewis; Surveyor, Artimedorus Ingersoll.

1852—Sheriff, Benjamin Ferguson; Treasurer, Leonard Mertz; Register, Narcisse M. Juneau; Clerk of the Board, Edmund Sweeney; Clerk of the Court, John B. Ribble; District Attorney, E. C. Lewis; Surveyor, William M. Morse.

1854—Sheriff, Mortimer Sayles; Treasurer, †Leonard Mertz; Register, Paul Juneau; Clerk of the Board, Edmund Sweeney; Clerk of the Court, H. D. Patch; District Attorney, E. C. Lewis; Surveyor, William M. Morse.

1856—Sheriff, O. S. Phelps; Treasurer, Allen H. Atwater; Register, Lucas S. Van Orden; Clerk of the Board, John C. Halliger; Clerk of the Court, Samuel Noyes; District Attorney, William H. Butterfield; Surveyor, H. H. Case.

1858—Sheriff, ‡D. L. Townsend; Treasurer, A. H. Atwater; Register, Dike W. Hall; Clerk of the Board, John C. Halliger; Clerk of the Court, James Thorn; District Attorney, William H. Butterfield; Surveyor, George H. Walthers.

1860—Sheriff, George W. Brower; Treasurer, Clark Lawton; Register, Fred. W. De Lorme; Clerk of the Board, J. C. Halliger; Clerk of the Court, James Thorn; District Attorney, A. J. Rising; Surveyor, W. M. Morse.

1862—Sheriff, Columbus Germain; Treasurer, Michael Ames; Register, Richard Mertz; Clerk of the Board, Charles End; Clerk of the Court, James B. Hays; District Attorney, H. W. Lander; Surveyor, William M. Morse.

1864—Sheriff, William L. Parker; Treasurer, Lawrence Connor; Register, Richard Mertz; Clerk of the Board, Charles End; Clerk of the Court, James B. Hays; District Attorney, A. J. Rising; Surveyor, William M. Morse.

1866—Sheriff, Columbus Germain; Treasurer, Jacob Bodden; Register, Richard Mertz; Clerk of the Board, John J. Thornton; Clerk of the Court, John Lowth; District Attorney, Edward Elwell; Surveyor, W. M. Morse.

1868—Sheriff, Charles E. Goodwin; Treasurer, Jacob Bodden; Register, William Oestreich; Clerk of the Board, John J. Thornton; Clerk of the Court, John Lowth; District Attorney, Edward Elwell; Surveyor, W. M. Morse.

1870—Sheriff, Henry Bertram; Treasurer, E. C. McFetridge; Register, §William Oestreich; Clerk of the Board, James Higgins; Clerk of the Court, John Lowth; District Attorney, ||A. J. Rising; Surveyor, Judson Prentice.

1872—Sheriff, John Leslie; Treasurer, August Wagner; Register, Richard Mertz; Clerk of the Board, Warren Marston; Clerk of the Court, John Lowth; District Attorney, S. W. Lamoreux; Surveyor, W. M. Morse.

1874—Sheriff, Charles End; Treasurer, Ody W. Traynor; Register, Christian Hemmy; Clerk of the Board, Warren Marston; Clerk of the Court, John Lowth; District Attorney, James B. Hays; Surveyor, ¶W. M. Morse.

* Died November, 1846; W. H. Lander appointed to fill vacancy.

† Resigned June, 1855; A. Jacob, appointed.

‡ Died September, 1870.

§ Died October 22, 1872; C. H. Marx appointed to fill vacancy.

¶ Resigned after serving one year; Charles Allen appointed.

¶ Died July, 1875; George W. Morse appointed.

1876—Sheriff, Jacob Bodden; Treasurer, Ody W. Traynor; Register, Christian Hemmy; Clerk of the Board, Ferdinand Gnewuch; Clerk of the Court, Eugene O'Connor; District Attorney, James B. Hays; Surveyor, G. W. Morse.

1878—Sheriff, J. L. Rix; Treasurer, George Schott; Register, Christian Hemmy; Clerk of the Board, John Solon; Clerk of the Court, James E. Malone; District Attorney, James B. Hays; Surveyor, G. W. Morse.

THE SUPERVISORS.

With commendable foresight, Sherman & Gowdey, editors of the *Beaver Dam Argus*, have preserved copies of the printed proceedings of the County Board of Supervisors for the past eighteen years, and we are thereby enabled to give an almost complete list of those serving on the Board since 1860. The system of town representation, then as now, was in vogue—the Chairman of the Town Supervisors, elected in April of each year, serving on the County Board.

At the annual session of the Board held at Juneau November 12, 1861, the following members were present: From the town of Ashippun, George Sanford; town of Beaver Dam, F. H. Kribs; Burnett, A. Lockwood; Calamus, P. V. Dunn; Chester, Isaac M. Fowler; Clyman, Connor Dempsey; Elba, George H. Adams; Emmet, Lawrence Connor; Fox Lake (town), Stephen Collins, as a substitute for D. J. Pulling; Herman, Jarius R. Cole; Hubbard, John W. Stillman; Hustisford, August Böing; Lebanon, John Douglass; Le Roy, Oscar Terry; Lomira, F. C. Wilson; Lowell, W. H. Green; Oak Grove, Charles Billingshurst; Portland, Dearborn Clark; Rubicon, N. S. Conklin; Shields, James Higgins; Theresa, William Milbrot; Trenton, C. C. Ammaok; Westford, Oliver Ashley; Williamstown, Jacob St. John; Beaver Dam City (First, Second and Fourth Wards vacant), Henry Stultz; Watertown, Philip Piper; Waupun, L. J. Preston; Fox Lake (village), Benjamin Ferguson; Horicon, William Decker.

In 1862 (changed to District System, and Supervisors chosen in November, 1861, at the election for Assemblymen): First District, Miles Burnham; Second, George Price; Third, Lawrence Connor (Chairman); Fourth, Jacob Bodden; Fifth, George Newton. The seats of Messrs. Burnham and Newton, from the First and Fifth Districts, were successfully contested by J. W. Davis and William M. Morse.

This Board was re-elected in 1862, and served till November, 1863, with Jacob Bodden as Chairman, when its members were succeeded by Hiram Sawyer, Chairman, William M. Morse, Andrew Willard, John W. Davis and John C. Bishop.

The succeeding Board, elected in November, 1864, was the same, with the exception of Mr. Davis, P. V. Dunn being returned instead. Mr. Sawyer was Chairman.

1865—First District, Miles Burnham; Second, Rees Evans; Third, H. C. Griffin (Chairman); Fourth, John R. Merrill; Fifth, D. D. Hoppock.

1866—William M. Morse (Chairman), William R. Wilcox, Benjamin F. Gibbs, Rees Evans, and John R. Merrill.

1867—Same Board, with John R. Merrill as Chairman.

1868—Rees Evans (Chairman), William Detloff, George Jess, William M. Morse and Warren Marston.

This Board, it appears, served till April, 1870, when the old system of town representation having been adopted, the following named individuals were elected: From the town of Portland, L. P. Knowlton; Calamus, J. C. Clark; Westford, Michael McKenna; Fox Lake, G. W. Brower; Trenton, B. F. Gibbs; Beaver Dam, M. E. Babcock; Lowell, W. H. Green; Shields, John Solon; Emmet, E. O'Connor; Clyman, Th. Schmidt; Oak Grove, A. H. Atwater; Burnett, J. S. Church; Chester, D. L. Bancroft; Le Roy, H. Barnes; Williamstown, August Schelpfeffer; Hubbard, Carl Hanf; Hustisford, A. M. Greene; Lebanon, F. Gnewuch; Ashippun, John Leslie; Rubicon, W. M. Morse; Herman, J. R. Merrill; Theresa, Adolph Fickert; Lomira, B. P. Bishop. Cities and villages: Beaver Dam—First Ward, Ed. Hohl; Second Ward, Th. Huth; Third Ward, E. C. McFetridge; Fourth Ward, Chas. Burchard. Watertown

—Fifth Ward, William M. Dennis; Sixth Ward, F. Herman. Waupun, William Hobkirk; Fox Lake, Benjamin Ferguson; Randolph, John E. Root; Juneau, Eli C. Lewis; Mayville, S. W. Lamoreux; Horicon, A. J. Rising (Chairman); Hustisford, J. G. Daily.

1871—Portland, Arthur Burnham; Elba, Morris Burnham; Calamus, T. J. Jones; Westford, Samuel Smith; Fox Lake, John T. Smith; Trenton, John Cochrane; Beaver Dam, M. E. Babcock; Lowell, William H. Green; Shields, Jeremiah Driscoll; Emmet, Eugene O'Connor; Clyman, Thomas Moran; Oak Grove, A. H. Atwater; Burnett, J. S. Church; Chester, D. L. Bancroft; Le Roy, H. S. Burtch; Williamstown, Charles Barwig; Hubbard, Carl Hanf; Hustisford, Mark Lovell; Lebanon, F. Gnewuch; Ashippun, John Leslie; Rubicon, William M. Morse; Herman, J. R. Merrill; Theresa, Adolph Fickert; Lomira, W. Marston. Beaver Dam City—First Ward, B. F. Sherman; Second Ward, W. L. Parker; Third Ward, A. Willard; Fourth Ward, W. Hathaway. Watertown—Fifth Ward, W. M. Dennis (Chairman); Sixth Ward, F. Herman. Waupun, W. Hobkirk; Fox Lake, Benjamin Ferguson; Horicon, A. J. Rising; Mayville, Henry Spiering; Juneau, Eli C. Lewis; Randolph, J. E. Root.

1872—Portland, A. E. Burnham; Elba, J. W. Hartley; Calamus, T. J. Jones; Fox Lake, J. T. Smith; Trenton, John Cochrane; Beaver Dam, M. E. Babcock; Lowell, S. P. Damp; Shields, Jerry Driscoll; Emmet, Eugene O'Connor; Clyman, Thomas H. Moran; Oak Grove, J. W. Perry; Burnett, J. S. Church; Chester, D. L. Bancroft; Le Roy, Henry S. Burtch; Williamstown, Albert Burtch, Sr.; Hubbard, Carl Hanf; Hustisford, Mark Lovell; Lebanon, F. Gnewuch; Ashippun, John Leslie; Rubicon, William M. Morse; Herman, J. R. Merrill; Theresa, William Milbrot; Lomira, W. Marston. Beaver Dam—First Ward, Ed. Hohl; Second Ward, G. Stolz; Third Ward, A. Willard; Fourth Ward, C. Burchard. Watertown—Fifth Ward, William M. Dennis (Chairman); Sixth Ward, F. Herman. Waupun, E. M. Beach; Horicon, Sat. Clark; Fox Lake, Benjamin Ferguson; Mayville, S. W. Lamoreux; Juneau, E. C. Lewis.

1873—Portland, J. A. Wetmore; Elba, Morris Burnham; Calamus, T. J. Jones; Westford, J. H. Williams; Fox Lake, J. T. Smith; Trenton, John Cochrane; Beaver Dam, M. E. Babcock; Lowell, William C. Hilliker; Shields, Jeremiah Driscoll; Emmet, Edward McGovern; Clyman, Daniel Collins; Oak Grove, Joseph E. Spaulding; Burnett, James S. Church; Chester, D. L. Bancroft; Le Roy, Horace Barnes; Williamstown, August Mann; Hubbard, Carl Hanf; Hustisford, J. A. Schmidt; Lebanon, F. Gnewuch; Ashippun, Samuel Marshall; Rubicon, W. M. Morse (Chairman); Herman, George Schott; Theresa, William Milbrot; Lomira, Bernard Weyer. Beaver Dam—First Ward, Philip Binzel, B. F. Sherman substituted; Second Ward, George Schuetz, G. Stolz substituted; Third Ward, Andrew Willard; Fourth Ward, Charles Burchard. Watertown—Fifth Ward, F. Hartwig; Sixth Ward, F. Herman. Waupun, B. B. Baldwin; Horicon, Sat. Clark; Fox Lake, George Jess; Mayville, Henry Spiering; Juneau, E. C. Lewis; Randolph, J. E. Root, A. W. Millard appointed.

1874—Ashippun, James Thompson; Burnett, James S. Church; Beaver Dam, John Holt; Calamus, T. J. Jones; Chester, D. L. Bancroft; Clyman, Jeremiah Mahoney; Elba, S. W. Evans; Emmet, E. McGovern, Jr.; Fox Lake, W. K. Parker; Herman, George Schott; Hubbard, Alva Simpson; Hustisford, J. A. Schmidt; Lebanon, F. Gnewuch; Le Roy, Joseph Heimerl, Jr.; Lomira, B. Weyer; Lowell, M. Green; Oak Grove, J. W. Perry; Portland, J. A. Wetmore; Rubicon, W. M. Morse; Shields, John Solon; Theresa, Jacob Bodden (Chairman); Trenton, H. B. Cochrane; Westford, Samuel Smith; Williamstown, John A. Barney. Beaver Dam—First Ward, B. F. Sherman; Second Ward, Rees Evans; Third Ward, Ira Rowell; Fourth Ward, Charles Burchard. Watertown—Fifth Ward, F. Hartwig; Sixth Ward, F. Herman. Waupun, G. W. Stanton; Horicon, Carl Hanf; Fox Lake, George Jess; Mayville, S. W. Lamoreux; Juneau, E. C. Lewis; Randolph, H. B. Converse.

1875—Ashippun, Samuel Marshall; Burnett, J. S. Church; Beaver Dam, John Holt; Calamus, T. J. Jones; Chester, J. S. Clark; Clyman, J. Mahoney; Elba, S. W. Evans; Emmet, D. Clifford; Fox Lake, W. K. Parker; Herman, John Steiner; Hubbard, Oliver

Taylor; Hustisford, S. B. Jones; Lebanon, F. Gnewuch; Le Roy, E. G. Stoddard; Lomira, B. Weyer; Lowell, M. Green; Oak Grove, J. W. Perry; Portland, Patrick Griffin; Rubicon, W. M. Morse; Theresa, Jacob Bodden (Chairman); Shields, John Solon; Trenton, H. B. Cochrane; Westford, C. H. Williams; Williamstown, A. C. Mann. Beaver Dam—First Ward, B. F. Sherman; Second Ward, Rees Evans; Third Ward, C. M. Hambright; Fourth Ward, Charles Burchard. Watertown—Fifth Ward, Frank Koenig; Sixth Ward, C. Reubhausen. Waupun, S. J. Sumner; Horicon, Carl Hanf; Fox Lake, D. D. Thomas; Mayville, J. A. Barney; Juneau, E. C. Lewis; Randolph, J. E. Root.

1876—Ashippun, Terrance Flanagan; Burnett, G. H. Lawrence; Beaver Dam, N. E. Babcock; Calamus, T. J. Jones; Chester, J. S. Clark; Clyman, Thomas H. Moran; Elba, S. W. Evans; Emmet, Dominic Clifford; Fox Lake, David Metcalf; Herman, George Schott; Hubbard, William Zeimann; Hustisford, S. B. Jones; Lebanon, F. Gnewuch; Le Roy, Horace Barnes; Lomira, B. Weyer; Lowell, John Runkle; Oak Grove, Owen McCollow; Portland, L. P. Knowlton; Rubicon, John Labuwi; Shields, John Solon; Theresa, Jacob Bodden; Trenton, H. B. Cochrane; Westford, C. H. Williams; Williamstown, J. L. Rix. Beaver Dam—First Ward, B. F. Sherman; Second Ward, John Healy; Third Ward, O. H. Crowl; Fourth Ward, Warner Hathaway. Watertown—Fifth Ward, F. Hartwig; Sixth Ward, C. Reubhausen. Waupun, S. J. Sumner; Horicon, Carl Hanf; Fox Lake, George Jess; Mayville, S. W. Lamoreux (Chairman); Juneau, Richard Mertz; Randolph, J. E. Root.

1877—Ashippun, John H. Hyde; Burnett, William Folsom; Beaver Dam, M. B. Clason; Calamus, H. S. Gilmore; Chester, J. S. Clark (Chairman); Clyman, John Weatherby; Elba, Felix Lynch; Emmet, D. Clifford; Fox Lake, D. Metcalf; Hustisford, J. A. Schmidt; Hubbard, H. Plaggeman; Herman, George Schott; Lowell, John Runkle; Lebanon, H. Moldenhauer; Le Roy, E. G. Stoddard; Lomira, B. Weyer; Oak Grove, J. E. Spaulding; Portland, Philip Fuchs; Rubicon, G. W. Morse; Shields, John Solon; Trenton, Lawrence Conner; Theresa, Philip Schultz; Westford, Edward Kernan; Williamstown, J. L. Rix. Beaver Dam—First Ward, B. F. Sherman; Second Ward, F. Brechter; Third Ward, Ira Rowell; Fourth Ward, Charles Mann. Watertown—Fifth Ward, F. Koenig; Sixth Ward, C. Reubhausen. Waupun, George F. Wheeler; Horicon, Sat. Clark; Fox Lake, C. Merwin; Mayville, C. Kroesing, Jr.; Juneau, Richard Mertz; Randolph, J. E. Root.

1878—Ashippun, John H. Hyde; Beaver Dam, John Holt; Burnett, William Folsom; Calamus, T. J. Jones; Clyman, Robert Irving; Chester, J. S. Clark; Elba, Felix Lynch; Emmet, John Howard; Fox Lake, Charles Merwin; Herman, George Schott; Hubbard, Carl Hanf; Hustisford, S. A. Jones; Lebanon, H. Moldenhauer; Le Roy, H. Barnes; Lomira, J. B. Steiner; Lowell, John Runkle; Oak Grove, John Leslie; Portland, Philip Fuchs; Rubicon, G. W. Morse; Shields, J. Driscoll; Theresa, A. Fickert; Trenton, L. Connor; Westford, C. H. Williams; Williamstown, J. L. Rix. Beaver Dam—First Ward, J. B. Scherubel; Second Ward, G. Stolz; Third Ward, R. H. Ellis; Fourth Ward, A. J. Smith. Watertown—Fifth Ward, John Bird; Sixth Ward, F. Herman. Waupun, G. F. Wheeler; Horicon, Sat. Clark; Fox Lake, Benjamin Ferguson (Chairman); Mayville, J. A. Barney; Juneau, F. W. Lueck; Randolph, J. E. Root.

1879—Ashippun, Solomon Rudolph; Beaver Dam, Conrad Keller; Burnett, William Folsom; Calamus, T. J. Jones; Clyman, James Duffy; Chester, James Davison; Elba, Felix Lynch; Emmet, John Howard; Fox Lake, Martin Stapleton; Herman, Charles Ringle; Hubbard, Nicholas Rohlinger; Hustisford, J. Jesche; Lebanon, F. Gnewuch; Le Roy, H. Barnes; Lomira, J. B. Steiner; Lowell, August Schönewether; Oak Grove, John Leslie; Portland, John King; Rubicon, G. W. Morse; Shields, J. Driscoll; Theresa, A. Fickert; Trenton, D. L. Cornell; Westford, Samuel Smith; Williamstown, Henry Spiering. Beaver Dam—First Ward, B. F. Sherman; Second Ward, C. Germain; Third Ward, G. E. Swan; Fourth Ward, J. W. Howard. Watertown—Fifth Ward, F. Koenig; Sixth Ward, U. Habegger. Waupun, S. J. Sumner; Horicon, Sat. Clark; Mayville, Anton Hærtel; Fox Lake, Benjamin Ferguson (Chairman); Randolph, J. E. Root.

LETTER FROM AN OLD SETTLER.

The following very interesting chapter of reminiscences is from the pen of James H. Warren, now a resident of Swan Lake City, Emmet County, Iowa, who was the first settler in the town of Hubbard, Dodge County. Mr. Warren once wrote an extended history of this county, but, unfortunately, his manuscript was destroyed by fire, together with other valuables. Appreciating the importance of a work of this character, Mr. W. kindly and willingly consented to draw upon his memory for a few facts relative to pioneer days in Wisconsin. By a perusal of his letter, many of Mr. Warren's old Dodge County acquaintances will discover that he has been more successful than they in county seat matters:

ALGONA, Iowa, November 8, 1879.

H. C. HANSBROUGH, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Yours of October 29 is received. My time is very much occupied at present, but feeling a lively interest in the work in which you are now engaged, I will endeavor to call up some reminiscences of the past, and hope the substance thereof may find a place in your valuable work, so as to *live* in the future. As I was not the first settler in the county, and my MS. record of the early days is lost, I can speak positively only of such matters as came under my own observation. Of matters pertaining to the settlement previous to May, 1845, you will be obliged to seek information from others. Not having visited Dodge County for many years past, I know not who, among the old pioneers, may now be living, or, if living, where now located. I will name a few who, if living, could give you much valuable information: Hon. Hiram Barber, A. H. Atwater, Ethan Owen, Waldo and Durkie Lyon, George and Ranslow Smith, Morris Grout, E. C. Lewis, Silas Grover, Silas Hemstreet, Garry Taylor, James Rogers, Dr. Stoddard Judd, Alvin and William Foster, Amasa Hyland, Chester May, Solomon, Narcisse and Paul Juneau, Lucas S. Van Orden, H. D. Patch, Robert Whittaker, Lathrop Horton, Martin Rich, Sr., Alfred Wheelock, and many others whose names I do not now recall. Those above named are such as I call to mind, irrespective of locality, as being among the old pioneers.

Dodge County was organized in 1844, under the Territorial Government. It was thirty miles square, containing, in round numbers, 900 square miles, and it was provided that it could never be subdivided so as to reduce its area below 900 square miles. Efforts have since been made to divide the county, but have invariably been met by the Constitutional barrier above referred to; hence its boundaries still remain unchanged.

The first white settlers located in the county about the year 1838, or perhaps a year later. But I desire to go back of this date and relate an incident or two, given me by Narcisse Juneau, at the time I was collecting matter for the history which I prepared in 1859 and 1860. There are two towns in the county bearing the names of two daring frontiersmen, viz., Burnett and Clyman. In 1837, these men started from Milwaukee on a hunting and trapping expedition into the then unsettled part of the Territory now known as Dodge County, which at this period contains a white population considerably in excess of forty thousand. Before leaving Milwaukee, they agreed with Solomon Juneau that his son, Narcisse, then a lad of ten or twelve years, should accompany them to act in the capacity of interpreter with the Indians. After the departure of the party, Mrs. Juneau was so troubled with forebodings of evil that she persuaded Solomon to send a friendly Indian on the trail. He overtook the party on the old Milwaukee and Fond du Lac trail, about twenty miles out from Milwaukee, and returned the lad in safety to his anxious mother. Burnett and Clyman proceeded on their journey to the point where the trail crossed the Ossian or East Fork of Rock River, and where the picturesque little village of Theresa now stands. Here they purchased a canoe from the Indians, intending to make their way down the Fork to the Great Winnebago Marsh, afterward known as Lake Horicon. A little before sunset, they had reached a point in the river, called the "Ox Bow," in what is now the town of Theresa. The men had hauled up their canoe, started a fire, and Burnett had stepped a short distance away to gather some dry branches for fuel, when both men were fired upon by Indians. Burnett was shot dead on the spot, and Clyman was wounded. By this time it was nearly dark, and Clyman, seeing no safety except in instant flight, ran at his best speed, hotly pursued by one of the Indians. The darkness increased as he fled from his pursuer, until it was with the greatest difficulty that he avoided injury to himself from coming in contact with trees. He finally came to a large tree that had fallen and lay directly in his way. Leaping over, he dropped behind and partially under it (the Indian jumping over him and passing on), where he lay concealed till about midnight, when he resumed his flight and after several days' wandering made his way back to Milwaukee. The two Indians who pursued the white men and killed Burnett, afterward told Mr. Juneau the story, fully corroborating the statement as given by Clyman.

About this time, the Indians held a great council, to take into consideration a project for the utter extermination of all the white settlers then in the Territory. This great council was held on the high mound on Rolling Prairie, a little distance north of the old George Smith farm. Solomon Juneau, then at Milwaukee, knowing of the council and its object, made his way to the spot. After quietly listening to the "talk" of the red men, he then addressed the council, telling them of the great power and resources of the white men: that, though their plan might be temporarily successful, the final end could be none other than disastrous to the Indians. Mr. Juneau was regarded as a great and good man by the Indians, and, after mature deliberation, his advice was followed, the council dispersed, and the early settlements in the Territory were saved from the horrors of a terrible Indian massacre. The descendants of the early pioneers of Wisconsin owe to Solomon Juneau a debt of gratitude, the magnitude of which few have any idea.

I come now to speak of the first settlement of a few towns which came under my own observation, and of which I can speak positively. Among the first settlers in Fairfield (now Oak Grove, I think) were Ethan Owen, Morris Grout, William Pratt, B. Snow, Richard F. Rising, James Riley, Allen H. Atwater, John Warren, Martin

Rich. Sr., Garry Taylor, Hiram Barber, — Harrison, Silas Hemstreet, Amasa Hyland, Durkie and Waldo Lyon. The date of settlement was about 1843 or 1844. The county seat is located at Juneau in this township.

The first whites that settled in the town of Hubbard were Mrs. Delight Warren, Edwin Warren, C. F. Warren, wife and one child, J. H. Warren, Mrs. Louisa H. Cornell (widow), and daughter, Edwin Giddings, wife and one child, and James Broughton. This little colony located on Section 5, Town No. 11 north, Range 16 east, the date of settlement being May 19, 1845. During the summer and fall of that year, quite a colony of Germans made choice of the southern portion of this township, so that at the first town meeting, held at my house on the 7th day of April, 1846, something over thirty votes were polled. During the winter of 1846-47, William M. Larrabee, who had purchased from Gov. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, a large tract of land on Section 6, commenced building the dam at Horicon, at about the same time laying out the village of that name. He also built a large house of tamarack logs, one part of which was used for a store and the other for a dwelling house. H. B. Marsh opened the first blacksmith-shop. The water-power and unfinished dam soon passed into the hands of Martin Rich & Sons, who completed the improvement, and, for many years afterward, did a profitable business. The dam was built by Joel R. Doolittle, myself and brother furnishing all the plank for the flumes.

The town of Williamstown, of which Mayville is the principal village, was first opened up to white settlers in May, 1845, by Alvin and William Foster, and Chester May. These gentlemen selected the site for their mills, commenced the dam and built the saw-mill in the summer of 1845. The saw-mill frame was raised in the fall of that year, the running-gear put in and the work of sawing lumber commenced some time in November or December. The flouring-mill was put up by the same company a year later. In January, 1848, John Orr, James White and Silas E. Roberts, from the Milwaukee Iron Works, purchased the extensive iron-ore beds located in Hubbard and Herman Townships and commenced the erection of the iron furnace at Mayville. Nearly a whole year was consumed in building it. As soon as the furnace was well at work, a plank-road was projected and built from Mayville to Oconomowoc. The year previous to making the improvements just referred to, Samuel Jewett built a large saw-mill in this township, at a place now called Kekoskee. The water-power at Kekoskee was first selected in the summer of 1845, by Stephen Walkley, who sold his claim to Jewett.

Late in the fall of 1845, two men called at the house of the writer hereof and stated that they were looking for land. One of the men appeared to be an Englishman, stout built, and seemingly in possession of considerable money. His traveling companion had every appearance of a hard character. They remained a short time and then resumed their course, following the old trail northward. As such occurrences were very frequent, nothing was thought of it and the fact was nearly forgotten. But the next summer there transpired an event that called all those circumstances fresh into remembrance. James Fletcher and another man were making hay on the borders of the Great Winnebago Marsh near the place where the East Fork enters the marsh. In passing to and from their work, they had to cross a small creek near where the old trail crossed. Here, hidden under the banks, they discovered the body of a man in the last stages of decomposition. As soon as it could be done, a post-mortem examination was had, with the usual result in such cases. It was evident that the deceased came to his death by violence, the skull having been fractured by a heavy blow, but by whom no one knew. The clothing found around the remains, also the height as appeared by the skeleton, answered the description of the Englishman before alluded to. I do not remember that any inquiry was ever made for the man.

Lathrop Horton, with his wife, one son and two daughters, was the first white man who settled in the town of Herman. The date of his settlement was March, 1846. The first couple married in Herman were the writer hereof and Miss Augusta E. Horton, daughter of the above-named pioneer. The event took place on the 16th day of September, 1846, James Broughton, Esq., officiating, and every family then living in the two towns—Herman and Hubbard—being witnesses of the ceremony. In the course of the summer of 1846, quite a large number of Germans came and settled in this township, and a little later the "Coke Settlement" was begun, in the southeastern corner of the township, at a place now known as Woodland Station, on the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad. The township filled up very rapidly with a good class of German farmers who have developed the hidden riches of the soil and made it in agricultural importance one of the first towns in the county.

In the spring of 1845, a gentleman by the name of Cotton commenced the erection of a dam on the Rubicon, at what is now the village of Neosho. But before the mill was far advanced, the whole property passed into the hands of Lucius S. Van Orden, who finished the work and laid out the village. By his business energy and steady perseverance, Mr. Van Orden succeeded in building up a lively place and a prosperous business.

Late in the fall of 1844, or early in the winter of 1844-45, John Hustis, formerly of Milwaukee, began erecting a dam on Rock River, at Hustis' Rapids, now Hustisford. Mr. Hustis not being a practical mill man, the work progressed rather tardily, but was finally finished, the mills being built and operated with good profit to the proprietor. Some difficulty arose between the proprietors of Hustisford and those at Horicon, during the spring of 1846, on account of the back-water from the Hustisford dam, and, if my memory is not at fault, the dam was cut down a little so as to prevent its flowing back into the Horicon mills.

Among the early pioneers of Dodge County, it frequently happened that two or three men fell desperately in love with the same piece of land. In all such cases, it turned out that the fellow who could get to the Land Office with his money first was the lucky one. These little contests were known as "Green Bay races," the U. S. Land Office then being at Green Bay. I have a distinct recollection of some of those trials of speed and endurance. In 1844, there were, at Oak Grove, three or four individuals who each wanted a certain tract of land. I cannot now call to mind the names of all the interested parties, but will relate the circumstance, and undoubtedly some "old settler" can supply the names. Two men, each believing that no one but himself knew his errand, had started for Green Bay, to enter the aforesaid tract of land. About dark on that same day, it having become known that two men were on the road to the Land Office, and both after the same piece of land, Richard F. Rising said to one James Riley, that he (Rising) would furnish the money, and pay a very liberal sum besides, to any man who would get to Green Bay and enter that land ahead of those who had already been several hours on the road, and well mounted. The reply of Mr.

Riley was, "Give me the money to pay for the land, and if I fail it shan't cost you a cent." The money was forthcoming, and Riley, after laying in a full supply of crackers and cheese, started within fifteen minutes after the words were spoken. Taking a kind of "dog-trot," as he expressed it, he struck out in the darkness of night, and before the next day dawned had passed both the mounted men. Never halting, except to drink from some cool spring or clear brook that came in his way, he made the distance (ninety miles), entered the land in question, and the next day, while on his way back, met the two horsemen, crowding their horses to the full extent of their powers. Mr. Riley is still living, near Rochester, Minn. Mr. Rising passed to his final rest many years ago.

One more incident of this nature, in which the writer of this article cut a somewhat conspicuous figure. In the beginning of February, 1848, with my young wife and infant daughter, one week old, I was sitting at the breakfast table, when suddenly the door opened, and in walked, or rather leaped, my friend Charles Taylor. He was not long in stating his business. He said that three men—to wit, Garwood Green, Rufus Allen and George Varnum, had already gone on their way to the Land Office, to jump his claim, an eighty acres of choice land that he had held as a pre-emption for a year or more. Each of the men wanted the land for himself, and fondly believed that he was the only man living who knew aught of his errand. But their departure, as well as their business, became known very early in the day, and Mr. Taylor set out for me, knowing that James White, a member of the Wisconsin Iron Company, had left money with me to purchase for the Company some choice timber-land. The eighty acres in question was just what the Company wanted, and Mr. Taylor deeming the chance for getting his right from the Company better than from speculators of the kind to which Mr. Green belonged, desired me to go to Green Bay and enter the land. In just fifteen minutes after Taylor came into the house, I departed on my errand of justice. Taking a lunch for dinner, I struck out on the old Indian trail for Fond du Lac, and reached that haven about sunset, without having seen any one on the way. Putting up at the "Badger House," then the largest hotel in the place, I there found all my competitors; and not only slept in the room, but actually slept in the same bed with one of them, without exciting the least suspicion of my business. Next morning, I started for Green Bay, which point I reached, entered the land, and made several miles on my way back before meeting Mr. Green. He never guessed what was my business until he laid upon the counter of the receiver (Elisha Morrow) the numbers of land he desired to enter, when he was modestly informed that the particular tract had been entered by Mr. Warren on the previous day. The Iron Company was glad enough to get the land, it being covered with a heavy growth of hard maple timber, which the Company wanted for making charcoal. They did the square thing by Mr. Taylor, paying him handsomely for his claim.

The first marriage ceremony performed in the town of Hubbard took place at my house, and was of a very primitive character. Joseph Hall, Esq., of Walworth County, and Miss Lydia M. Warren, of Hubbard, were to be united in the bonds of matrimony. The time was set for January 26, 1846, the guests all present and waiting for the appearance of the magistrate. The nearest officer, clothed with authority to perform such ceremony, was Barnabas Snow, Esq., of Oak Grove, thirteen miles distant. Mr. Snow had been called upon, and had promised to be on hand. But, as frequently happens in the course of "true love" affairs, a big snow-storm set in on the morning of the 26th, and Mr. Snow being somewhat advanced in years, the result was, no officer of the law was there present to unite two loving hearts and make them beat as one. After waiting till late in the evening, and it then appearing certain that Mr. Snow would not come, and Mr. Hall's business rendering it necessary for him to return as soon as possible, and not liking the thought of returning without his bride, Collins Bishop came to the relief of the anxiously waiting party with a proposition that the couple *marry themselves*. Mr. Hall, himself a Justice of the Peace, and knowing that such marriage would be in all respects legal and binding, took the bride elect by the hand and called the party to witness that "I take this woman to be my lawfully wedded wife," etc. The lady then declared in the presence of the witnesses there assembled, "I take this man to be my lawfully wedded husband," etc. The union proved to be a happy one, neither of the contracting parties ever having occasion to regret the steps then taken.

In the pioneer days, it was not always the case that the best men were selected to fill posts of honor. In truth, it was not always that *good material* was at hand with which to fill all offices of trust. Men were frequently elected Justices of the Peace, whose aptness to judge of the qualities of whisky far exceeded their ability to judge of law or to determine questions of right and wrong. One instance of this kind I now remember having recorded in my manuscript history of Dodge County. In the town of Neosho, near where the village of that name now stands, was a certain Justice of the Peace by the name of Bickford. In the trial of his first case, His Honor became sadly "mixed up." Between his frequent potations of raw whisky and the fearful wrangling of two pettifoggers who slaughtered the law with relentless tongues, and whose knowledge of Blackstone was confined to hearsay, the said Bickford became so muddled before the close of the trial that he determined to dispose of the case in a new and unheard-of fashion. First, he ordered the Constable to pay all the costs. Then in a solemn and impressive manner he burned his docket and closed the performance by deliberately swallowing the contents of his ink-horn.

In 1844-45, the Winnebago Indians were somewhat troublesome, though not in open hostility. The settlements then in infancy, scattered over an extensive area, the men poorly supplied with arms and in no condition for defensive warfare, rendered the red men bold and aggressive. In the early part of 1845, Hon. Hiram Barber, who had entered a large tract of land on Rock River, about two miles east of the present county seat, had commenced making improvements upon his lands. The body of a log-house had been put up, and Mr. Barber was then keeping "huck," as many of the early settlers were obliged to do. One day a large party of "reds" of both sexes, but with a preponderance of "bucks," came to Mr. Barber's cabin. After asking for and receiving a considerable quantity of "ecoushigan" (commonly pronounced by the whites "quashkin," meaning bread), they began a system of appropriations quite inconsistent with the legal ideas of the proprietor of the goods. When the Judge remonstrated against their unlawful proceedings, two of the old "bucks" attacked him with the manifest intent to "lay him out," and take whatever they pleased. One of the "bucks" had got possession of a new pitchfork that had been left standing outside the building, and with that instrument he made an attempt to slaughter his intended victim. The Judge, then nearly forty years younger than now, instantly comprehending the situation, seized the pitchfork, and,

wrenching it from the hands of his foe, dealt the red devil a blow on the head that felled him to the ground, broke the fork-handle in twain, and, for the moment, so far intimidated his assailants as to give him time to jump into his cabin and bar the door before any of the party came to the relief of their fallen champion. Once inside the cabin, he seized his trusty rifle, and when the whole crowd, male and female, resumed the attack, they soon ascertained that the tables were fairly turned on them, and that it was "puckachee" or die. None of them being just then anxious for a peep into the "happy hunting-grounds," very wisely and suddenly concluded to *puckachee*. Thus ended what might have proved to be a bloody tragedy but for the pluck displayed by Judge Barber. I might relate other incidents of a like character, in which myself and young wife were conspicuous actors, but fearing that it might be deemed egotistical, prefer to drop the subject.

Social gatherings, where they "tripped the light fantastic toe" from early candle-light till next day's dawn, became quite common as soon as the population was sufficient to admit of such gatherings, by taking in the whole county for fifteen or twenty miles around. For several years, there were no violinists nearer than Watertown, except the writer and Lathrop Horton. These two gentlemen did all the "cat-gut scraping" for the country round about for several years, and until better players came to take their places. Yet it is a notable fact, and we often hear it alluded to by those who took part in the associations of those days, that the dance was much more enjoyable than the new-fangled dances and stiff manners of what is commonly termed the "refined etiquette" of the ballroom of the present day. Then there was a union of purpose for mutual protection and enjoyment. All occupied one common level, and no such thing as *caste* was known among us. Every man and woman stood on his or her good behavior.

As has been the case in the opening-up of all this Western country for settlement, designing speculators—"land-sharks"—made a business of informing themselves as to the choicest tracts of land pre-empted by honest and industrious, but poor men, and then quietly stepping up to the land office, enter the claim. This system had been carried on to such an extent, in the early settlement of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and the southern part of Wisconsin, that it came to be looked upon as little better than "piracy on the high seas." Some of the early settlers in Dodge having already experienced some of the ruinous results of such proceedings, determined to bar the doors, if possible, against a recurrence of the evil. Accordingly, in some towns, particularly in Hubbard and Herman, the people formed themselves into "Protection Societies" for mutual aid in cases such as are above alluded to. The Constitution, By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of these societies, constituting the *written* portion of the work, were all carefully drawn, so that if they should, by any chance, fall into the hands of our enemies, there would be nothing that could be construed to mean intended violence, or any attempt to resist the peaceful operations of the law. But it was the *unwritten* portion of our work where the "fun came in." Each regular member was provided with a hideous-looking mask made of unbleached cotton cloth, and trimmed with red around the mouth and black around the eyes. Each member was likewise provided with a "frock" of the same material. The idea of this kind of uniform was borrowed from the "Anti-Renters," some of whom were members of our order, and had but recently come from the exciting scenes in the anti-rent district of Eastern New York. One of these men once told the writer that he witnessed the "taking-off" of "Bub" Steele, a Sheriff who was shot and killed by the Anti-Renters. When attired in full uniform, the "Protectionists" were a terror to evil-doers; hence it is not surprising that one fellow in Herman, who had been guilty of a little crookedness in the matter of a neighbor's pre-emption, when visited by a dozen or more of these vigilantes, ran as for dear life, and afterward, in trying to describe the affair, denominated them as "white devils." The existence of these societies had a wholesome effect in Dodge County, and the class of land-sharks before alluded to very soon came to know that the east side of Rock River, in Dodge County, was a very unhealthy locality for fellows of that ilk.

During the summers of 1845 and 1846, vast quantities of rich prairie lands were broken up. In the fall of 1846, ague prevailed throughout the county to such an alarming extent that there were not well people enough to take care of the sick. No apparent cause for the prevalence of ague in 1846, more than in any other season, seemed to exist, unless it was attributable to the decomposition of such vast quantities of vegetable matter, the result of much new breaking. Taking into account the population at that date, as compared with any subsequent year, 1846 was the most unhealthy season ever known in Dodge County.

But, Mr. Editor, I fear I am "boring" you. I was not aware that I could remember so much of forty years ago, without the assistance of a single scrap of any kind of record to refresh my memory. Yet I find, on sitting down to this work, I am compelled to sift fine, lest I string out too much. Could I have had three months' notice, I could have made a much more readable article. Now if you should conclude to insert this simply as a letter containing some reminiscences of early times, you are at liberty so to use it; or if you think it too long or too scattering in its make-up, you are equally at liberty to cull out such passages as will best answer the design of your work, and throw the remainder into your waste-basket. I will now endeavor to comply with your request for a sketch of my life up to this date.

I was born in Eden, Erie Co., N. Y., September 4, 1820, and am now past 59 years of age; my father, Obed Warren, was never overburdened with an excess of worldly goods, and, indeed, I do not think he ever cared much about wealth. He was devoutly religious, and cared more for the society of a family and friends than for riches of a worldly nature. From the age of five to eleven, I went to the "district school as it was," where I learned to read, a little of geography, a little of writing, and so much of mathematics as I could pick up by hearing higher classes recite. This was the sum total of my school education—the remainder, if any, has been gained from reading and observation. At the age of fourteen, my father, with his family, removed to Cherry Valley, in Ashtabula County, Ohio, where my four elder brothers had gone the year previous, to open up a new farm in the heavy timber-lands of that portion of Ohio. Here I labored hard in clearing away the heavy timber until about the 1st of April, 1845, when, with my widowed mother, two brothers and two sisters, I emigrated to the then Territory of Wisconsin, selecting my home in Dodge County, one and a half miles east of the present village of Horicon. Being one of the first settlers in Hubbard Township, and having taken a lively interest in the settlement and development of the county, I was chosen Town Clerk at the first town meeting held. From that time until the spring of 1859, I was chosen to some

office nearly every year. On the 16th of September, 1846, I was married to Miss Augusta B. Horton (then only fifteen years of age), with whom I have lived happily to the present time. Our union has been blessed with three children, a daughter and two sons. The daughter is married, and lives near us. The two sons are both printers, the eldest being foreman in the *Upper Des Moines* office at Algona, the other, foreman in the *Northern Indicator* office at Estherville. From 1849 to 1866, I worked principally at carpenter or millwright work. In June, 1859, I removed with my family to Arcadia, Trempealeau Co., Wis., where I remained about four years. It was at this place, in March, 1860, that my house and all its contents, including my "History of Dodge County," then in manuscript, was destroyed by fire. This was a very serious loss of several thousand dollars' worth of property, including a choice and carefully selected library of over four hundred volumes. This library I had been thirty-five years in collecting, and it contained a number of volumes then out of print, and which I have never been able to replace. In March, 1862, I removed to Eau Claire City, Wis., where I was employed most of the time through the summer seasons in the capacity of millwright in the extensive mills of Daniel Shaw & Co. My winters were passed in the pineries, hewing square timber and scaling logs. In May, 1866, I sold all my possessions in Eau Claire, built a flatboat of capacity sufficient to carry my family and goods, and in it made my way down the Chippewa to the Mississippi, and thence to Dubuque, Iowa. There I sold my boat, and, by rail, came to Iowa Falls, and thence by wagons to Algona. My eldest son, then about fourteen years of age, had commenced learning the "art preservative of all arts," and on his account I bought the *Upper Des Moines* office, for \$600, paying but a small installment down. Previous to this date, November, 1866, I had never written more than two or three newspaper articles. But throwing my whole energy into the enterprise, together with the faithful labor of my son, who took the entire charge of the mechanical department, we succeeded in making it one of the largest and (though modesty should forbid me from saying it) best newspapers in Northern Iowa. We enlarged the paper from 24 to 28 columns, and again from 28 to 32, and finally from 32 to 36 columns, all the time increasing the patronage and circulation of the paper in proportion to its size. In 1872, I sold the old Washington press, the same being the first press ever put upon Iowa soil, and replaced it with a \$2,000 Potter power-press, together with all other necessary furniture, job-presses, etc. On the 10th of September, 1875, I sold the office with fixtures and good will, after having been editor and sole proprietor for nearly nine years.

The newspaper business was the beginning of my prosperity, though I was somewhat advanced in years when I began. During the nine years of my editorial life I also served as Postmaster of Algona three years, and Assessor of Internal Revenue nearly two years. After selling the *Upper Des Moines*, I embarked in a new enterprise in the adjoining county of Emmet. The venture was nothing less than the founding of a new town, called Swan Lake City, located at the geographical center of Emmet County, with a view to getting the county seat re-located at the new town. It was a bold venture, the county seat having been located for sixteen years at the village of Estherville in the northwest corner of the county. But pluck and untiring perseverance will win. At the October election, 1879, the Board of Supervisors, of which body I have been a member for the past three years, ordered the question of re-location to be submitted to a vote, and the result was a large majority for Swan Lake City. We had a suitable building which we tendered to the county for Court House and county offices, and, on the 29th of October, 1879, the first term of the District Court was held at the new county seat. I have a large circle of friends in Kossuth County, and, in future, will divide my time between Swan Lake City and Algona, at which place I still have a good residence.

Addenda.—After reviewing my manuscript (something I very seldom do), I find some important matters that I have entirely failed to notice. The vast bed of iron ore, the brown hematite, or flax-seed ore, was known to exist in Dodge County as early as 1845, but no one knew much of its character or value. We called it the "red lands," but had no thought of the vast mine of wealth contained in it. Early in 1845, I procured from the Land Office at Green Bay, Government plats of Towns 11 and 12, Range 16, and Town 11, Range 17, for the purpose of showing land to new-comers. These I sent to the land office about once in each month for correction, thus keeping myself pretty well posted on entries in those towns. By the aid of these plats I assisted many of the first settlers in making choice of their future homes, and at the same time became so very familiar with the principal sections and quarter posts that I could tell the witness trees at a great number of points without reference to the field notes. It was in this business of land-looking that I first saw the ore beds. I took a number of people to see the lands beneath which the ore is located, none of whom were suited with it until I showed it to Rufus Allen. The eighty acres covering the richest, and, probably, the deepest portion of the mine, was entered by Reuben Allen, a son of Rufus Allen. In the summer following, young Allen was killed by lightning, and the property reverted, in law, to his father, who soon afterward sold it to the Wisconsin Iron Company for \$9,000. In February, 1848, myself and Oscar F. Horton were employed by the Wisconsin Iron Company to sink the first shaft, in order, if possible, to find out the depth of the mineral. After sinking to the depth of twenty-one feet, the ore becoming richer and more compact, so much so that we could no longer dig with shovels, Mr. White became well satisfied that there was an inexhaustible supply of mineral, and directed us to quit digging, remarking at the same time that there was enough ore to supply a hundred blast furnaces for one hundred years, and then have plenty remaining. His estimate of the supply was not so wild a guess as might at first seem probable. The man who first discovered and determined the character of the "red lands" was Edward Cowen, a native of the Isle of Man. Mr. Cowen was brought up in the iron mines of his native island, and at first sight declared the "red" substance to be rich iron ore.

Game and fish were very abundant for some years after settlers began to come into the county. It was no difficult task for a "good shot" to hang up three or four deer in a day. Occasionally a hunter would bring in a huge black bear. I remember one having been killed by John Newsam and Hiram Ward, as late as 1848, that weighed over four hundred pounds.

The winter of 1845-46 set in very severe about the 20th of November. In the latter part of December, 1845, or early in January, 1846, a pack of very large timber wolves attacked our cattle in the night and killed a valuable cow within thirty feet of our door. All the male members of the family were at Mayville, getting in logs to the mill. Not one of the female members knew how to use a rifle, though there were two good ones in the house. They, however, let out a valuable bulldog, and he lasted about thirty seconds. A few nights after this, the same pack killed

two fine yearlings for Collins Bishop. The pack was finally broken up by Hiram Ward, who succeeded in slaying one and Oscar F. Horton soon after killed another.

I desire to say a few words in relation to the antiquity of the country of which I have been writing. You may, perhaps, deem it of sufficient importance to place the substance in your history. The ancient Mound-Builders, whom I denominate "Aztecs," were at some period spread over the whole of the State and were evidently very numerous. But at what period they came or went away, it is now impossible to determine with any degree of certainty. Sufficient evidence still exists to prove that these people were acquainted with the arts and sciences to a very great extent, understood making bricks, pottery and fine edged-tools, and were in many other respects a civilized and enlightened people. In proof of this theory, I might cite the written opinions of Josiah Priest and many other eminent antiquarians. But instead of quoting other authorities I will state "what I know" about the matter, and leave you to hunt up other authorities. The great number of mounds scattered along the Rock River, from Mayville to the Mississippi, are proofs that have remained for ages since their authors passed away. Some of these appear to have been built for defense, as witness those at Aztalan, and others to mark the final resting-place of some chief, *hetman* or ruler. Myself and Garry Taylor once opened one of these curious looking mounds. It was located a little way southwest from Mr. Taylor's house, and was built in the shape of an immense alligator, the whole length of the mound being about sixteen rods. In the center, about where the heart of the reptile might be supposed to lie, we dug down to the depth of four or five feet, where we found the decayed bones of a human being. From the position of the bones, it appeared that the body was placed in a sitting posture, the skull being the first reached; then pieces of the vertebra and small bits of ribs, and all resting upon the pelvic bones, with the leg bones extending out to the eastward. Under the whole mass was a considerable quantity of well-preserved charcoal. On the mound, and within a few feet of where lay this skeleton, was then growing a white-oak tree, fully two feet in diameter.

In the winter of 1849-50, I had occasion to cut down a very large white-oak tree, standing on the town line between Hubbard and Williamstown, on Sections 5 and 22, the same being a "sight" tree. If my memory is correct, the tree was between three and four feet in diameter, and had made a very slow growth. In cutting in on the east side, at a distance of sixteen inches or more from the outer bark, I found a peculiar looking scar. On examining this scar closely, it was found to be the plain mark of some sharp instrument not unlike the ax in common use at this time. Carefully cutting in, above and below the scar, I took out a block or chip six inches square and two inches thick. This chip bore several distinct cuts to the depth of an inch or more, the cuts being very smoothly made with a keen ax or hatchet. In 1859, I sent the chip to the State Historical Society at Madison, with a full statement of the finding, giving the number of consecutive rings outside of the scar (which I think was something over eight hundred), as well as the full age of the tree as shown by said rings. My recollection is that the tree was over one thousand years old. I visited Madison on the 4th of July, 1872, and took a careful look through all the multitude of relics of by-gone years, but saw no trace of my chip. I am of opinion that it was either mislaid or never reached its destination.

In 1848, while engaged in breaking up a piece of land on his farm, Garry Taylor discovered many pieces of ancient pottery of curious make. He also found in the same field numerous pieces of well-burnt brick, some of which were nearly whole. I think Mr. Taylor still preserves specimens of both. His house is situated on a beautiful piece of high ground, on what was once a deep bay, forming a part of Lake Horicon.

My theory is that the Great Winnebago Marsh was once a lake, covering an area of nearly 100,000 square miles; that the barrier formerly existed at the outlet where Horicon now stands, that made it a large, deep lake; that the Aztecs knew something of commerce and navigation, and that there once stood a large town or city on the spot where Mr. Taylor's house now stands; that the bay spoken of was a beautiful harbor for sail vessels and that vessels were built at that place. In support of my theory I will state, that in 1848, while assisting Garry Taylor in excavating his cellar, we found many evidences of an ancient city having existed there. Parts of well-burnt bricks, fragments of pottery, and at a depth of four feet below the surface, we found *five iron spikes*, uniform in size and form, five and a half inches in length, with "chisel" points and heads very much like the spikes used in ship-building at the present day. These spikes were so completely oxidized that they were easily broken in pieces. Whether Mr. Taylor preserved those relics of a long past and forgotten civilization or not, I am unable to state.

I might relate many other facts of a similar character, but with one more I will close this chapter. In the spring of 1847, while plowing on my land on Section 5, I was trying the experiment of deep plowing. With two yoke of oxen on a stirring plow, running "beam deep," I discovered a large quantity (nearly a half-bushel) of flint arrow heads of all sizes from one to three inches long. They appeared to have been deposited all at one time and in an excavation made for that purpose. I had previously noticed large quantities of chips from flint stones used in the manufacture of arrow-heads, not far from where the deposit of arrow-heads was found.

And now, Mr. Editor, I trust you will deem yourself sufficiently bored by my "long yarns," and it will be a relief to me to learn that it does not compel the necessity for some kind friend to pen your obituary before your work is finished. What I have written has been written in great haste. You will, doubtless, discover many grammatical errors as well as errors in spelling, but while correcting these mistakes you will bear in mind that I *never read a page* in any work on grammar in my whole life. I fully appreciate the importance of preserving a correct record of events connected with the first settlement of Dodge County. Hoping that your efforts may be successful and your reward full and ample, I subscribe myself,

Fraternally yours,

J. H. WARREN.

COUNTY JUDGES.

The first County Judge elected in Dodge County was James Giddings. He was chosen at the fall election of 1846, and served four years, being succeeded by George W. Green. Judge Green's successor was Samuel L. Rose, at present residing in Beaver Dam, who resigned

in June, 1855, Leonard Mertz being appointed for the unexpired term. Judge Mertz was elected to the office in 1858, and held it by re-election until his death, June 8, 1868. A. Scott Sloan, of Beaver Dam, was appointed to fill the vacancy thus created, and was in turn elected to the office in 1870, holding about six years and a half altogether, and being succeeded by Edward Elwell in 1874. Silas W. Lamoreux is the present incumbent. He was elected in 1878 and his term will expire in 1882.

TERRITORIAL, STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION—TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT.

Number and Date of Legislative Assemblies.	Member of Council.	Representatives.	Counties.
First Session, convened at Belmont, Iowa Co., Oct. 29, 1836.	{ Alanson Sweet { Gilbert Knapp	{ William B. Sheldon { Madison B. Cornwall { Charles Durkee	Milwaukee.
Second Session, convened at Burlington, Des Moines Co., Nov. 6, 1837.	{ Alanson Sweet { Gilbert Knapp	{ William B. Sheldon { Charles Durkee { Madison B. Cornwall	Milwaukee.
Special and last Session of First Assembly, convened at Burlington, June 11, 1838.	{ Gilbert Knapp { Alanson Sweet	{ William B. Sheldon { Charles Durkee { Madison B. Cornwall	Milwaukee.
First Session of Second Assembly, convened at Madison, Nov. 26, 1838.	Ebenezer Brigham	Daniel S. Sutherland	{ Dodge, Dane, Green { and Jefferson.
Second Session, convened at Madison, Jan. 21, 1839.	Ebenezer Brigham	Daniel S. Sutherland	{ Dodge, Dane, Green { and Jefferson.
Third Session, convened at Madison, Dec. 2, 1839.	Ebenezer Brigham	Daniel S. Sutherland	{ Dodge, Dane, Green { and Jefferson.
Fourth extra Session, convened at Madison, Aug. 3, 1840.	Ebenezer Brigham	Daniel S. Sutherland	{ Dodge, Dane, Green { and Jefferson.
First Session, Third Assembly, convened at Madison, Dec. 7, 1840.	Ebenezer Brigham	{ Lucius I. Barber { James Sutherland	{ Dodge, Dane, Green { and Jefferson.
Second Session, convened at Madison, Dec. 6, 1841.	Ebenezer Brigham	{ Lucius I. Barber { James Sutherland	{ Dodge, Dane, Green, { Jefferson and Sauk.
First Session, Fourth Assembly, convened Dec 5, 1842.*	Lucius I. Barber	{ Isaac H. Palmer { Lyman Crossman { Robert Masters	{ Dodge, Dane, Green, { Jefferson and Sauk.
Second Session, convened Dec. 4, 1843.	Lucius I. Barber	{ Robert Masters { Lyman Crossman { Isaac H. Palmer	{ Dodge, Dane, Green, { Jefferson and Sauk.
Third Session, convened Jan. 6, 1845.	John Catlin	{ Charles S. Bristol { Noah Phelps { George H. Slaughter	{ Dodge, Dane, Green, { Jefferson and Sauk.
Fourth Session, convened Jan. 5, 1846.	John Catlin	{ Mark R. Clapp { William M. Dennis { Noah Phelps	{ Dodge, Dane, Green, { Jefferson and Sauk.
Fifth Session, convened Jan. 4, 1847.	John E. Holmes	{ George W. Green { John T. Haight { James Giddings	Dodge and Jefferson.
First (special) Session, convened Oct. 7, 1847.	John E. Holmes	{ Levi P. Drake { Horace D. Patch { James Hanrahan	Dodge and Jefferson.
Second and last Session of the Fifth Territorial Assembly, convened Feb. 7 and adjourned March 13, 1848.	John E. Holmes	{ Levi P. Drake { Horace D. Patch { James Hanrahan	Dodge and Jefferson.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

The first Constitutional Convention assembled at Madison October 5, 1846, and adjourned December 16 following, having framed an instrument which was rejected by the people at an election held the first Tuesday in April, 1847. Dodge County was represented in the Convention

* Gov. Doty refused to communicate with this body, claiming that they were not legally assembled according to the act of Congress, as no appropriation for that object had been previously made by Congress. The Houses continued in session until December 16, when they adjourned till January 3, 1847. Meeting again, another adjournment was taken until March 6, on which day they came together in pursuance of the resolute old Governor's proclamation, calling them together for the purpose of a special session. The Houses continued in session until March 26, when they adjourned without day. They again assembled March 27, as of the second session, and adjourned finally April 17.

by the following delegates: William M. Dennis, Stoddard Judd, Hiram Barber, Benjamin Granger, Horace D. Patch and John H. Manahan.

A second Convention was held, which met December 15, 1847, and adjourned February 1, 1848, the result of their labors being the present Constitution of the State of Wisconsin, which was ratified by a large popular vote the second Monday in March, 1848. The Dodge County delegates were Stoddard Judd, Samuel W. Lyman and Charles H. Larrabee.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

First Session of the Legislature, 1848.—The constitutional provisions regarding apportionment declared Dodge County to be the Tenth Senatorial District, and divided the county into five Assembly Districts, until otherwise fixed by law, as follows: The towns of Burnett, Chester, Le Roy and Williamstown, one; Fairfield, Hubbard and Rubicon, one; Hustisford, Ashipun, Lebanon and Emmet, one; Elba, Lowell, Portland and Clyman, one; Calamus, Beaver Dam, Fox Lake and Trenton, one. Section 14, Article XIV, of the State Constitution, provided that "The Senators first elected in the even numbered districts, shall enter upon the duties of their office the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office one year from the first Monday in January next; and that those elected in the odd numbered districts, together with the members of the Assembly first elected, shall enter upon their duties, respectively, on the first Monday of June next, and shall continue in office until the first Monday in January next." Such was the common foundation of the "hold-over" system, which is still in vogue. The first legislators from Dodge County, elected under the new Constitution, were as follows: Senate—William M. Dennis, Watertown. Assembly—Lorenzo Merrill, Charles Billingshurst, Benjamin Randall, Monroe Thompson and Stephen Jones. This (the first) session of the Legislature convened June 5, 1848, and adjourned August 21 of the same year.

Second Session, 1849.—Senate—William M. Dennis, Watertown. Assembly—Paul Juneau, Hiram Barber, George C. King, Jedediah Kimball and Parker Warren.

Third Session, 1850.—Senate—James Giddings, Chester. Assembly—Oscar Hurlbut, James Murdock, John Lowth, William T. Ward and Malcom Sellers.

Fourth Session, 1851.—Senate—James Giddings, Chester. Assembly—John Muzzy, Asa W. French, John Lowth, Charles B. Whiton and William E. Smith.

Fifth Session, 1852.—Senate—Judson Prentice, Watertown. Assembly—Darius L. Bancroft, Timothy B. Sterling, Maximilian Auerbock, William H. Green and Horace D. Patch.

Sixth Session, 1853.—Senate—Judson Prentice, Watertown. Assembly—[Apportionment changed by act of Legislature, six Assemblymen being chosen instead of five.] Edward N. Foster, Whitman Sayles, William M. Dennis, Patrick Kelley, John W. Davis and Edwin Hillier.

Seventh Session, 1854.—Senate—Ezra A. Bowen, Mayville. Assembly—Benjamin F. Barney, George Fox, Francis McCormick, Ruel Parker, Allen H. Atwater and John W. Davis.

Eighth Session, 1855.—Senate—Ezra A. Bowen, Mayville. Assembly—Solomon L. Rose, John M. Sherman, Narcisse M. Juneau, John D. Griffin, John B. Ribble and Fred F. Schwefel.

Ninth Session, 1856.—Senate—Solomon L. Rose, Beaver Dam. Assembly—Benjamin F. Barney, Daniel Fletcher, Lawrence Connor, Charles Burchard, Henry L. Butterfield and F. H. Ehinger.

Tenth Session, 1857.—Senate—Solomon L. Rose, Beaver Dam. Assembly—Edward N. Foster, Peter Potter, R. B. Wentworth, Quartus H. Barron, A. Scott Sloan and John J. Williams.

Eleventh Session, 1858.—Senate—William E. Smith, Fox Lake. Assembly—John Steiner, Narcisse M. Juneau, Paul Juneau, Benjamin F. Gibbs, Fred W. Kribs and E. J. Williams.

Twelfth Session, 1859.—Senate—William E. Smith, Fox Lake. Assembly—Thomas Palmer, John C. Bishop, Waldo Lyon, Cyrus S. Kneeland, Lorenzo Merrill and John Lowth.

Thirteenth Session, 1860.—Senate—Benjamin Ferguson, Fox Lake. Assembly—Elva Simpson, Max Bachhuber, John W. Nash, Stoddard Judd, David S. Ordway and H. C. Griffin.

Fourteenth Session, 1861.—Senate—Benjamin Ferguson, Fox Lake. Assembly—Peter Peters, Jacob Bodden, David N. Minor, George W. Bly, F. H. Kribs and J. C. Williams.

Fifteenth Session, 1862.—Senate—[Apportionment changed, two Senators being chosen.] Joel Rich, Juneau; Sat. Clark, Horicon. Assembly—[Apportionment changed back to five Assemblymen.] Quartus H. Barron, John F. McCollum, H. C. Griffin, Jacob G. Mayer and Daniel D. Hoppock.

Sixteenth Session, 1863.—Senate—Joel Rich, Juneau; Sat. Clark, Horicon. Assembly—Oliver Ashley, J. F. McCollum, Oscar F. Jones, Albert Burtch and F. Wagner.

Seventeenth Session, 1864.—Senate—W. E. Smith, Fox Lake; Sat. Clark, Horicon. Assembly—George H. Adams, William H. Green, O. F. Jones, Max Bachhuber and John G. Daily.

Eighteenth Session, 1865.—Senate—W. E. Smith, Fox Lake; Sat. Clark, Horicon. Assembly—*James M. McGuire, Michael F. Lowth, O. F. Jones, Peter Peters and Ferdinand Gnewuch.

Nineteenth Session, 1866.—Senate—Stoddard Judd, Fox Lake; Sat. Clark, Horicon. Assembly—Oliver Ashley, Andrew Willard, Hiram Sawyer, Jacob Bodden and W. M. Morse.

Twentieth Session, 1867.—Senate—Stoddard Judd, Fox Lake; Sat. Clark, Horicon. Assembly [The number of Districts reduced to four.]—Miles Burnham, James B. Hays, Warren Marston and John Wetherby.

Twenty-first Session, 1868.—Senate—H. W. Lander, Beaver Dam; Sat. Clark, Horicon. Assembly—Lawrence Connor, Lewis M. Benson, Charles E. Goodwin and G. W. Colomy.

Twenty-second Session, 1869.—Senate—H. W. Lander, Beaver Dam; Sat. Clark, Horicon. Assembly—Cyrus Perry, Rees Evans, Arthur K. Delaney and Eugene O'Connor.

Twenty-third Session, 1870.—Senate—S. D. Burchard, Beaver Dam; Sat. Clark, Horicon. Assembly—E. Adams Fowler, Francis Johnston, Henry S. Burtch and Henry Bertram.

Twenty-fourth Session, 1871.—Senate—S. D. Burchard, Beaver Dam; Sat. Clark, Horicon. Assembly—William E. Smith (Speaker), Allen H. Atwater, William Rusch and Marcus Trumer.

Twenty-fifth Session, 1872.—Senate [Apportionment changed, one Senator being chosen]—Sat. Clark, Horicon. Assembly [Apportionment changed, six Assemblymen being chosen from the county†]—Michael Adams, Calvin E. Lewis, Allen H. Atwater, Silas W. Lamoreux, George Schott and John Solon.

Twenty-sixth Session, 1873.‡—Senate—S. D. Burchard, Beaver Dam. Assembly—John W. Davis, John Runkle, Wilfred C. Fuller, Dennis Short, Sat. Clark and F. Gnewuch.

Twenty-seventh Session, 1874.—Senate—S. D. Burchard, Beaver Dam. Assembly—E. J. Boomer, D. C. Gowdey, D. L. Bancroft, Jacob Bodden, A. H. Lehman and John Dunn, Jr.

Twenty-eighth Session, 1875.—Senate—John A. Barney, Mayville. Assembly—Owen R. Jones, D. W. Coleman, John Lloyd, Max Bachhuber, W. M. Morse and Herman Grube.

Twenty-ninth Session, 1876.—Senate—J. A. Barney, Mayville. Assembly—Patrick Griffin, Columbus Germain, G. H. Lawrence, C. E. Kite, George Schott and James Higgins.

Thirtieth Session, 1877.—Senate—Charles H. Williams, Fox Lake. Assembly [changed to four Representatives]—William Zeiman, F. A. Neuhauser, Leander H. Shepard and Patrick Roach.

Thirty-first Session, 1878.—Senate—C. H. Williams, Fox Lake. Assembly—Carl Dowe, Eli Hawkes, Peter Langenfeld and E. C. McFetridge.

Thirty-second Session, 1879.—Senate—E. C. McFetridge, Beaver Dam. Assembly—William Fleming, Henry Spiering, James Davison and William Geise.

* Died during session; Stoddard Judd elected to fill vacancy.

‡ Excepting the Fifth and Sixth Wards of Watertown.

† Excepting the Fifth and Sixth Wards of Watertown.

Thirty-third Session, 1880.—Senate—E. C. McFetridge, Beaver Dam. Assembly—William Fleming, Joseph Heimerl, D. C. Williams and B. F. Sherman.

CONGRESSIONAL.

An act of Congress, approved April 20, 1836, provided for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, and conferred upon the people the right to be represented in the National Congress by one Delegate, to be chosen by the votes of the qualified electors of the Territory. Under this authority, the Territory was represented in Congress as follows:

George W. Jones, elected October 10, 1836; James D. Doty, September 10, 1838; James D. Doty, August 5, 1840;* Henry Dodge, September 27, 1841; Henry Dodge, September 25, 1843; Morgan L. Martin, September 22, 1845; John H. Tweedy, September 6, 1847.

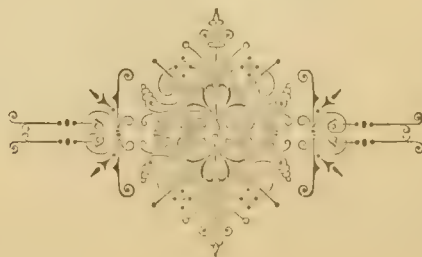
By the Constitution adopted when the Territory became a State, in 1848, two Representatives in Congress were provided for, by dividing the State into two Congressional Districts, the Second District being composed of the counties of Dodge, Washington, Sheboygan, Calumet, Brown, Winnebago, Fond du Lac, Marquette, Sauk, Portage, Columbia, Dane, Iowa, La Fayette, Grant, Richland, Crawford, Chippewa, St. Croix and La Pointe. Under this authority an election was held May 8, 1848, and Mason C. Darling was chosen from the Second District as Representative in the Thirtieth Congress.

At the First Session of the State Legislature, the State was divided into three Congressional Districts, Dodge County being included in the Third District. This apportionment continued unchanged until 1861, during which time the county was represented as follows: Thirty-first Congress, James Duane Doty; Thirty-second, John B. Macy; Thirty-third, John B. Macy; Thirty-fourth, Charles Billingshurst; Thirty-fifth, Charles Billingshurst; Thirty-sixth, Charles H. Larrabee; Thirty-seventh, A. Scott Sloan.

At the Fourteenth Session of the Legislature (1861) the State was divided into six Congressional Districts, Dodge County being apportioned to the Fourth District, and Charles A. Eldredge was chosen as the Representative. He remained in office twelve years, serving six successive terms.

The present Congressional apportionment was made at the Twenty-fifth Session of the Legislature (1872), when the State was divided into eight districts, Dodge County, together with the counties of Fond du Lac, Manitowoc and Sheboygan, being included in the Fifth District. From this last apportionment to the present time the Representatives from the Fifth have been Charles A. Eldredge, Samuel D. Burchard and Edward S. Bragg.

*Appointed Governor of the Territory by President Tyler September 13, 1841, and resigned his seat as Delegate.



CHAPTER III.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY—HORICON DAM CONTROVERSY—COUNTY POOR FARM—HONORABLE MENTION—ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD—RELICS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY—FIRST LAND ENTRY, ETC.—A FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION—SOME STATISTICS—THE GREAT INDIAN SCARE.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Dodge County is bounded on the north by the counties of Green Lake and Fond du Lac, on the east by Fond du Lac and Washington, on the south by Jefferson and Waukesha, and on the west by Dane and Columbia. Its eastern boundary is about twenty-six miles from Lake Michigan and its western boundary about one hundred and four miles from the Mississippi River. It covers an area of 900 square miles, and, with the exception of Dane, is the largest southeastern county in the State. This territory, with all the Northwest, was claimed by France from 1671 to 1763, when it was surrendered to the British. By the Quebec Act of 1774, the whole was placed under the local administration of Canada. It was, however, practically put under a despotic military rule, and so continued until possession passed to the United States. Before the last mentioned event, and during and after the Revolution, the conflicting claims of Virginia, New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, to portions of the country, were relinquished to the General Government. All these claims were based upon chartered rights, and Virginia added to hers the right of conquest of the "Illinois country" during the Revolution. As early as October, 1778, she declared, by an act of her General Assembly, that all the citizens of that commonwealth who were then settled, or should thereafter settle, on the western side of the Ohio, should be included in a distinct county, which should be called Illinois. No Virginians were then settled as far north as what is now Wisconsin; and, as none thereafter located so far north before she relinquished all her rights to the United States, it follows that no part of the State was included in Illinois County, and that she never exercised any jurisdiction over any portion of Wisconsin; nor did she make claim to any portion of it by right of conquest.

Notwithstanding the passage of the ordinance of 1787, establishing a government over the territory northwest of the Ohio River, which territory was acquired by the treaty of 1783 from Great Britain, possession only was obtained by the United States of the southern portion, the northern part being held by the British Government until 1796. Arthur St. Clair, in February, 1790, exercising the functions of Governor, and having previously organized a government for the country under the ordinance above mentioned, established, in what is now the State of Illinois, a county which was named St. Clair. But, as this county only extended north "to the mouth of the Little Mackinaw Creek on the Illinois," it did not include, of course, any part of the present Wisconsin, although being the nearest approach thereto of any organized county up to that date.

The next and much nearer approach to Dodge County was by the organization of Wayne County in 1796, which was made to include, beside much other territory, all of the present State watered by streams flowing into Lake Michigan. Still, no part of Rock River Valley had as yet come into any county organization. However, from 1800 to 1809, what are now the limits of Dodge County were within the Territory of Indiana, and, in the last mentioned year, passed into the Territory of Illinois. It is probable that the Indiana Territory exercised jurisdiction over what is now Wisconsin to the extent of appointing two Justices of the Peace—one for Green Bay and one for Prairie du Chien. In the year 1809, the Illinois Territorial Government commissioned three Justices of the Peace and two militia officers at Prairie du Chien, St. Clair County

having previously been extended so as to include that point, and probably Green Bay. In the course of time, other Illinois counties had jurisdiction, until in 1818, when what is now Wisconsin became a portion of the Territory of Michigan. Under the government of the latter, the district of country now forming Dodge County was first included within the limits of the county of Brown, afterward Milwaukee, and so continued until it became itself a county, constituted as such by name and boundary, December 7, 1836.

THE HORICON DAM CONTROVERSY.

The erection of a dam across Rock River, near the village of Horicon, was commenced in 1845 and completed in 1846-47. A saw-mill was built, in connection with the dam, in 1847, and a grist-mill in 1848-49. In June, 1852, owing to an unusual accumulation of water above, the dam "went out." The break was nearly one hundred feet in width, and the united efforts of the citizens were required to stay the rushing waters. For six weeks, the work of depositing stones and trees and earth in the break went on, and it was not until the energies of the current had been spent, that the gaping chasm could be completely bridged. In the mean time, the land owners on the east side of the lake got out an injunction against the proprietors of the dam—who were, putatively, William M. Larrabee, John B. Preston, Harvey Rice and Jonathan Burr—to restrain them from further proceeding with the work; but, as the citizens appeared to be the parties most interested, service of the restraining order upon the individuals named above (who were apparently unconcerned) did not have the effect of suspending operations; and so the dam was finished, and, in the spring of 1853, the lake, to the evident gratification of duck-hunters, small boys and muskrats, became itself again. About this time, a league, composed of farmers claiming that their lands were overflowed by the waters of the lake, was organized and led by Ira Hodge, and thenceforth a relentless war was waged against those interested in maintaining the dam. In March, 1854, the Horicon Iron and Manufacturing Company was duly incorporated, and "authorized to maintain the dam now erected across Rock River, at the village of Horicon; provided, however, that the dam or dams hereafter constructed shall not be raised so as to flow other lands than are already flowed; * * * and, in the event of the said dam causing the water to flow upon lands other than those belonging to said company, and if said company cannot agree with the owners thereof as to the amount of compensation to be paid for damages to such lands by reason of such flowing, and for the right to flow the same, then the question of damages to such lands, and for such right, shall be submitted to arbitrators." Hodge, after being awarded \$1,400 for damages to his own land, used his efforts to have his neighbors press their claims, and the result was a suit before the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County, entitled "Zweig vs. Horicon Iron and Manufacturing Company and others. In Vol. XVII, Wisconsin Reports, we find a recital of the case, in substance as follows:

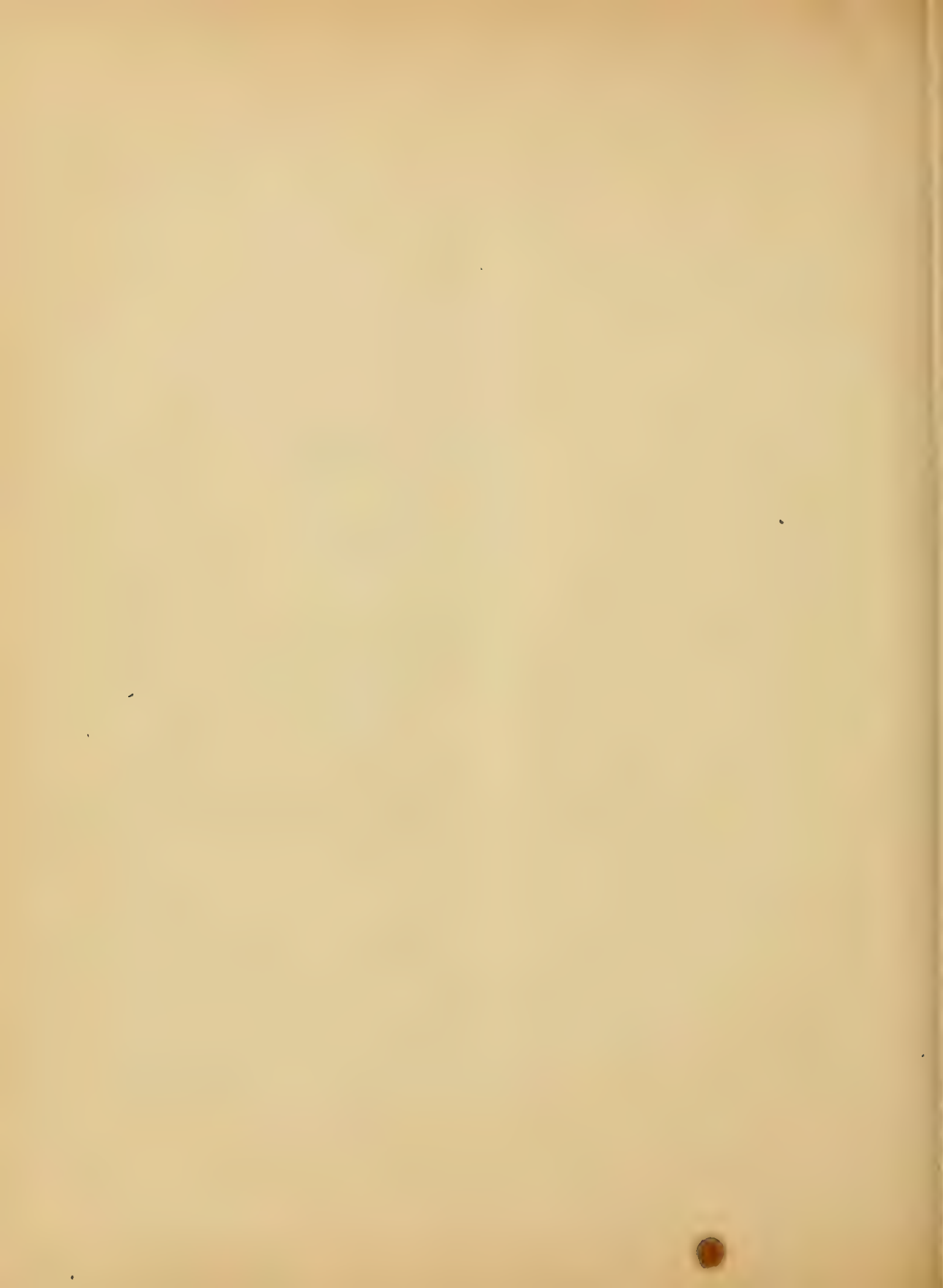
In December, 1850, the plaintiff took out a patent from the United States for the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 10, Township 12, Range 16, in Dodge County, and also for the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 9 in the same town. In November, 1853, he became owner of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of said Section 9. In December, 1858, he became owner of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of said Section 10. The lands were first entered in the summer of 1849. * * * In the fall of 1858, proceedings were taken by the plaintiff to obtain damages from said Company for the flowage of his lands, and for the right to flow them. An arbitration was had, as provided by the charter of the Company, and award made in March, 1859, from which the plaintiff appealed, and judgment was rendered for the plaintiff, in May, 1860, for \$860 damages, with costs. On this judgment, execution was issued May 4, 1860, and on the 4th of July following, the Sheriff returned that after diligent search he could not find any property belonging to the defendant whereon to make the whole or any part of the amount. No part of the judgment having been paid or tendered to the plaintiff, this action was commenced against the Company in 1862 for an abatement of the dam, and an injunction against its further maintenance.

The answer of the Company, among other things, denied the regularity of the proceedings resulting in the judgment: stated that by reason of the erection of the dam a large and flourishing village and a large mill and manufacturing interest had grown up, which would be greatly injured by the removal of the dam; that it had been maintained since 1846, and that the plaintiff acquired title to his lands in part in 1848, and in part in 1853; that he had lived in the neighborhood thereof ever since 1848, and had knowledge of the existence of the dam and the extent of the damage done. The answer also alleged that the execution was improperly returned unsatisfied, as the Company had sufficient property to satisfy the same apparent of record.



Howard Ludd

(DECEASED)
FOX LAKE



The Court decided against the plaintiff, and an appeal to the Supreme Court was taken, which resulted in a reversal of the decision of the Court below, and the subsequent tearing away of the dam. The opinion was by Judge Orsamus Cole, and was based mainly upon the provisions of Section 7 of the Company's Charter, namely: That in the event of the dam causing the flowage of lands not belonging to the Company, if the latter could not agree with the land-owner as to the amount of compensation, such amount should be determined in a mode therein specified. The Court held that where the owner of lands flowed by the dam had obtained, in accordance with the charter, a judgment for his damages, which was not paid and could not be collected, he was entitled to have the dam abated.

J. M. Gillet and D. J. Pulling appeared for the appellant, and Charles Billingshurst and William P. Lynde for the respondents.

MECHANICS' UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

When it became evident that the removal of the Horicon dam would be the ultimate result of the legal proceedings then pending, the Legislature was applied to by William M. Dennis, Samuel Baird, Trueman Woodford, H. H. Rich, H. E. Connit, J. M. Sherman and Sat. Clark, the individuals ostensibly interested in the dam property, for a law allowing them to purchase of the State the land now known as the Horicon marsh, comprising an area of about twenty-five thousand acres. The petitioners set forth that, in view of the loss they would sustain by the demolition of their dam, they should be granted the privilege of thus indemnifying themselves. The act required was accordingly passed in 1867, and an association of the above-named individuals was immediately formed, known as the Mechanics' Union Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of \$70,000, divided into \$100 shares. Messrs. Rich and Connit have retired from the Company, the latter disposing of his interest to C. K. Pryor, of Fond du Lac. About one-eighth of the land has been sold to private parties.

COUNTY POOR-FARM.

"I'm old, and helpless, and feeble;
The days of my youth have gone by.
So it's over the hill to the Poorhouse
I wander alone there to die."

No nation upon the earth is more magnanimous in its laws relating to the care of the poor than is the United States of America. Especially is this true of that portion of the country known as the great Northwest, and particularly of the section within the province of this work. It is not strange that the early settler so readily discovered the necessities of the poor, and was so prompt to take action in inaugurating measures for their relief and comfort, when we consider that his own condition was one of poverty; thus he was enabled to realize the situation of his neighbor, who perhaps, had been less fortunate in his efforts to provide against the attacks of those twin monsters, cold and hunger. There is no record of the many private acts of charity known to have been performed by affluent citizens toward their needy neighbors. The halo of an eloquent silence surrounds them; but, deeply graven, in letters more pure than gold, doth shine the deeds of many noble men and women, whose Christianity is not alone expressed in their devotion to the church.

The first organized effort on the part of the citizens of Dodge County for the alleviation of their fellow-beings whose misfortunes had brought them to the threshold of want, was made in 1855, when a quarter-section of land was purchased in Hyland Prairie and devoted to the purpose of a Poor-Farm. In 1859, a more suitable and convenient site was obtained near Juneau, containing one hundred and forty acres, for which the county paid \$3,500. In the mean time, the paupers were removed to Waupun, where they temporarily occupied the old Carrington House until the completion, in 1861, of the main building near Juneau, when they were transferred to permanent quarters. Additional buildings have been put up from time to time, over

\$20,000 having been expended in improvements, upon which there is an insurance of \$12,300 in the most substantial guilds. The buildings are of brick, of the most modern design, well ventilated in summer and heated by steam in the winter. A thorough inspection of the premises, from cellar to garret, by the writer, justifies the assertion that no institution of a similar nature, in point of cleanliness and systematic management generally, presents more superior advantages or facilities. The institution is supported from county and town funds, \$1.75 per week for each pauper being charged for board, clothing, tobacco, etc. The average aggregate cost per year is about \$5,000. The highest number of inmates cared for at any one time (including the county's insane, who, by the way, should belong to a separate institution) was seventy-eight; the present number is sixty-two. The cost of maintaining the twenty-one insane persons, at present confined there, is quite as great as is the amount required for twice that number of paupers. For the past three years the annual productions of the Poor-Farm have amounted to \$2,200. The superintendence and management of the Poorhouse has, a greater portion of the time since its establishment, been vested in a Board of Trustees, composed of three members of the Board of Supervisors, one of whom acted as resident Superintendent. In 1854, the non-resident members of the Board were A. Ackerman and Lorenzo Merrill; in 1855, William Giles became the resident Superintendent, and remained as such until 1861. During this time, Lorenzo Merrill, Silas Hemstreet and James H. Warren were on the Board of non-resident managers. From 1861 to 1876, A. B. Hitchcock was the Superintendent, with the exception of one year, when Aaron Potter was substituted, but retired in favor of Mr. Hitchcock, who was re-instated. In January, 1876, J. W. Perry became Superintendent, and has remained in office to the present time. The employed help is very small, considering the great amount of work to be performed, and consists of two men and four girls, whose salaries, together with those paid the Superintendent and his wife—the latter of whom acts in the capacity of matron—aggregate \$1,855 per annum. Those of the inmates whose disabilities are not too great make themselves useful about the farm. Superintendent Perry commands the respect and obedience of his wards, as well as the confidence of the people.

HONORABLE MENTION.

Dodge County has been exceptionally prolific of men who have gone before the world charged by intelligent constituencies with the duties pertaining to honorable and responsible public positions. Foremost among these may be mentioned the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, Carl Schurz, who for some years made the Fifth Ward of Watertown his permanent residence.

Second in the list of honorable mention is Gov. William E. Smith, who settled at Fox Lake in 1849, and resided there until 1871. During that time he served three terms as State Senator, and two as Assemblyman; was afterward elected State Treasurer two terms, and is now filling the office of Governor of the State of Wisconsin for the second time.

The gentlemen resident in Dodge County whose voices have been heard in the halls of Congress are Charles Billingshurst, C. H. Larrabee, A. Scott Sloan and S. D. Burchard. Mr. Billingshurst was chosen to represent his district in the Lower House of the first State Legislature, and was twice elected to Congress. Charles H. Larrabee was a member of the Second Constitutional Convention, and was on the bench as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court from August, 1848, to June, 1853. He was elected to the XXXVIth Congress, and, when the war broke out, entered the service in defense of the Union as Major of the Fifth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. Resigning that position, he was appointed Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, and served till the close of the bloody conflict. Col. Larrabee is now practicing law at Seattle, Washington Territory. A. Scott Sloan has been a member of the Assembly, Attorney General two terms, member of Congress, and Judge of the County and Circuit Courts. Mr. Burchard, the last member of Congress, resident and representative of Dodge County, has served four years as State Senator.

Gen. Henry Bertram became famous during the war against secession. He enlisted from the Fifth Ward of Watertown, as First Lieutenant of Company A, Third Regiment, commanded at the historical battle of Prairie Grove, and rose rapidly from the rank of a Lieutenant to that of Brevet Brigadier General. Returning from the front after the fall of Richmond, he was appointed Postmaster of Watertown, by President Johnson, and, in 1870, was elected to the Assembly from that city, and afterward served one term as Sheriff of Dodge County. He died September 3, 1878, and fills an honored grave in the public cemetery at Juneau.

Hiram Barber, Jr., came to Dodge County with his father, Judge Barber, of Horeicon, at quite an early age: received a common-school education at Juneau, and graduated at the Wisconsin University; practiced law at Juneau, in partnership with Billingham & Lewis; afterward removed to Watertown, where he became associated in his profession with Gill & Frieber; took up his residence in Chicago some years ago, and was elected to Congress from Cook County in 1878.

William Huntington, once a resident of Dodge County, held an important position in the Treasury Department under Mr. Spinner, afterward became Jay Cook's confidential man in his Washington banking business, and was cashier of the first National Bank established in the United States. Mr. Huntington enjoyed the possession of wonderful business faculties, and was a sumptuous sort of individual, who entertained without stint. He once gave a dinner to the Japanese Embassy, and his mahogany was frequently surrounded by Senators, diplomats, etc. He died some five or six years ago.

Dodge County also has its representative in the Navy, in the person of Albert Mertz. He was appointed as cadet midshipman in 1867, and graduated at Annapolis, Md., in 1872. He is now in command of the Coast Survey Steamer Hitchcock, employed in making triangulation surveys on the Lower Mississippi River, his rank being that of Master in the Navy, equivalent to First Lieutenant in the Army. His longest cruise lasted about forty months, during which time he visited most of the important seaports in the world, and traveled over 54,000 miles.

Among those who have held appointive positions in the National House of Representatives, may be mentioned C. B. Beebe, Assistant Postmaster under W. S. King; S. P. Doolittle, clerk in one of the departments; J. A. Barney (ex-State Senator), clerk of the Committee on Claims; D. C. Gowdey (editor Beaver Dam *Argus*), messenger in the Clerk's document room; H. W. Finch, clerk in one of the departments; Hugh Lewis, Doorkeeper's messenger, distinguished for rearing a Democratic "eagle" (in rivalry of the celebrated war eagle "Old Abe"), which developed into a common hen-hawk, whereupon Hugh abandoned the calling of a naturalist and went into politics.

ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

Dead, but not forgotten.

It is the prerogative of every American citizen, no matter what his station in life may be to win for himself a name and fame, and have his life revealed upon the pages of his country's history. It is not pre-ordained that all men shall become great in the sense that Alexander was illustrious; but there are illimitable opportunities for every human being to earn distinction within the little sphere he or she may occupy. It is not the superior knowledge of the law, of theology, or other branch of philosophy, one man may possess over another that makes him greater in the estimation of his fellows; it is the sincerity of his nature, the candor, the honesty of purpose—the integrity—that animates his every impulse and impresses itself upon the escutcheon of his deeds.

This work would be incomplete without a reference to the lives and services of those who founded the grand institutions of civilization and progress in "Old Dodge," and were called away, many of them, before the ripening of the fruits of their early labors. No more fitting caption than the "Illustrious Dead" could be chosen to surmount this common tribute to the memories of such men as Jacob P. Brower, Charles Billingham, Stoddard Judd, John J. Miter, William M. Larrabee, Abram Ackerman, Charles Burchard, Leonard Mertz, Ingraham Gould, Moses Ordway and William H. Lander.

CHARLES BILLINGHURST

was born in Brighton, Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1818. His father, William Billinghamurst, came from England at an early day and settled in Monroe County, the township of Brighton being named for his native place in the land of his birth. William Billinghamurst was a man of great prominence in the county of his adoption, and was for several terms a member of the Legislature of the Empire State. He died in 1834. Charles Billinghamurst, the subject of this sketch, was the seventh son. His earlier years were passed upon his father's farm. After receiving the ordinary education of the day (but not the benefit of a collegiate course), he was certified as a student at law, and commenced reading for his profession in the office of the late Horace Gay, of Rochester. On his admission to the bar of that city he formed a partnership with the Hon. Henry R. Selden, now one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals. While in the practice of his profession, and with every promise of honorable success, in the year 1845 he was prostrated by an alarming hemorrhage of the lungs, and by his physician's advice gave up practice, and made an equestrian tour of the States of Kentucky and Indiana. On his return, finding himself greatly improved in health, he resumed and continued practice until new symptoms of his old difficulty compelled him to seek, in change of climate, that health and vigor so necessary to a successful career. He accordingly removed to and settled in the then Territory of Wisconsin in the fall of 1847. In 1848, he was chosen a member of the first State Legislature. Between that time and 1854 he was appointed to various offices of trust within the county, and, in 1854, was elected to represent his district (then the largest in the Union) in the Congress of the United States. He was elected as the candidate of the newly organized Republican party, he having been a Democrat of the Silas Wright school, and one of the principal leaders in its organization in this State. His course in Congress was such as to evoke the unqualified approval of his constituents, especially his fearless conduct in opposing the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. At the expiration of his Congressional term he was returned by his constituency, and served out his second term with the same ability that had characterized the first. On the breaking-out of the war, Mr. Billinghamurst took instant and uncompromising ground in favor of the Government, and through all that bloody struggle maintained the position of a true and loyal citizen, never despairing in the darkest hour or faltering in that support which was the duty of every patriotic heart. He expended his time, means and energies in raising troops, and nothing but his precarious health kept him from the field. Such was his course as a public man and patriot. Uncompromisingly opposed to the great wrong of slavery and the usurpation of its supporters, his voice and vote were ever on the side of humanity and justice. Equally useful was he in his capacity as a private citizen. The history of the county, especially that of its agricultural interests, bears ample evidence to his energies and devotion to its welfare. This unquestioned desire to promote the general good of the community, and his labors in that direction, together with his wonderful faculty for winning friends, made Mr. Billinghamurst, beyond all doubt, the most popular man in the county. His genial nature, the warmth of his friendship, the thousand nameless qualities that made up the perfection of his character, seemed to win men to him and disarm opposition. No man in the county knew so many others personally and intimately. He so interested himself in the affairs of each, and ingratiated himself in their affection, that when he died they mourned for him as for a brother dead, and gathered by thousands to pay their last respects at his obsequies. As a lawyer, his business was extensive and important—his abilities of the first order; he was learned, astute and eloquent. In the hottest fight of the forum he never forgot the courtesies of a gentleman. His brethren of the bar lamented the loss of an acknowledged leader—one whose assistance was always welcome, whose opposition summoned forth their best resources and strongest power of resistance. To the younger members of the profession he was a willing adviser and safe counselor, presuming nothing by reason of his age or learning, but treating them with the same respect as his equals in years and experience.

Mr. Billinghamurst was married in 1853 to Hannah, a daughter of the Hon. Hiram Barber, of Horicon. He was a kind and indulgent husband and father: with his nature and disposition

he could not be otherwise. The interests of his family and their happiness were with him a paramount object, to which all other engagements were made subservient. He died August 18, 1865, leaving a wife and two sons—Charles Bryan and Seelye. He has left to them the priceless memory of an honorable reputation, an upright life and a loving heart. Such was Charles Billinghamurst, in public or private, in the political arena, or the struggle of the forum, at home or abroad. Patient, forbearing, courteous, able, and ever bearing, above reproach, "the grand old name of gentleman."

DR. STODDARD JUDD

was born in the town of Sharon, in the State of Connecticut, May 18, 1797. He graduated at the Albany Medical College, and received a diploma from the Medical Society of Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1819. In the years 1829, 1835 and 1836, he was a member of the Legislature of the State of New York. He practiced his profession in Dutchess County until 1841, when he came to this State and became Receiver of the Green Bay Land District, in which capacity he resided at Green Bay until 1845. He was a member, in 1846, of the first Constitutional Convention of this State, and also, in 1848, of the second convention which framed the Constitution which is still in force. He also represented, in 1860, the Assembly District, and, in 1866 and 1867, the Senatorial District in which his residence was included. He was one of the pioneers in the settlement of Fox Lake, going there from Green Bay in 1845, and having continued to reside there from that time until the time of his decease. Dr. Judd took a prominent part in the organization of the railroad system of the State, and was one of the first Directors, and for some years President of the La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. Co. He was during many years an active member of the Order of Odd Fellows. He was initiated in the Waushara Lodge, of Fox Lake, in 1850, and retained his connection with it until his death. In 1859, he became Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of this State. In 1863, he was elected Grand Representative of the Grand Lodge of this State for two years, and, in 1869, Grand Representative for two years of the Wisconsin Grand Encampment in the Grand Lodge of the United States. His attendance upon the meetings of both subordinate and Grand Lodges was always regular.

Dr. Judd was married on the 9th day of January, 1822, to Elizabeth Emigh, daughter of Henry and Phoebe Emigh, of Dutchess County. Their union was blessed with five children, all of whom are still living, viz., Mary Louisa, Maria Theresa, Randall S., Phoebe Ann and Elizabeth. His widow still lives on the old homestead in the village of Fox Lake, in the enjoyment of good health. Dr. Judd reached the close of a long and useful life at Fox Lake on the morning of March 2, 1873. The funeral services were held at the Baptist Church, and were so largely attended as to show very impressively the estimation in which he was held by his neighbors, who feel that in his death they have lost a prominent and respected citizen, and an honorable friend. He may be said to have been not only one of the founders of the village, in whose prosperity he always took a warm and active interest, but one of the pioneers of the State. Few men were so prominent in its early history, and so closely identified with many of its enterprises for development and progress.

REV. JOHN J. MITER.

son of Thomas and Eleanor Miter, was born in Lansingburg, N. Y., March 20, 1809. Thomas Miter, the father, died December 16, 1822, and, two years later, the mother was also removed. On the death of the father, it was deemed best for the boy, then at the age of thirteen, to begin doing something for himself. He was accordingly taken to Troy, to the home of an elder brother, who commanded a vessel running on the Hudson River, and, under his charge, he was engaged for five years as a sailor. During the winter of 1826-27, the young man was, by some physical ailment, kept in Troy. It was the season of a remarkable revival of religion under the preaching of the eloquent Pastor, Beman, aided by the evangelists Kirk and Finney. His natural enthusiasm of temperament then and there took a positive and abiding religious direction, and he began at once to exercise his gifts. His ability thus developed, especially in prayer, attracted the attention of a wealthy physician, Dr. Robbins, a convert in the same

revival, who became so much interested in the young man that he induced him to commence at once a course of study for the ministry, offering to render the pecuniary help he might need. Accordingly, Mr. Miter, in the fall of 1827, commenced his academic studies in the Oneida Institute at Whitesboro, N. Y., and, at the end of four years, he went to Lane Seminary for his theological instruction, with that first notable class numbering forty-three young men of more than ordinary intellectual vigor and spiritual devotion. Under the elder Beecher (then at the height of his fame and influence, and Stowe, a good beginning was made. Impaired health obliged him to leave at the end of the first year. Soon after, the class was scattered on account of the issue made between the students and Faculty on the matter of anti-slavery discussions. The young men, quicker than their elders to catch the spirit of the Gospel as opposed to all oppression, gave their sympathy to the rising movement against the system of American slavery, and, when their instructors abridged their freedom in debate, withdrew from the Seminary. Mr. Miter had imbibed the views of his fellow-students, and, through all his life, remained true to the principles then adopted. Not being able consistently to return to the Seminary, he joined a little class gathered in Troy, under the tuition of Beman and Kirk, for the last two years of his theological education, upon the completion of which, he received, from the Presbytery of Troy, license to preach. After the usual period of unsettled life experienced by most young theologians, Mr. Miter found himself Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Knoxville, Ill. In June, 1840, he was married to Miss Elizabeth D. Ayers, of Glenville, N. Y., and, a year later, declined a call from Plymouth Church, Milwaukee; but, at the urgent and earnest solicitations of the members of that organization, he finally consented to be their shepherd and friend. So, as he has told the story, "The next day, all my personal estate was loaded on one wagon, and my invalid wife was lying on a bed in another, and by her side her first-born; and this was the commencement of a journey of 233 miles over the broad, uncultivated prairies of Illinois and Wisconsin, in the face of the cold winds of November. But, instead of periling the lives of the young mother and her child, it was God's wise though strange method of prolonging them."

July 20, 1864, he was installed over the First Presbyterian Church of Beaver Dam, and, on the 5th of May, 1875, his earthly career was closed. A warm personal friend—and he had many—of the lamented divine, pays the following tribute to his memory: "Mr. Miter was a marked man wherever he went, and with whomsoever he associated. He was one of the few men who have proved themselves equal to every emergency in which they have been called upon to act. That he possessed commanding talents is everywhere admitted. Simple, vigorous and correct in language and manner, he was a powerful and convincing reasoner. He possessed a true as well as a large and powerful mind. His presence produced a magnetism, and the talismanic touch of his kindly hand, the gentle amenities of his domestic life, bound all to him by a tie of friendship which death has no power to break. His style was so plain, his words so aptly chosen, that, unknown to himself, there gleamed forth evidences of his genial nature, his generosity, his great energy of character, and his wisdom and social worth. No one was ever in his company without being conscious of the presence of a man of the deepest religious convictions and opinions, which were, on all proper occasions, promptly and openly avowed yet never offensively obtruded. His expressions never hurt the feelings of others nor offended their taste—but were guided by a sense of gentlemanly courtesy.

JACOB P. BROWER

was born in Clarkstown, Rockland Co., N. Y., September 14, 1802. He was the son of Paul and Rachel Brower. Came to Wisconsin at an early day and settled in Sheboygan, where he engaged in the business of keeping a hotel. In March, 1838, he settled in what is now Dodge County, making a joint claim of land with Henry Merrill, a short distance north of Fox Lake. He was the first permanent settler in the county, and, to his energy and perseverance were largely due the rapid building-up and early growth of Fox Lake, the parent settlement of Dodge. Mr. Brower was a man of very small stature, but active and industrious, the embodiment

of all the qualities that go to make up the perfect pioneer; a prominent Roman nose, deep blue eyes, a very high forehead and a well-developed head, covered with light auburn hair. He was for several years in the employ of the Government as a surveyor, and was the first County Surveyor elected in Dodge. Rain or shine, snow or blow, he was to be found in the field with compass and chain, and a great many of the original surveys made by him are, and doubtless will be for all time to come, accepted as matter of record. Mr. Brower was married in New York State, on the 16th of September, 1820, by the Rev. James Demorest Hempstead, to Miss Martha Mackie, sister of Thomas Mackie, the patriarch of Beaver Dam. Nine children, two of whom died in New York, were the result of this union. At the fall election of 1845, Mr. Brower was chosen to fill the office of Register of Deeds, was re-elected in November, 1846, and died a few days later, at the age of forty-four years.

INGRAHAM GOULD.

Born in Leeds, Kennebec Co., Me., in January, 1811; settled in Beaver Dam about 1849 or 1850, and, in 1854, established the famous Beaver Dam Nursery. As a man and citizen, Mr. Gould was highly esteemed. With exceptional fortitude, he bore up bravely under the adverse circumstances which he encountered in bringing to perfection the institution upon which centered his every thought and energy. In the mean time, he was called to fill important and responsible public positions. He was also the founder of Oakwood Cemetery, in which his earthly remains were laid in July, 1871. As an indication of his worth and the estimation in which he was held, it is related that his funeral procession was probably the largest ever known in the county.

ABRAM ACKERMAN.

son of John D. Ackerman; born in the city of New York on the 22d day of June, 1804. In the summer of 1839, he made a tour of observation through the Territory of Wisconsin, extending his observations as far as Lake Emily. Returning to New York, he, with his wife and eight children, and Henry Stultz, wife and three children, took passage on a Hudson River steamer for Albany, on the 1st of May, 1840. From Albany they went to Buffalo on the Erie Canal, and then embarked for Milwaukee on board the steamer Illinois, commanded by sturdy Capt. Blake, a name familiar to thousands of the pioneer emigrants to Wisconsin, and a famous man in the early history of lake navigation. From Milwaukee they went to Fox Lake in emigrant teams. After three days of fatiguing travel, they reached that point on the 24th of May. From Fox Lake they removed to Lake Emily, where they spent the first summer, under a clear Wisconsin sky, and surrounded by all the charms and enchantments of its beautiful scenery. In the fall, they returned to Fox Lake, and there spent the winter of 1841 and 1842. On the 22d of February, 1842, Mr. Ackerman moved his family to Beaver Dam, and took possession of his log cabin, which he had previously contracted with Mr. Mackie to build, and there resided till the date of his death, March 9, 1867.

WILLIAM M. LARRABEE.

Born in Whitehall, N. Y., in 1808; in 1846, he became identified with the early settlement of Horicon, inasmuch as he founded and named the place, and, in partnership with John B. Preston and Martin Rich, built the dam that confined the once famous Lake Horicon. Mr. Larrabee made his home in Chicago, where he resided at the date of his death, September 28, 1879.

CHARLES BURCHARD.

Born in Granby, Mass., January 1, 1810; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1843, and settled at Waukesha. In 1846, was elected as a delegate to the first Constitutional Convention; in 1853, removed to Mayville, and a year later to Beaver Dam; in 1856, was chosen to represent his district in the Legislature, and has since held the office of Alderman for several terms in the city of Beaver Dam. On the 25th of February, 1829, Mr. Burchard was married to Miss Martha B. Pitcher. Seven children have been born to them, but three of whom survive

—Hon. Charles S. Burchard, Mrs. Z. C. Trask and Mrs. Edward Ellis. His death in April, 1879, lost to the citizens of Beaver Dam a man of indomitable nerve and decision, a friend of education and Christianity.

LEONARD MERTZ.

Born in Fulda, Prussia, January 6, 1826. Received his education in the Gymnasium of his native city, and afterward graduated as a law student at the University of Marling. Was married in Fulda, May 1, 1848, to Kathinka Hebgen, and came to Wisconsin in June of the same year, settling in the town of Shields, Dodge County. Mr. Mertz was elected County Treasurer in 1852, and re-elected in 1854. Resigned the office in June, 1855, to accept the County Judgeship, having been appointed by Gov. Barstow to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge S. L. Rose. Was elected County Judge in 1857, re-elected in 1861 and in 1865, and held the position when he died, June 8, 1868. Mrs. Mertz died April 3, 1861. Four children survive—Albert, Emma (now Mrs. Landt, of Beaver Dam), Mortimer L. and Oscar R.

MOSES ORDWAY.

Born at Haverhill, Mass., December 27, 1788. Received a very meager common-school education; was a natural mechanic, and was, in his youth, ever to be found at the bench, applying his tools and remarkable genius in carving out some new invention. At the age of nineteen, he met with an accident in which his shoulder was fractured, and while thus unable to pursue his trade, he turned his attention to the study of law. When about entering into the practice of his profession, he embraced religion, and thereafter devoted his attention and energies to the ministry. In the spring of 1816, he entered the Presbyterian College at Middlebury, against the wishes of his father, who was a Baptist. During his studies, he also worked at mechanics, and, when he graduated, he had earned sufficient funds to pay for his tuition and was the possessor of \$70 in cash. He was licensed to preach the Gospel in 1822, and, two years later, was ordained as an evangelist. He landed at Green Bay, Wis., in the fall of 1836, and there organized the first Presbyterian Church west of the Great Lakes. In 1837, he made a tour of observation to Milwaukee, then containing 280 inhabitants. While there, he founded the First Presbyterian Church Society. In 1838, he removed to Prairieville (now Waukesha), and during the following year assisted in the formation of the "Wisconsin Presbytery." This was the inauguration of the new departure which resulted in merging Presbyterianism and Congregationalism. Mr. Ordway removed to Beaver Dam in 1843, and at once became identified with the progressive movements which have resulted so satisfactorily. He organized the First Presbyterian Church with ten members, and was its Pastor for three years, when he resumed his missionary labors in adjoining counties. In the mean time, he proved a valuable aid to J. P. Brower and others in laying out the place. He died January 24, 1870.

WILLIAM H. LANDER.

Born in Brighton, Me., September 27, 1815, and came to Wisconsin in 1846, settling in Oak Grove, bringing with him Mrs. Harriet Lander, *nee* Miss Harriet Spalding, his newly made bride. Mr. Lander was a leading merchant of Oak Grove for several years, and held the office of Clerk of the Court two terms, from January, 1847, to January, 1850. Afterward, removed to Fox Lake and practiced law until 1863, when, on the 16th of August of that year, he died at Columbus, Ky., while engaged in his capacity as a lawyer before a court martial inquiry then being held at that place. He left a widow and three daughters; the latter—Mrs. C. J. Hambleton, Mrs. William Jones and Mrs. M. M. Dutton—are now living in Chicago.

JOHN LOWTH.

Born in the County Meath, Ireland, June 6, 1822; came to America with his parents at the age of five years and settled in Vermont, where he was married in 1842. Graduated at Castleton College, Vermont, and, coming to Wisconsin, adopted the profession of the law. Was elected Clerk of the Board of Supervisors several terms, sent to the Assembly in 1850, 1851

and 1859, and was afterward Clerk of the Circuit Court of Dodge County. He died at Juneau August 3, 1877. He was such a man as to justify his friends in placing a humble monument over his grave, bearing the following inscription:

"This modest stone, what few vain marbles can,
May truly say, Here lies an honest man."

RELICS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

But few of them remain. Their locks, once so luxurious and ample, have wasted, hair by hair, until they seem lank and straggling; their brows, so smooth and fair till recently, grow rigid and furrowing. They are passing away. The oldest male inhabitant of Dodge County is Lewis Barto, of Beaver Dam, who celebrated his ninetieth birthday on the 4th of last July. Calvin Farmer, a resident of the town of Hubbard, was ninety years of age last August. Augustine Butler, who resides between Mayville and Iron Ridge, is the liveliest specimen of human antiquity to be found. He was eighty-nine last September, and is "as spry as a kitten." The oldest female living in Dodge County, so far as the historian is able to learn, is Mrs. Susana Bogert, of Beaver Dam. She was eighty-nine years of age on the 12th of July last. Mrs. Mary K. Lander, mother of W. H., H. W. and A. J. Lander, also of Beaver Dam, celebrated her eighty-seventh birthday on the 14th of last October.

FIRST LAND ENTRY—FIRST DEED—FIRST MORTGAGE.

According to the records of the abstract office of Mertz & Rambusch, the first land entry made in what is now Dodge County bears date of September, 1838, the claimant being Peter V. Brown, an exceedingly good-natured citizen of Watertown, residing in the Fifth Ward of that city. The land is described as Section 33, Town 9 north, Range 15 east.

The first deed recorded in the county was made by David Giddings to Albert G. Ellis, transferring the undivided one-third of Lots 1, 2, 5 and 6, in Section 7, Town 11 (Hubbard), Range 16, containing 184 acres; also Lots 2, 3 and 6, Section 6, Town 11, Range 16, containing 140 acres. "This indenture" is dated January 1, 1839, and was recorded on the 18th of the following month.

The first mortgage is dated October 8, 1847, and recorded November 1 of that year. Samuel B. Harkness was the mortgagor and James R. Maloney the mortgagee. The land thus encumbered is described as the west half of Section 26 and the west half of Section 28, Town 13 (Trenton), Range 14.

"BILL DENNIS AND HIS HOG-SKIN."

For several years after the organization of Dodge County, the records were written upon a few quires of foolscap paper (probably 100 pages) sewed together with needle and thread and bound with hog's leather, by William M. Dennis, the first Register of Deeds in the county. The contents of this quaint record book were copied in "Volume A" of Deeds, now the property of Messrs. Mertz & Rambusch. Mr. Dennis lived in the Fifth Ward of Watertown, and, in attending the sessions of the County Commissioners, went thither to their place of meeting on foot, carrying his book under his arm. The Board never transacted any business till "Bill Dennis and his hog-skin" arrived.

SOME STATISTICS.

In 1838, the population of Dodge County was 18; this included the families of Jacob P. Brower and Hamilton Stevens at Fox Lake, and John and Luther Cole and Amasa Hyland, who lived in what is now the Sixth Ward of Watertown. In 1840, the number of inhabitants was 67; in 1842, 149; in 1846, 7,787; in 1847, 14,905; in 1850, 19,140; in 1860, 44,499; in 1870, 47,035; in 1875, 48,394.

The census of 1880 will doubtless show a large increase over the latter figures.

In 1840, the grain productions of Dodge County were 2,100 bushels of oats, 2,000 bushels of corn, 2,425 bushels of potatoes, and 500 tons of hay. The number of horses in the county

at that date is given at 40 head; cattle, 150. In 1850, there were 2,338 farms, 3,561 dwellings, and 30 manufactories. In 1860, there were 16,660 children in the county between four and twenty years of age.

The report of the Committee on Equalization for 1879 is as follows:

TOWNS AND WARDS.	Number of acres.	Equalized value per acre.	Total assessed value of lands.	Total equalized value of lands.	Total assessed value of city and village lots.	Total equalized value of villages and city lots.	Total assessed value of personal property.	Total equalized value of personal property.	Aggregate assessed value of all property.	Aggregate equalized value of all property.
Ashippun.....	28,808 ³ ₄	4	354,439	424,300	2,335	2,300	71,824	85,000	428,598	511,600
Beaver Dam, town.....	22,344 ¹	1	591,689	548,000			56,529	69,100	648,218	617,100
Beaver Dam, city.....	500		10,000	16,800	404,245	400,000	228,070	254,400	642,915	671,000
Burnett.....	19,682 ¹ ₄	2	687,401	452,200	12,655	10,000	115,112	100,000	815,178	562,200
Calamus.....	22,800	5	476,620	410,100			41,108	33,850	517,728	444,250
Clyman.....	21,436	4	577,250	426,000			101,875	95,905	679,125	521,905
Chester.....	22,660 ¹ ₂	3	377,765	395,000			59,015	51,500	436,780	446,500
Elba.....	21,120 ¹ ₂	3	609,805	470,000	13,770	10,000	78,866	83,350	702,461	563,350
Emmet.....	20,756	2 ¹ ₄	727,864	456,000			80,712	77,650	808,576	533,650
Fox Lake.....	20,300	1	531,453	507,500	151,995	140,000	215,274	230,000	898,722	877,500
Herman.....	23,280	3	718,077	480,000			115,417	111,250	845,924	600,250
Hubbard.....	21,205 47-100	3	478,980	445,000	173,077	160,000	131,856	147,900	783,913	752,900
Hustisford.....	21,821	3	412,989	438,000			109,281	124,450	548,167	612,450
Lebanon.....	22,484	3	381,860	404,700			60,528	63,150	442,388	467,850
Le Roy.....	23,203	11	667,885	310,000			93,109	86,350	760,994	516,000
Lomira.....	23,406	2	815,278	300,000			79,507	91,000	892,785	647,000
Lowell.....	31,143	2	960,775	728,000	121,400	100,000	145,595	146,100	1,227,770	975,000
Oak Grove.....	22,331	1	864,415	530,000	111,285	100,000	193,476	184,350	1,169,176	814,350
Portland.....	22,597	4	382,084	420,000	7,143	5,000	64,044	76,300	453,271	501,300
Rubicon.....	22,888	3	420,804	459,550	15,735	12,000	90,259	97,450	526,438	569,000
Shields.....	15,954	3	439,307	275,000			53,810	51,800	493,117	326,800
Theresa.....	22,690	3	694,537	470,000	39,190	25,000	121,262	107,850	854,988	602,850
Trenton.....	34,504 ¹ ₂	1	78,030	802,000			100,344	133,150	889,884	995,150
Westford.....	18,627	4	275,052	260,000			39,889	50,300	312,941	414,300
Williamstown.....	21,293	4	602,915	404,700	139,600	120,000	130,420	130,000	872,935	654,700
Randolph, East Ward.....	254		10,625	7,600	56,980	50,000	40,557	43,100	108,162	100,700
Waupun City, South Ward.....	405		33,625	12,000	224,175	200,000	135,000	142,100	393,400	354,100
Watertown, city, Fifth Ward.....										
Watertown, city, Sixth Ward.....	1,157		47,415	31,200	131,336	125,000	15,880	27,750	194,625	183,950
Total.....	544,776		13,928,459		1,672,892		2,778,820		18,380,180	15,837,885

APPORTIONMENT OF TAXES FOR 1879.

TOWNS AND WARDS.	State tax.	County tax.	County school tax.	Supt. tax.	Town indebtedness.	Total tax.
Ashippun.....	\$ 774.77	\$1,263.83	\$218.50	\$ 57.20	\$ 174.72	\$2,489.02
Beaver Dam.....	934.54	1,524.45	232.94	68.99	6.34	2,767.26
Beaver Dam City.....	1,016.46	1,658.09	640.30		262.08	4,740.28
Burnett.....	1,163.35	1,388.83	181.64	62.85	87.36	2,572.08
Calamus.....	851.40	1,027.46	184.30	49.67	5.64	2,009.84
Clyman.....	672.78	1,289.28	185.06	58.35	87.36	2,410.43
Chester.....	790.38	1,103.01	92.34	40.02		1,921.45
Elba.....	676.18	1,391.67	229.14	62.98	53.28	2,590.21
Emmet.....	853.14	1,318.30	177.08	59.66	128.43	2,494.63
Fox Lake.....	808.16	2,167.73	250.80	98.11	13.37	3,858.90
Herman.....	1,328.89	1,482.82	241.68	67.11	136.08	2,836.71
Hubbard.....	909.02	1,859.92	432.06	84.17	284.58	3,828.93
Hustisford.....	1,140.20	1,512.96	238.64	68.47	87.36	2,834.93
Lebanon.....	28.00	1,155.75	239.40	52.26		2,155.92
Le Roy.....	927.50	1,274.70	253.08	57.60	2.61	2,309.62
Lomira.....	708.52	1,598.31	308.18	72.33		2,958.64
Lowell.....	781.44	2,408.58	414.20	109.00	222.91	4,631.23
Oak Grove.....	1,263.23	2,011.67	329.80	91.04	107.52	3,770.26
Portland.....	759.17	1,238.38	216.22	56.64	153.37	2,423.18
Rubicon.....	861.70	1,405.63	278.16	63.61	215.90	2,825.00
Shields.....	494.91	1,807.31	161.12	36.54		1,499.88
Theresa.....	912.96	1,489.25	289.18	67.40		2,758.79
Trenton.....	1,507.06	2,458.36	228.76	111.26	88.56	4,394.00
Westford.....	627.42	1,023.46	180.88	46.32	49.48	1,927.56
Williamstown.....	350.17	1,617.33	332.50	73.19	87.36	3,451.86
Randolph.....	3.50	248.76	45.98	11.26		458.50
Waupun.....	152.50	874.75	115.52	39.59		1,506.10
Watertown, Fifth and Sixth Wards.....	278.58	454.42	406.98		104.43	1,247.82
Total.....	\$23,526.35	\$39,125.00	\$7,101.44	\$1,675.00	\$2,362.15	\$55,789.94

AN ABSTRACT OF THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS OF THE SEVERAL TOWNS, CITIES AND VILLAGES, AS RETURNED
TO THE COUNTY CLERK FOR THE YEAR 1878, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW.

NAMES OF TOWNS, ETC.	Horses.		Neat Cattle.		Mules and Asses.		Sheep and Lambs.		Swine.		Wagons, Carriages and Sleighs.		Watches.		Pianos and Melodions.		Val of Merchants' and Bank and Manufacturers' Stock.	Value of all other Personal Property.	Total value of all Personal Property as aforesaid.	No. of acres of Land.	Val. of aforesaid acres of Land.	Value of City and Village Lots.
	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.						
Ashtabula.....	147	\$ 270.5	981	\$ 109.1	3	\$ 115	3,573	\$ 17.3	752	\$ 24.0	8,450	\$ 8.50	30	\$ 1.55	3	\$ 1.80	\$ 28.5	\$ 29,907	\$ 30,006	2,583.1	\$ 1,663.7	
Beaver Dam town.....	504	347.2	922	126.6	2	175	24.5	3112	920	139.0	5,657	11	190	51	1905	51	6615	97,900	7,511.6	7,575.7	11,570	
Beaver Dam city.....	285	148.5	2,416	2,416	2	200	429	3870	629	22.3	1,570	46	415	19	810	29	10	134,118	11,630	2,000.0	11,630	
Burnett.....	365	417.00	1065	1,964	12	1240	1,633	2316	660	29.57	3,332	2	10	1	70	2411	50.2	61,715	2,282.1	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Cadmus.....	333	290.24	922	2,117.5	6	430	1,633	2316	660	29.57	3,332	2	10	1	70	2411	50.2	61,715	2,282.1	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Chester.....	311	221.25	987	2,117.5	4	225	2,214	1,110	407	1475	184	2,000	30	325	6	14	1,300	19,005	7,171.6	2,282.1	2,000.0	
Clyman.....	675	310.50	1851	1,917	1	40	29.79	27.3	1188	13.21	4195	7	221	3	14	1,300	19,005	7,171.6	2,282.1	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Elkha.....	618	378.50	1729	27.19	1	40	1711	9018	13.21	27.3	1188	13.21	4195	7	221	3	14	1,300	19,005	7,171.6	2,282.1	2,000.0
Emmett.....	613	378.50	1729	27.19	1	40	1711	9018	13.21	27.3	1188	13.21	4195	7	221	3	14	1,300	19,005	7,171.6	2,282.1	2,000.0
Fox Lake.....	511	278.50	1409	27.888	2	175	27.21	5118	1261	23.13	8,605	70	940	65	4205	75	780.10	1,906.58	1,972.2	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Herman.....	525	308.50	1627	27.300	8	36	1,600	2648	1045	3167	120	11,826	37	280	22	1230	22.60	1,906.58	1,972.2	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Hubbard.....	511	278.50	1409	27.888	2	175	27.21	5118	1261	23.13	8,605	70	940	65	4205	75	780.10	1,906.58	1,972.2	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Hustford.....	525	318.50	1627	27.300	10	560	1,600	2648	1045	3167	120	11,826	37	280	22	1230	22.60	1,906.58	1,972.2	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Le Roy.....	419	307.66	1941	1,901.0	7	660	1,796	6640	931	1,314	414	7,111	17	22	6	50	22	2,670	12,130	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Leland.....	487	2,234	1,967	2,172.5	6	140	2,108	4,018	1,118	3,063	317	9,617	15	82	27	1125	3,032	2,670	12,130	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Loma.....	621	4,815	1,912	2,117.5	1	30	2,108	4,018	1,118	3,063	317	9,617	15	82	27	1125	3,032	2,670	12,130	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Lowell.....	810	4,180	2,271	2,908.5	13	730	2,420	3,196	1,119	4,728	336	8,890	31	615	25	1,430	2,927.0	1,900.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Oak Grove.....	815	5,111.5	1,825	2,812.5	13	730	2,420	3,196	1,119	4,728	336	8,890	31	615	25	1,430	2,927.0	1,900.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Portland.....	729	2,671.7	1,771	2,101.0	11	400	2,315	4,000	1,011	2,783	364	5,110	4	6	10	255	1,900	2,810	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Rushon.....	172	2,812	1,028	1,135	10	330	915	4,000	1,011	2,783	364	5,110	4	6	10	255	1,900	2,810	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Shields.....	735	2,900	980	1,771.5	5	330	915	4,000	1,011	2,783	364	5,110	4	6	10	255	1,900	2,810	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Theresa.....	635	3,811.5	1,800	2,272.9	4	225	1,083	2,115	1,065	2,272.9	118	11,370	13	88	22	900	96.5	18,722	1,627.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Teaton.....	902	2,467	2,144	3,062.5	13	640	1,127	9125	1,065	2,272.9	118	11,370	13	88	22	900	96.5	18,722	1,627.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Westford.....	405	2,494.6	1,108	1,696.2	8	290	1,625	1,970	889	1,448	198	3,332	7	136	16	810	2,000	9,617	1,881.9	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Williamstown.....	308	323.5	1,178	1,166.5	6	120	821	1,970	605	1,755	107	896.5	66	920	40	2,000	68,255	2,478.5	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Windham Village, Ellet Ward.....	61	4,480	51	1,005	.....	.....	90	255	72	80	92	4415	10	942	25	2,000	1,337.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0
Wauyan City, South Ward.....	101	6,615	84	1,755	.....	.....	120	330	21	110	100	2,000	70	35	18	625	2,000.0	1,337.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0
Watertown, 5th and 6th Wds.....	75	2,015	205	3,975	2	75	10	30	1	10	68	1,705	6	35	18	625	2,000.0	1,337.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	
Total.....	17,563	\$ 818.2	59,115	\$ 227.88	102	\$ 9080	66,949	\$ 600.19	2,1019	\$ 2770.8470	207,867	\$ 679	\$ 12,255	671	\$ 37,689	\$ 2,608.70	\$ 10,000.0	\$ 3,611.59	4,784.17	\$ 17,122.93	\$ 21,708.01	

PRODUCTIONS FOR 1879.

Following is a statement of the principal farm productions grown in Dodge County in the year 1879:

TOWNS, ETC.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.	Apple Or- chard.	Grasses.	Growing Timber.
Ashippun.....	4167	1082	938	337	32	95	185	1560	345
Beaver Dam, town.....	7322	1137	974	608	13	105	146	1261	1535
Beaver Dam, city.....	182	16	23	5	2	27	36	64	2
Burnett.....	4836	1256	1068	785	27	100	140	1237	1272
Calamus.....	4319	814	865	291	17	87	10	928	1395
Clyman.....	7540	1336	1450	885	65	142	50	345	820
Chester.....	3700	960	666	195	24	77	116	990	947
Elba.....	5670	1453	1249	298	2	140	109	1271	840
Emmet.....	5790	1208	1406	1127	98	127	127	964	785
Fox Lake.....	3839	1317	938	344	14	55	16	1497	169
Herman.....	6747	1513	1096	410	55	87	177	2577	4400
Hubbard.....	5628	763	863	403	84	98	80	712	2398
Hustisford.....	3614	1067	1106	568	68	111	83	1081	2497
Lebanon.....	3767	778	903	524	228	112	68	992	2502
Le Roy.....	5977	882	857	229	42	89	168	1285	2451
Lomira.....	6080	788	1180	510	37	158	127	1295	2550
Lowell.....	7165	1316	1248	693	5	132	135	804	2058
Oak Grove.....	5649	1335	1271	908	24	161	166	2371	1214
Portland.....	4965	1475	901	500	45	125	157	118	1821
Rubicon.....	5415	1448	850	246	75	136	182	1415	2041
Shields.....	3235	539	638	456	33	140	63	446	1066
Theresa.....	6028	676	947	357	200	120	100	1574	3280
Trenton.....	10962	2695	1802	938	60	156	212	5908	2185
Westford.....	5441	1170	800	282	18	86	60	735	1455
Randolph, village.....	55	90	17	.....	.....	.....	3	63	.....
Waupun, city.....	170	47	36	5	.....	28	25	85	30
Watertown, city.....	179	40	57	33	16	10	2	16	10
Williamstown.....	4726	785	694	398	140	102	169	1223	1881
Totals.....	129962	27000	23385	12335	1430	2730	2796	28876	41002

A FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

The Hon. H. W. Lander, in his address before the Old Settlers' Club, of Beaver Dam, June 17, 1875, said: "The first public gathering that was of any importance in this section of the country was in 1845, and I cannot better describe its object and the circumstances connected with it than copying from a love-letter, which a certain prominent gentleman of this city wrote to his sweetheart whom he left behind, under date of July 4, 1845, almost thirty years ago. He writes:

"I have just returned from a 4th of July celebration. It was a County Temperance Celebration, held on Clason Prairie, some four miles from this place. Our procession from this place and the adjoining settlements consisted of some seven or eight double and single teams, filled with all who wished to go, without distinction, as we have no aristocracy here yet; everybody is estimated here according to character. The procession was led by a two-horse team carrying thirteen young men (or old bachelors, as we are called), about my own age, carrying a banner attached to a staff stained red, with a gilt ball and spear on the top. The banner was white, bearing the following inscription: "Temperance the Hope of Beaver Dam." The other teams followed, bearing the different banners, and two ox teams brought up the rear, one of them filled with little girls, with a banner bearing this inscription: "We look for better days." The other filled with small boys carrying a banner with this motto: "We leave the rum behind." And before we reached the place for the celebration, there was added to our procession a team of thirty-six yoke of oxen, drawing four wagons chained together, filled with men, women and children, carrying a streamer fifteen feet long, attached to a pole twenty-five feet high. I can assure you that we made an imposing appearance, stretching across the wild prairie. There were nearly six hundred people present; we were addressed by two or three speakers, formed a County Temperance Society, and then sat down to a regular picnic dinner got up by the ladies, which would have done honor to any occasion. The head of the table was graced with a large pyramid cake, ornamented with a beautiful bouquet of wild flowers, which were gathered by one of our young men while crossing the prairie. The

prairies are covered with them in their wild state, at this season of the year. The day passed off very finely : good order and good feeling were manifested by all present. The cause of temperance, I trust, received a new and fresh impetus, and temperance principles were thoroughly planted to grow and strengthen with the growth of this new country."

"This then future wife soon after came here, and is now entitled to be called an old settler ; but it is presumed she did not find all wild prairie flowers and pyramid cakes. At this time, and for several years after, there was no excuse for men being bachelors ; any one was, or ought to be, able to support a wife ; a calico dress, cowhide shoes and a shaker, were the largest items of expense of dress. All went to church and elsewhere on foot, or rode in a lumber wagon drawn by oxen. When walking they would put their shoes under their arms, and only place them upon their feet when they arrived at the point of their destination. Wheat was 25 cents per bushel ; eggs, 4 to 5 cents per dozen ; butter, 6 to 8 cents per pound ; pork, 1½ cents per pound ; oats, 10 cents per bushel. Hotel fare was not high ; supper, bed and breakfast could be obtained for five shillings in the best of hotels, with cigars and whisky thrown in."

THE GREAT INDIAN SCARE.

The residents of 1861 will remember the famous "Indian outbreak." The following particulars concerning that historical event will be of fresh interest to those who witnessed the effects of the "butchery" upon the populace. The facts are taken from files of the newspapers, and are pronounced nearer correct than it would be possible to get them at this late date. The *Beaver Dam Argus*, of August 30, 1861, contained the following :

"The greatest excitement we have seen in this city in many a day was caused on Monday last by the circulation of a story that 800 Indians were in camp the other side of Horicon, and that they had murdered fifteen families and were almost ready to sack the place. The story came stronger in the afternoon, and the excitement increased. Mayor Lander received dispatches that 1,500 Indians were at Horicon. In a short time, all the guns, pistols, corn-cutters and pitchforks in town were in the hands of determined men and on their way to Horicon, but when part way there, it was learned that the scare was a humbug, and our valiant warriors came back. The most laughable part of the story is that a man came riding through the country at full speed, warning the farmers to flee for their lives, and a great many started with their families for town. We noticed some with beds and blankets aboard, on which they intended to sleep during the night. It was a 'big scare,' and there were few here who were not melting bullets, or in some way trying to fortify their homes against the bloody foe soon expected to be met. We learn that Horicon was crowded to its utmost extent with men living in this county, and even some were there from places as distant as Milwaukee. The story grew out of a squabble between an Indian and a Dutchman near Smutt's Point. The Indian's pony had got into the Dutchman's wheat, and the Dutchman shot the pony ; the Indian threatened to scalp the Dutchman, who rushed into town, swearing, 'Py dam, I vas kilt.'"

The *Horicon Gazette*, whose editor witnessed the most interesting phases of the excitement, also published an article on the subject, as follows :

"Last Monday was the most exciting day ever known to the inhabitants of Horicon. Early in the morning, a messenger from near Kekoskee came to the village, post haste, and reported that fourteen houses had been burned at Kekoskee by the Indians, and some of the inhabitants murdered. It was also reported that 800 Indians were on their way to Horicon for the purpose of burning and pillaging the town. The news spread like wildfire. Ladies packed their valuables, and some of the people came down town with their arms full of dresses and other choice articles. Crowds of men stood on one corner, and the women upon another, the men busily discussing the question of 'What we ought to do?' and the women crying. * * * Wagon loads of farmers came in from the surrounding country. Many of the men armed themselves, but such a motley collection of fire-arms we think was never before got together in this or any other place. Muskets, shot-guns and rifles, old and rusty, with here and there a bludgeon or pitchfork, comprised the greatest part of the arms. Word was telegraphed to Milwaukee for

aid. Meantime, several loads of men proceeded to Kekoskee to see what was really the trouble. While they were gone, a large company came to our aid from Hustisford. * * * A little after noon, those who went to Kekoskee returned and reported 'all quiet' there. They said that there were only twenty-five or thirty Indians to be seen around the encampments, and that they appeared to be thoroughly frightened at the advent of so many armed white men among them. * * * One of our citizens made a speech in the afternoon, and as the public mind did not seem to be satisfied with the hasty examination by the parties who went to Kekoskee, it was resolved to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the report. A committee was accordingly chosen, who chartered the steamer Michael Winter, and proceeded to the Indian camp at the head of the lake. On Tuesday morning, they returned and reported the result of their investigation. The report concludes as follows:

" * * * Your Committee then proceeded to investigate the origin of the rumor of slaughtered families and burning houses, and found that it proceeded from the fact that in the spring a German named Dagan had threatened to shoot one of their [the Indians'] ponies, and that, about two weeks since, one of their ponies was shot, the Indians say, in Dagan's field, and, they believe, by him. Thus, on Sunday last, an Indian having procured liquor, and being partially intoxicated, accused Dagan of shooting the pony, and chased him around a stump, but did not draw his knife from his girdle. The man Dagan called on his neighbors to watch his house and stacks, fearing they would be burned. From that the rumor spread and grew, as it became, truly alarming. * * *

"S. S. SMITH, Chairman.

"S. T. HARSHAW, Secretary.' "



CHAPTER IV.

THE COUNTY SEAT CONTROVERSY—BURNING OF THE RECORDS—THE NEW COURT HOUSE—THE ABSTRACT OFFICE—A CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT—DODGE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—HEALTH OF THE COUNTY—ANCIENT RELICS—DODGE IN THE WAR.

THE COUNTY SEAT CONTROVERSY.

The question of a permanent location for the seat of government of Dodge County having long since been settled, and there being but a very few of the individuals who, at an early day, took an active part in the almost sanguinary conflict, or series of conflicts, which attended that settlement, now alive or residing in the once "disturbed district," a history relating thereto, written at this late date, must necessarily be lacking in minor details. The first movement in this direction was made in 1844, when an election was held for the purpose of choosing a Board of Commissioners, whose duty it should be to locate the county seat of Dodge. There were a number of candidates, representing different parts of the county, but the following named gentlemen received a majority of the ninety-four votes cast: Jacob P. Brower, of Beaver Dam; John Van Epps, of Fox Lake; Hamilton Stevens, of Fox Lake; Waldo Lyon, northwest corner of the town of Oak Grove, and Buel Austin. Mr. Lyon refused to serve on the Board, and a man named Thayer was delegated to fill the vacancy. The Commissioners merely acted in the capacity of electors, their preference for the location, of course, being known before the election, and Fox Lake was selected as the site for a county seat. In point of population, the selection was, perhaps, the most central one that could have been made; but, geographically, it was far from being judicious. The lack of suitable accommodations, however, prevented the Court from ever being held there, and, for a long time, the Old Gravel Schoolhouse at Oak Grove served as the temple of justice, with Judge Andrew G. Miller on the bench. In the winter of 1845-46, the people of Oak Grove got up a petition, praying the Legislature to change the location from Fox Lake to the geographical center of the county, Martin Rich, who had, a year previous, located a claim embracing the present site of Juneau, being the principal signer. Accompanying the petition was a proposition by Mr. Rich, to the effect that if the location be made upon his claim, he would lay out a village site of forty acres, and donate four acres in the center of the plat for the purposes of a county seat. In addition to this, his proposition went on to state, one-half the lots contained in the remaining thirty-six acres should become the property of the county. Accordingly, a law was passed changing the location from Fox Lake, and accepting the offer of Mr. Rich. In the mean time, Mr. Rich not having "proved up" and paid for his claim, his pre-emption title expired, and he was unable to make a deed to the county in accordance with his agreement. But the difficulty was overcome by enlisting the aid of a Mr. Davis, who possessed sufficient ready means to re-locate the land, which he did, with the understanding that a certain number of lots should revert to him upon deeding the property to Mr. Rich, thus enabling the latter to fulfill his contract.

The question of a site for the county seat thus settled, the next thing was a Court House; so, in the fall of 1846, at a regular meeting of the County Commissioners, held at Oak Grove, Martin Rich was declared to have been "the lowest bidder," and he, accordingly, became the contractor for constructing a county building, "to be built of wood, 40x60 feet in size, covered with basswood shingles and two coats of paint," for which he was to receive the sum of \$6,000, one-sixth of the amount being there and then issued in county orders in his favor.

As was to have been expected, a very bitter feeling existed in certain parts of the county against the individuals who had so successfully managed to secure the location of the county seat at a point which then seemed "almost beyond the confines of civilization." There were

many "long faces" in Beaver Dam, though the people of "Grubville" bore their defeat with dignity and in silence; but the denizens of Fox Lake were inconsolable. Mr. Hamilton Stevens, who had so earnestly championed the cause of the "parent settlement," was actually heard to damn "Old Vinegar" on more than one occasion. ("Old Vin." was a beautifully striped horse, at a distance closely resembling a zebra, which Mr. Stevens drove or rode wherever he went). Mr. John Van Epps, one of the County Seat Commissioners, had been very liberal with "the boys" on election day, giving them free access to his "bar'l of shilling whisky;" so there was but little left for the good people of Fox Lake to drown their sorrow in. A party by the name of William M. Dennis, residing in what is now the Fifth Ward of Watertown, was, perhaps, the happiest man in Dodge County over the result. His motto then was "Anything to beat Fox Lake," and none but those who were defeated in the county seat fight can ever realize the smile of supreme satisfaction that overspread William M.'s face on that occasion.

The contention between the gentlemen who figured prominently in this contest is said to have been of the most honorable nature; but there were a few claiming to have been seriously injured in their financial prospects, who vowed terrible vengeance. Threats, idle threats, let us hope, were made that the torch would be called into requisition when the new Court House should be finished. This produced a season of serious thought for the safety of the structure. The contractor, Mr. Rich, sought the advice of wise counsel. Among others whom he consulted was Judge Hiram Barber. The Judge's advice was that the building be made of brick; that, while it could thus be made partially fire-proof, the county needed a substantial and permanent structure for the safe-keeping of its records.

"But," argued Mr. Rich, "the contract has been made for a wooden building, and a portion of the money paid."

"The County Board will annul the contract," replied Judge Barber, "and re-let the job, if by so doing they can prevent the destruction of the county's property."

At the next meeting of the Board, the subject was brought up and fully discussed, resulting in a new contract being drawn, with Messrs. Barber & Rich as the contractors, and providing for the erection of a brick building at a cost not to exceed \$4,000, including the \$1,000 already paid Mr. Rich, the plans and specifications to be furnished by the Board, and the building to be completed within two years. A Madison architect named Bird was employed to draw the plans, but when the contractors came to examine them, the discovery was made that the ceilings, if the specifications were carried out, would be but nine feet from the floors. The Board subsequently authorized the contractors to make any changes they deemed necessary, and the result was the completion, in 1848, of what is now known as the old Court House, which recently became the property of Judge E. C. Lewis. As part remuneration for his services, Judge Barber received a deed from the county for its half-interest in the forty-acre plat, and afterward purchased of Mr. Davis the lots which fell to that gentleman by virtue of his timely re-location of the original Rich claim.

But the disappointed citizens of Beaver Dam and Fox Lake by no means gave up the fight, and, in 1856, we find them, through their representatives in the Legislature, seconding a scheme (fathered by certain individuals in Watertown, who were always anxious to make that city the county seat of Jefferson County) to set off the lower tier of towns—Shields, Lebanon, Emmet, Portland and Ashippun—and attach them to Jefferson County. An act to this effect was passed by the Legislature. By this means, the geographical center of Dodge County was located about half a mile northwest of Minnesota Junction, on a direct east and west line with Beaver Dam, six miles east of that city. But this "scheme," as one of our Juneau friends is pleased to term it, was "all broke up" by a decision of the Supreme Court in 1857, which held the act to be unconstitutional, for the good and sufficient reason, as provided by the statutes, that no county containing 900 square miles or less, can be divided without the question being first submitted to the people. Dodge County contains exactly 900 square miles.

The next periodical attempt to remove the county seat was made in 1869, when the Legislature passed an act providing for the submission of the question to the people at the spring



George H Barr

HORICON.

election whether or not the county seat should be removed to Beaver Dam; with the further proviso that, in case the proposition for removal should be rejected, the question be again submitted at the gubernatorial election in the coming fall, whether or not the county seat should be removed to Horicon. The Beaver Dam project was defeated by 1,300 majority, while at the fall election, but 500 votes were cast in favor of Horicon.

BURNING OF THE COUNTY RECORDS.

Owing to the accumulation of county records and a large increase in the business pertaining to the county offices, three or four years after the completion and occupation of the old Court House, it was discovered that the building was inadequate for the accommodation of all the officers, and it became necessary to provide new quarters for them. With this end in view, a small one-story brick building was erected two or three rods north of the Court House, wherein were located the offices of all the county's servants, save that of the Sheriff and the chambers of the Judge of the Court. For several years, the county building, as it was called, sheltered the County Treasurer, the County Clerk, the Register of Deeds and the Clerk of the Court; but as the business and documents of these officers increased, more room being needed than the place afforded, the Clerk of the Court went back to his original quarters in the Court House, leaving the Treasurer, Register and County Clerk in the little brick, where they remained until the 5th day of September, 1877. About half-past 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 6th, the building was totally destroyed by fire, together with most of the records of the county. The flames were first discovered issuing from the roof of the building by a lodger in the Juneau House. When the doors were forced open the roof fell in upon the blazing documents, burying them in a smouldering mass of burning debris. From the apartment occupied by the County Clerk, the tax-roll records and the two latest order-books were saved. Some tax-sale records and the vouchers of the County Treasurer were rescued from the office of Treasurer Traynor, the vouchers being in the safe. The plat-books, tract index and forty-seven volumes of the oldest mortgages, most of them being satisfied, were saved from the Register's office. Speculation has ever since been rife as to the cause of the fire, but the general impression, backed up by the logic of subsequent events, is that it was an incendiary's work. No reasonable estimate can be placed upon the loss to the county.

The Register of Deeds and Clerk of the Court took up their quarters in the Court House, but, there being no room for the County Treasurer, a small apartment adjoining the saloon of Henry Kellermann, near the residence of Judge Lewis, was rented for the accommodation of Mr. Traynor. But it would seem that the fire fiend was unsatisfied, for, on the night of the 5th of May, 1878, the office of the Dodge County Treasurer was again discovered to be in flames. Judge Lewis' residence and Mr. Kellermann's saloon were also destroyed. Most of the Treasurer's records that had passed through the first fire were saved from the ravages of the second.

COUNTY SEAT REDIVIVUS.

The citizens of Beaver Dam and Fox Lake, disgusted (and yet encouraged), with the situation of affairs at Juneau, determined to make another effort to secure the removal of the county seat. The Legislature of 1876-77 had passed a general act, providing that no question concerning any county seat within the State should receive consideration, unless a petition, signed by one-third of the qualified electors (ascertained from the poll lists of the last preceding election), within the county contemplating removal, or other change, shall be presented to the Board of Supervisors of such county, the Board to have power simply to submit the question at the first general election thereafter. After the destruction of the records, on September 6, 1877, the Board of Supervisors convened in special session, for the purpose of making an investigation. Representatives of Beaver Dam were promptly on hand, with a request that the Board adjourn, in order that time might be had for the circulation of a petition in the interest of removal. This the Board refused to do, but, after a short sitting, during which it was discovered that the meeting

was premature, a *sine die* adjournment was moved and carried. This gave the friends of the removal scheme fresh hope; the Board might be called together at any time the consent of a majority of its members could be obtained. Petitions were at once circulated throughout the county for signers in favor of removal; copies of the poll-lists in all the precincts visited were also made, to accompany the petitions on presentation to the Board. At the same time, the consent of a majority of the Supervisors for convening a special session was obtained, and the 28th of September, 1877, found the "Removalists" in full force at Juneau, happy as clams at the approach of high tide. Their only trouble was in finding the end of their petition; it was a long one, and the "Anti-removalists" looked upon every yard of it as a mile in length. It had the names, though, and, when Supervisor Sherman presented it "for the consideration of your honorable body," a special committee of three was immediately appointed to compare the names it contained with those appearing on the accompanying copies of the poll-lists. Still the "Removalists" were happy. But, during the evening, there came unto them a revelation; an over-elated "Anti-removalist" was the revelator. The copies of the poll-lists showed that the clerks of election had carried their familiarity with their neighbors just a little bit too far. For instance, John Henry Augustus Smith, in exercising the rights of a citizen and freeman, had been written down—not an ass—but plain John Smith. When Mr. Smith was asked to sign his name to the petition praying for the removal of the county seat of Dodge County to the beautiful city of Beaver Dam, he, of course, desired to add the entire weight of his influence to the project, and therefore subscribed his name in full, "John Henry Augustus Smith," concluding with a flourish calculated to emphasize the last five letters. Just how to make John Henry Augustus Smith tally with plain John Smith was beyond the ken of the special committee of three. John Henry Augustus' name was therefore scratched from the petition. The familiarity of the election clerks, in this regard, was found to have penetrated almost every household. The scratching went on through the night of September 28, 1877, and, when morning came and the Board convened, there was an awful silence. Finally, Supervisor Sherman arose in his seat and moved that the committee be discharged, and that a committee, comprising the entire Board, divided into subcommittees of two, who should act jointly in comparing the names in their respective towns, be appointed. Spalding, of Oak Grove, moved to amend, so as to leave the matter in the hands of the committee until the regular meeting of the Board in November. The amendment was adopted by a vote of twenty-one to thirteen. This virtually killed the removal movement, as it carried consideration of the question beyond the fall election. A subsequent motion, made by Mr. Sherman, to indefinitely postpone, was adopted. And thus ended the last attempt to remove the county seat of Dodge County.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

At the November (1877) meeting of the Board of Supervisors, it was resolved to accept the specifications prepared and presented by T. F. Dornfeldt for new county offices, to be built upon the site formerly occupied by those destroyed by fire; that proposals be advertised for the building of such offices, at a cost not to exceed \$14,000, which sum was appropriated from a fund to be raised by an extraordinary levy upon the taxable property of the county. The vote by which the resolution was adopted was subsequently reconsidered, and, on motion, laid upon the table. At a later sitting of the Board, during the same session, a contract for building county offices was awarded to A. Mauk, for the sum of \$13,185, Mr. Mauk agreeing to build a Court House, instead, for \$10,000 additional, provided the Board, which was then considering the matter, should so determine. Such was the wisdom of the Board, and Mr. Mauk became the contractor to build the Court House upon the plans of H. C. Koch, of Milwaukee. Eight per cent interest bonds, to the extent of \$20,000, were issued, and in January, 1879, the building was completed and turned over to the county, at a total cost of about \$27,000. It is the general belief that the county seat question has been forever set at rest.

THE ABSTRACT OFFICE.

"It's an ill wind that blows good to no one," says an old proverb; and it is a very sorry fire, indeed, that would burn private as well as public records. When the books of the Register's Office were all, or nearly all, destroyed by fire on that fatal night of September 6, 1877, a little brick building, standing "within a stone's throw" of the county offices, and containing a complete abstract of all records pertaining to all real estate and tax sales in Dodge County, was spared from the flames. These abstracts are the property of W. T. Rambusch and Richard Mertz—and a very valuable property it is, too. Soon after the fire, the Board of Supervisors appointed a committee to wait upon Messrs. Rambusch & Mertz and ascertain the value those gentlemen set upon their treasure, with a view of purchasing it for the use of the county. The committee reported that \$50,000 was the lowest figure for which it could be obtained. No action was taken in the matter by the Board. As will appear from the following figures, it is very clear that the owners of the abstract office are not over-anxious to sell. Prior to the burning of the records, the county charged 50 cents for the first and 25 cents for each subsequent conveyance. After the fire, Rambusch & Mertz very naturally raised the price, placing their figures at \$1 for the first and 50 cents for each subsequent. In August, 1879, they adopted the following permanent scale of prices: "From and after September, 1879, we shall adopt the Milwaukee County fee-bill for abstracts, to wit: Full abstracts of title, showing ten instruments or less, \$10; for each additional instrument over ten, 50 cents; partial abstracts and continuations of abstracts originally made by us, showing no change in title or instruments, \$3; same, showing one or two instruments, \$4; for each additional instrument, 50 cents. In all the above cases, an extra charge of \$1 will be made for search for judgments, tax sales, mechanics' liens or attachments. No abstract will be continued unless originally made by us. An additional charge of from \$2 to \$10 will also be made for judicial proceedings, probate examinations, etc. Partial abstracts or continuations, subsequent to September 1, 1877, 25 cents for each instrument." No one will question the right of the owners of these abstracts to regulate their prices by the scale adopted in other counties suffering the loss of their records. Indeed, it would be very unnatural to expect anything else.

A CASE OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

No more appropriate place could be selected within this work for a brief recital of an ugly transaction, still fresh in the minds of every one in Dodge County. At a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors held May, 8, 1878—eight months after the destruction of the County Building by fire, and three days after the burning of the Treasurer's temporary office, south of the old Court House—called "for the transaction of business of a pressing nature," the following resolution was submitted by the Hon. Sat. Clark, of Horicon, and adopted:

WHEREAS, Rumors having been industriously circulated throughout the county, charging the County Treasurer with defalcation, and insinuating other offenses amounting to crime; and

WHEREAS, Said rumors having gained much credence in some localities, thereby greatly injuring the credit of the county and the reputation of the said Treasurer; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chairman, a majority of whom shall be Republicans, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly investigate all transactions of the said Treasurer with the county, examine all the books, accounts, vouchers and other papers, and the general condition of the said Treasurer's office, together with the amount of money on hand in each fund available for the purpose for which it was designed, and report to this Board with all convenient dispatch.

The Chair appointed Messrs. George F. Wheeler, of Waupun; A. J. Smith, of Beaver Dam; Charles Merwin, of Fox Lake; George Schott, of Herman, and John Bird, of Watertown, as such committee. The investigation was commenced at once, and in the Committee's report the following essential facts appear: That Ody W. Traynor, County Treasurer, came before the Committee and made a statement of the available funds in his hands, which showed a deficiency of \$4,360.70; that, in answer to an inquiry, Mr. Traynor stated that this amount was in claims he had against the county, which were not then in shape to be presented; that he

declined to give any information as to the nature of these claims, on what account or to whom the money had been paid.

The Committee, in pursuing the matter further, found many of the county funds overdrawn, and upon reporting the result of their investigation to the full Board, a demand was made upon the delinquent Treasurer for a surrender of his office. Traynor, by advice of counsel, refused to comply with this demand, and, on June 6, 1878, a warrant of arrest was issued, charging him with the embezzlement of \$7,000. The final report of the committee claimed the amount of moneys embezzled to be \$27,397.30, but owing to a State law, exculpating all officers guilty of irregularities prior to January 1, 1878, Mr. Traynor could only be held in this amount (7,000).

Traynor was taken into custody and held in \$35,000 bail, which, at the request of counsel, was reduced to \$15,000, and afterward to \$7,000. The prisoner was then released. The State having withdrawn the original complaint and filed a new one, an investigation followed, resulting in a postponement of the case to the October term, 1878. An information was then filed in the Circuit Court, charging Traynor with the embezzlement of \$7,000. The case going over till the March term, 1879, a *nolle prosequi* was entered and a new information filed, charging him with the embezzlement in one count of \$5,000, and in a second count of \$1,000. This case was also adjourned to the October term, 1879, and at that term, upon the application of counsel, it was further adjourned to February, 1880.

On the 28th of August, 1878, a civil suit was commenced on the bond of the Treasurer and his bail, claiming a deficiency of \$27,756.02. To that complaint the defendant demurred, the demurrer not being argued, and, on September 6, 1879, the District Attorney dismissed the action.

Three days later, another action was commenced, on behalf of the county, against Traynor and his bail, claiming a deficiency of \$21,645.89. To this the defendant also demurred, the demurrer being sustained, with leave to the county to amend within twenty days. The amendment was duly made, the defendant again demurred, and thus the case stands at the present writing.

DODGE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The chief ambition of the enterprising farmer who has the good fortune to be the possessor of a big pumpkin or a "likely shoat," is to see his peculiar productions exhibited at the county fair, where all his neighbors are sure to be present with similar samples, for which they confidently expect first premiums. These annual gatherings are the source of much good. Besides affording the tillers of the soil an opportunity for displaying their blood stock and superior specimens of beets and "sich," it is also a holiday for the children, and a splendid chance for the boys and girls to get acquainted is presented. Then, there's the balloon ascension; a great many people never went up in a balloon—at one time. This is the leading sensation of the first day. Another feature of the county fair is the "wheel of fortune." No one should fail to see one of these institutions. It is a gem; a miniature race track, with all the celebrated "flyers" entered for the purse. The race can't be "thrown," and the judge is always honest, pays four for one, only comes once a year, "and no humbug." Everybody wins, and the man who sells the blue cards has to telegraph to his wife's father for money to get home with. There are a thousand and one other features about the county fair, but they will recommend themselves. Every county in the Union has a wheel of fortune, and every wheel has a county fair.

But to return to the Dodge County Agricultural Society. It was organized at a public meeting, held in the Court House at Juneau January 22, 1853, by the election of the following officers: G. W. Green, of Beaver Dam, President; Martin Webster, of Fox Lake, Vice President; Ephraim Perkins, of Juneau, Secretary; Joel Rich, of Juneau, Treasurer. Executive Committee—Benj. Ferguson, of Fox Lake; H. H. Hendrix, Williamstown; Gardner Bacon, Theresa; Lorenzo Merrill, Burnett; Dudley Little, Elba; J. S. Van Orden, Rubicon; C. S. Birge, Carlton Cleveland and David Barber, Juneau.

A Constitution was adopted, and over 100 citizens of the county were enrolled as members of the Society, upon the payment of the annual fee of \$1. Of the original members, only about twenty-five still remain as residents of the county; many have gone to their "long home," and others have moved away. Hiram Barber, S. L. Rose, Allen H. Atwater, Benj. Ferguson, Eli C. Lewis, Joel Rich, David Barber, G. C. Gunn, J. C. Brown, O. F. Jones, William M. Dennis, Charles Weston, G. A. Birge and S. V. R. Haughton are among those still remaining, while among those who have departed are found the names of Charles Billingham, Martin Rich, J. M. Sherman, Reuben Farnsworth, Paul Juneau, Isaac Chandler, A. P. Wyman, James Traverse and others.

The first fair of the Society was held at Juneau, probably the same year of its organization, although the record left shows that it was "on Thursday of last year." Among those receiving premiums were G. C. Gunn, Dr. Atwood, Joel Rich, David Barber, S. H. Coleman, George R. Clapp, F. H. Roper and S. J. Glover, for different kinds of stock; J. C. Brown for poultry and boots; A. Olson, for buggy; S. Streeter, for best thrashing machine; Paul Juneau, C. Billingham, G. C. Gunn, N. E. Allen, Herman Grube and S. W. Lyman, for vegetables; and in the ladies' department, Mrs. George R. Clapp, Mrs. Atwater, Mrs. W. H. Lander, Mrs. S. H. Allen, Mrs. J. C. Brown, and others, received premiums for specimens of their handiwork. On miscellaneous articles, a premium of \$1 was awarded to "Rich & Grout, Horicon, for one bar of wrought iron, manufactured this forenoon from the Iron Ridge ore in this county, which is the first of the kind ever made in the county, and the Committee consider it equal to the best Swedes."

The second annual fair was also held at Juneau September 27 and 28, 1854, that place having raised \$112.50 for the purpose, while Beaver Dam bid only \$100 and Horicon \$75; but in the following year Beaver Dam carried off the prize, having paid \$177 for the privilege, and the third annual fair was held at "Bicknell's Grove, directly north of the village," on September 20 and 21, 1855. Notwithstanding the fact that it appears extraordinary efforts were put forth to make this fair "far excel all previous exhibitions of the kind in the county," it does seem that the fair was not a success, owing mainly to stormy weather. The display of cattle was "quite limited;" "in the sheep line, there was no great effort;" "but one pig was entered under the class for swine—but he was a fine one;" "the fancy department abounded with samples of needlework, etc., which is sufficient to convince any one that the ladies of Dodge County are not too proud to work." J. W. Gibson, A. Farlow and Charles Weston carried off a number of premiums for stock.

The first list of life members appears in 1856, and comprises the following: S. L. Rose, Charles Burchard, S. M. Hewlett, R. V. Bogert, H. G. Bicknell, Daniel Bicknell, I. B. Sterling, G. C. Gunn, S. N. Rice, Joel Rich and E. C. Hull.

The fourth annual fair was held at Horicon on October 1 and 2, 1856, that place having, previous to July 1 that year, bought and paid for the greatest number of certificates of membership. Of the doings at this fair there is no record; but, at a meeting held at Horicon, December 31, 1856, the Society was re-organized under an act of the Legislature, and the following constitution, which is still in operation, was adopted:

The style of this Society shall be the Dodge County Agricultural Society. Its object shall be to improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanical and household arts.

SECTION 1. The Society shall consist of such citizens of the county as shall signify by writing, their wishes to become members, and shall pay on subscribing not less than one dollar annually thereafter; also on honorary and corresponding members. The payment of ten dollars or more shall constitute a member for life, and shall exempt the donor from annual contributions.

SEC. 2. The officers of the Society shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, to be located at various parts of the county, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, and Executive Committee consisting of the officers above named and the ex-Presidents of the Society, and a General Committee, one of the members of which shall be located in each of the towns or precincts in the county. Three shall constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3. The Recording Secretary shall keep the minutes of the Society. The Corresponding Secretary shall carry on the correspondence with other societies, with individuals, and with the general committees, in the furtherance of the objects of the Society.

SEC. 4. The Treasurer shall keep the funds of the Society, and disburse them on the order of the President or the Executive Committee, countersigned by the Recording Secretary, and shall make their reports of receipts and expenditures at the annual meeting.

SEC. 5. The Executive Committee shall take charge of and distribute and preserve all seeds, plants, books, models, etc., which may be transmitted to the Society, and shall have charge, also, of all communications designed or calculated for publication; and so far as may be deemed expedient, shall collect, arrange and publish the same in such manner and form as they shall deem best calculated to promote the objects of the Society.

SEC. 6. The General Committee are charged with the interest of the Society in towns or precincts in which they shall respectively reside, and will constitute a medium of communication between the Executive Committee and remote members of the Society.

SEC. 7. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society on the first Wednesday in December, at the village of Juneau, at which time all the officers shall be elected by a majority and by ballot, with the exception of the General Committee for the precincts, which may be appointed by the Executive Committee, who shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in the offices of the Society during the interval. Extra meetings may be convened by the Executive Committee by notice published in all the papers of the county which will insert the same gratuitously. Nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 8. The Society shall hold an annual cattle show and fair at such time and place as shall be designated by the Executive Committee, and also a meeting at the village of Juneau, the first Tuesday of each month during the months of June, July and August, for the purpose of examining, comparing and naming such specimens of fruits, flowers, etc., as may be offered for such purpose.

SEC. 9. No person shall be an officer of the Society, other than Treasurer, unless he shall be at the time of his election, or for a period not less than three years, at some time previously, actively engaged in some of the pursuits whose interest it is the object of the Society to foster; and as far as practicable in the opinion of the Executive Committee, the same restriction shall apply to the election of the orator to deliver the annual address.

SEC. 10. Immediately upon the adjournment of the annual meeting, it shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to transmit to the Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, an official report of the doings of this Society, properly attested by the signatures of the President, Secretary and Treasurer, each to his own department.

SEC. 11. This Constitution may be amended by a vote of the members attending any annual meeting.

THOMAS MARSHALL, *President*.

GEORGE A. BIRGE, } *Vice Presidents*.

JOHN H. CLARK, }

A. H. ATWATER, *Secretary*.

F. H. ROPER, *Treasurer*.

Dated at HORICON, December 31, 1856.

Officers were then elected as follows: Thomas Marshall, President; Charles Weston, George Birge and John N. Clark, Vice Presidents; Allen H. Atwater, Secretary; F. H. Roper, Treasurer. A General Committee, consisting of one from each town, was organized, and some 500 annual and 40 life-members paid their fees.

At a meeting held September 5, 1857, the fair was permanently located at Juneau, and the fifth annual fair held there October 14, 15 and 16, 1857.

For several years, there are no records of the transactions of the Society, or any account of fairs, although such were held every year, possibly with one or two exceptions. The fair of 1874 was held at Beaver Dam, but with that exception Juneau has annually been selected as the place of holding the same.

The annual meeting of the Society is held on the first Monday of each year, at the village of Juneau, at which time and place the officers are elected. The following rules govern the Society and its members:

All entries must be made on or before 10 o'clock Wednesday, September 17. On Tuesday, the fair grounds will be open for the reception of articles for exhibition and making entries. All entries must be made in the name of the producer, maker, inventor or agent, and until entered on the books and properly labeled will not be entitled to a place within the inclosure. Exhibitors cannot have access to the books during the fair, but may, on application to the Secretary, have such necessary explanations as may be deemed necessary. No person can act as judge in a class in which he may be an exhibitor. The decision of the judges is final, except upon the positive proof of fraud, collusion or gross mistake. They will report only the articles entitled to premiums. Articles for which no premiums are offered will be entered in the class to which they naturally belong and passed upon by the committee, with such recommendations as may be deemed proper. No article or animal deemed unworthy shall be awarded a premium; but no premium shall be withheld merely because there is no competition. Proper care will be taken of all articles or animals; but the Society will not be liable for any loss or damage. Bedding and hay for stock will be ample and free. No orders for premiums will be issued by the Secretary until after the expenses are paid. Due notice will be given by the Secretary of the time when the premiums will be paid, and all orders for premiums not called for within sixty days after such notice will be considered donated to the Society. No article or animal shall compete for more than one premium; but horses entered for premiums in the general exhibition may also compete in all the trials of speed. No article or animal entered for exhibition must be removed from the grounds before 4 o'clock P. M. of Thursday. The General Superintendent will have charge of the grounds under the officers of the Society.

He will be assisted by the Superintendents in the several classes. The Marshal will maintain order on the fair grounds, and is empowered to make arrests if necessary. The General Superintendent and Marshal may appoint such assistants as may be deemed necessary, subject to the approval of the President and Secretary. The regular entry fee is \$1.00, the payment of which entitles the person paying it to exhibit as many articles or animals as he may desire, and to a ticket, which will admit him to the grounds during the fair. No entry fee, however, will be charged for articles entered under Division G.

Life Membership Tickets, admitting the lawful holder, his wife and minor children, to all the fairs of the Society, and a ballot in the election of officers, \$10.00. Annual Membership Tickets, admitting the lawful holder, his wife, and children under ten years old, to the annual fair, and to a ballot in the election of officers, \$1.00. Single Admission Tickets, 25 cents. Season Tickets for one person, good during the fair, 50 cents. Carriage Tickets, admitting single or double carriage once, the occupants being supplied with tickets, 25 cents. Season Carriage Tickets, admitting single or double carriage during the fair, the occupants being supplied with tickets, 50 cents. No admission fee will be charged on the first day of the fair.

The present officers of the Society are: President, J. H. Dunham, Juneau. Vice Presidents—James Goodwin, Rubicon; S. R. Jones, Hustisford; Henry Phillips, Oak Grove; James Webster, Elba, and Peter Davy, Ashippun. Secretary, W. T. Rambusch, Juneau; Treasurer, Barber Randall, Hustisford; General Superintendent, W. D. Warner; Marshal, George W. Hargraves.

DODGE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

In 1875, there was formed, at Juneau, a society having for its object the special maintenance of an agricultural society. The grounds on which were held the annual exhibition of the Dodge County Agricultural Society were about to be lost, and it became necessary that steps should be at once taken to obtain control of and hold them for that purpose. A company was formed, composed of some of the best citizens of the county, the grounds purchased, and, by them, held for the purposes named. No fair has ever been held by the Association as yet, the grounds being leased to the old society each year.

HEALTH OF THE COUNTY.

Upon the question of health in Dodge County, we have yet to find the "doctors who disagree;" they all say that business is dull. Thirty years ago, the ague was the prevailing disease, and the "shakes" was a frequent visitor in almost every household, especially in the marshy regions. It is the belief of not a few scientific gentlemen that the main cause of so much sickness of this character was the great amount of decaying vegetation consequent upon the numberless acres of new land then being plowed. The dire effects of the malaria thus created were intensified by the susceptibility of the fatigued and exposed settlers. The most economic home comforts were then regarded as luxuries. The main object was to have enough to eat, and that with regard to quality. The attention of the pioneer was so thoroughly absorbed in this direction that he was liable to pass his first winter here in a roofless shanty, and, when he lay down at night, the eyes of a thousand worlds winked at him through the cracks and openings in his log house.

The prevailing diseases in Dodge County, at the present time, are typhoid fever, pneumonia, consumption and scarlatina. Of the two former diseases, the percentage is about twenty-five of typhoid fever, and fifty of pneumonia. There are but few cases of consumption originating in the county. Scarlatina is the most dangerous; but the visitations of this disease are rare, and of mild type.

ANCIENT RELICS.

Dodge County affords a rich field for the archaeologist. Hidden within the numerous earth-mounds and Indian graves to be found throughout the county, are very many curious articles, some the design of Indians, and others, scientists tell us, the workmanship of members of a pre-historic race. Arrow-heads, spears, axes and "fleshers," all made of stone, are common objects to be seen in the houses of almost every one with taste for preserving such things. Michael Shafer, of Beaver Dam, has, perhaps, the largest collection of curiosities to be found in the county. His specimens include a large number of interesting native articles and several

wonderful relics, whose age, history and the circumstances of their discovery make them as rare as they are remarkable. Among other things he exhumed from the musty recesses of his curiosity shop and exhibited to the writer, was a signet or seal ring, weighing, perhaps, one-third of an ounce, and made of a composition not unlike that used in the manufacture of bells at the present day. The face of the seal is about the size of a twenty-cent piece, and bears the inscription, "G. B. 1575." An impression from it in wax reveals a corn-knife, an arrow-head and a wreath representation of Indian corn leaves. The ring was found by Mr. Shafer twenty years ago, eight inches below the sod, between the soil and clay, near the dam that confines Beaver Lake. Near it was also found an Indian tomahawk, of the same metal, artistically carved and finished, the bowl of a pipe taking the place of the poll of the utensil, the designer—who must have been a Yankee—evidently desiring to make it convenient for Mr. Indian to scalp his man and then smoke the pipe of peace over the quivering remains. The able county official who, when informed recently that "Old Dodge" was soon to be spread upon the pages of history, replied that he failed to see the necessity for anything of the kind, will certainly admit the great value of history when he is told that, though the wonderful articles just described are over three hundred years old, and were found where they had probably lain one or two hundred years before the advent of a people with hands deft enough to manufacture them, there exists—thanks to the historian—an insignificant-looking book called "Smith's History of North America," written in the last century, that explains the whole thing. We reproduce our friend Smith's version of the strange affair for the benefit of our learned friend, the aforesaid county official. Our authority states that, as early as 1575, there existed in London a firm whose business was the manufacture of trinkets of this character; that they owned two sailing vessels, which plied back and forth between the Gulf of Mexico and the river Thames, engaged in carrying these articles to America, where they were disposed of to the natives (Indians) for their weight in gold or silver. Mr. Smith, by virtue of his profession, having consigned to us the history of that ring until it reached the soil of free and glorious America, we have now but to record the very natural hypothesis that the "noble red man" into whose hands the ring first fell, was robbed by an Indian agent, who fled to Wisconsin and was drowned in the Beaver Dam pond while trying to escape from Mr. Shafer, who suspected the fugitive had upon his person "a valuable specimen."

Of coins, Mr. Shafer has a Prussian piece made in 1690, and one of French mintage, bearing date of 1392. Mr. S. is also the possessor of a book printed in London some time between 1666 and 1670, containing the court records of the trial and execution of twelve men who were concerned in the beheading of Charles I., of England.

There is, in possession of the family of Mrs. Shaw, of Beaver Dam, a relic of the Revolution, in the form of a powder-horn marked "Hiram Cutting, 1776—Give me Liberty or Give me Death." It was carried by Mr. Cutting at the battles of Bunker Hill, Ticonderoga and several other historical encounters between our patriot forefathers and the British.

DODGE IN THE WAR.

The year 1861 will be an ever-memorable one in the history of Dodge County. On the 4th day of March, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated as President of the United States. For months previous, a portion of the Southern States had been threatening to destroy the Union in the event of the election of Mr. Lincoln. Their threats were thought to be but idle boasts, to which the loyal men of the country gave but little heed. Even after resolutions of secession had been passed by some of the States, the citizens of the North could not believe the evidence shown, but insisted that all that was wanted by the South was additional guarantees that their "peculiar institution" should not be disturbed. Soon there came a time when the "scales should be removed from their eyes," and they should see plainly the objects of the ultra men of the South. On the 12th day of April, after demanding its surrender, the rebels opened fire upon Fort Sumter. For hours, an incessant cannonading was continued; the fort was being injured severely; provisions almost gone, and Maj. Anderson was compelled to lower the stars

and stripes, that beautiful emblem of the brave and the free; that flag which has so seldom been lowered to a foreign foe was now given into the hands of brothers who had become traitors to their country, and by them trailed in the dust! O how the patriotic blood of the loyal men of the North was stirred within them when they learned of the outrage! Meetings were held in every city, village and hamlet throughout the length and breadth of the land, and resolutions were passed in which the patriotic feeling of the country was expressed, and offers of men and money made to the General and State Governments.

The citizens of Dodge County were in no wise behind their brethren in any part of the North. On Thursday evening, April 18, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Beaver Dam, an account of which we extract from the *Argus*, of that city, under date of the 19th:

BEAVER DAM IN A BLAZE!

DECLARES FOR THE UNION.

PATRIOTS CALL FOR JUSTICE TO OUR FLAG.

NO DEMOCRATS, NO REPUBLICANS, BUT ALL FOR THE UNION OR AGAINST IT.

CONCERT HALL JAMMED FULL.

A tremendous meeting convened last night in Concert Hall, in accordance with a call previously made by many of our citizens, both Democrats and Republicans, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the Union and the emergency which is now before the people. The meeting was organized as follows: H. D. Patch, Chairman; E. Botsford, W. Barnes, J. F. McClure, A. Haight, A. Joy, G. H. Stewart, C. Burchard, Vice Presidents; H. G. Bicknell, G. H. Wells, Secretaries; D. S. Ordway, B. Phelps, E. C. McFetridge, Committee on Resolutions. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by H. G. Bicknell and Thomas Bull. The Chairman read the following letter from our fellow-townsmen, Hon. A. Scott Sloan:

"To the Chairman of the meeting to be held this evening:

"SIR: I am unexpected called away, and cannot be with you. I hope our citizens will give a decided expression to their sentiments in this crisis. It is no longer a question of politics or of party. It is an issue between loyalty and rebellion, between patriotism and treason. He that is not for us is against us.

"Yours, etc.,

A. SCOTT SLOAN."

Patriotic speeches were made by Messrs. G. H. Hallett, C. Burchard, H. G. Bicknell, D. S. Ordway, J. A. Douglas, Rev. J. J. Miter, A. Haight and E. P. Smith. The following resolution was offered by G. H. Hallett at the close of his remarks:

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Beaver Dam, ignoring party distinctions, pledge ourselves, unqualifiedly, to support the Federal Government in the present crisis."

Adopted unanimously. The following resolutions were adopted with a thundering and unanimous aye:

"WHEREAS, on the first Wednesday in March, in the year of our Lord, 1789, our forefathers organized and commenced proceedings under a Constitution which, from that time, has been a bulwark and safeguard to our liberties, and under which we, as a nation, have attained to the most perfect prosperity, to the highest civilization, and the greatest perfection in the arts and agriculture, to the highest religious enjoyment, privileges and freedom ever reached by any nation of which history has a record; and whereas, all enlightened nations have long turned their eyes toward, and rested their hopes and expectations upon this Government and Constitution, as the guarantee of universal freedom, civilization, enlightenment and religious liberty, and have long since come to entertain the sentiment 'that if the American Government becomes a failure, crumbles, and has not strength sufficient for the sustaining of itself, then that no Democratic Government can stand, that no people can ever expect to retain sufficient integrity, sufficient patriotism and sufficient religious sentiment to maintain a perpetual and successful government over themselves;' and whereas, we are now, and have been since the year 1789, endeavoring to solve this great problem of popular government and to vindicate the integrity, the goodness, the patriotism and the religious sentiment of the masses who form this and must form every popular government; and whereas, we believe that the true interests of all the world are involved in and hang contingent upon the final success of our Democracy; and whereas, we are now in the midst of revolution which threatens the permanency of that Government which our fathers left as their best legacy to us and this humanity; therefore,

"Resolved, That the contest now going on is a contest which involves not only the existence of this nation, but also the existence of constitutional freedom and religious liberty, and that every patriot will support the present Administration in its endeavors to defend the nation's integrity and the perpetuity of the Union with his whole influence, his purse and his sword.

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that an immediate organization of an independent military company in this place be had, and that able, patriotic citizens at once enroll themselves therein, and hold themselves in readiness to respond to the call of the Governor of this State whenever made.

"Resolved, That we have heard with feelings of deep sorrow and burning indignation of the atrocious attack made upon the flag of our country by traitors, who have avowed their determination to overthrow and destroy this Government, and in this transcendent contest we will ignore all party distinction and join our fellow-countrymen everywhere to suppress and put down, at all hazards, this most unlawful and wicked conspiracy against our liberties and our Government; and that henceforth we will recognize no distinction among us save that of patriot and traitor.

"Resolved, That we applaud our patriotic Government for so promptly taking the initiatory steps for putting the State and Legislature on a war-footing; and that, in response to his and the nation's call, in the name of human liberty everywhere, in the name of constituted authority, by the glorious memories of our fathers, and in a firm reliance upon the God of battles, we pledge to them our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

"Resolved, That we will support the present policy of the Government of the United States with men and money, and that the glorious old banner of our nation shall wave again on the walls of Fort Sumter, and every other fort, arsenal, dock-yard and navy-yard which belongs to this nation.

"Your committee report the foregoing preamble and resolutions, and respectfully recommend their adoption.

"DAVID S. ORDWAY,

"BENJAMIN PHELPS,

"E. C. MCFETRIDGE.

"April 18, 1861."

The "Marseillaise Hymn" was sung by Messrs. Bicknell and Bull. E. E. Holt was appointed Treasurer. The books were opened, and in a short time more than one hundred and fifty names were enrolled. The meeting adjourned.

We have given the report of the meeting in full, in order to show the temper of the people at the time. This meeting was but a reflex of those held in all parts of the county. Steps were at once taken to raise means to provide for the families of those who should enlist and march to the front. In less than a week, the following subscriptions were obtained in Beaver Dam for that purpose:

A. Scott Sloan, \$25 per month; A. Willard, \$100; J. S. Rowell, \$50; M. F. Lowth, \$50; Marvin & Goodnow, \$50; E. P. Smith, \$100; J. T. McGlashan, \$100; Lewis & Bro., \$100; G. H. Stewart, \$250; A. Gilbert, \$25; B. Thorp, \$25; L. Rushlow, \$25; Mr. Campbell, \$25; Parish & Doolittle, \$25; J. Dougan, \$25; J. A. McFetridge, \$25; L. E. Platt, \$50; S. Bergman & Co., \$25; J. R. Traver, \$25; Mr. Woodard, \$25; D. S. Ordway, \$100; A. F. Burgess, \$10; H. W. Lander, \$50; C. Schlehuber, \$25; E. J. Jones, \$25; G. E. Redfield, \$50; Whittaker & Hensler, \$25; A. S. Dominy, \$10; J. Hayden, \$10; D. L. Townsend, \$50; Dr. Bottsford, \$25; Gilbert Brown, \$25; Rufus Dodge, \$100; R. V. Bogert, \$100; A. Joy, \$100; J. B. Cochrane, \$50; John Brown, \$10; S. M. Drown, \$10; H. Hathaway, \$5; William Hallett, \$5; J. B. Kellum, \$10; E. E. Holt, \$50; S. W. Wheeler, \$50; Charles Burchard, \$25; Wm. C. Barnes, \$50; Thomas Young, \$25; D. Drake, \$25; S. Drown, \$25; F. C. Drown, \$25; Mrs. Vesper and J. Mitchell, \$25; R. Farnsworth, \$25; Cyril Vesper, \$25; Joseph Clark, \$10; A. W. Johnson, \$10; J. Patzelberger, \$20; M. Bamberger, \$3; J. G. Ellis, \$5; A. P. Lawrence, \$50; E. J. Boomer, \$50; J. Swarthout, \$50; H. N. Justice, \$25; John Clem, \$25; J. Mayne, \$25; J. Ackerman, \$25; John De Clark, \$15; R. C. Gaton, \$25; Asa Jenkins, \$15; George Smith, \$50; Edward L. Hall, \$25; James Lynch, \$10; D. Newman, \$50; Th. Huth, \$25; G. C. Gunn, \$25; O. S. Phelps, \$25, and go himself or furnish substitute; H. V. Spooner, \$25 or go himself. Other subscriptions of small amounts, which, added to the above, made a grand total of \$3,152.42. All of which goes to show the resolutions previously given were made in earnest.

While the foregoing subscriptions were being raised, enlistments were being made all over the county. Among the first companies to report was that of the Beaver Dam Rifles, Capt. T. B. Catlin. The following is the original roster of the company, as published in the county papers at the time:

Captain, T. B. Catlin; First Lieutenant, D. E. Tilden; Second Lieutenant, Thomas R. Stafford; Sergeants—R. C. Scovill, John McCoy, J. D. Jennings, D. Woodard; Corporals—Samuel White, Benjamin Smith, John Yetter, H. H. Linnell. Privates—James Ordway, S. P. K. Lewis, J. A. McFetridge, O. F. Hawley, J. M. Patch, C. W. Young, I. Haring, J. Clough, H. D. Patch, E. E. Holt, William Ashton, E. C. McFetridge, H. A. Bendle, W. J. Francisco, George W. Page, James De Clark, A. A. Drown, N. Gould, H. P. Young, J. Riley, Z. Gibbs, D. McMullen, William Fardon, S. I. Cleveland, H. W. Clark, J. Cavanagh, C. S. Small, Hugh Lewis, J. B. Wait, Horace Grover, W. D. Stanton, J. McDonnell, F. P. Thompson, A. A. Johnson, John A. Douglas, G. W. Surdam, John Manson, O. S. Phelps, D. L. Townsend, J. Q. Evans, J. J. Haring, O. C. Gould, G. Harworth, G. H. Page, J. A. Cole, G. L. Stultz,

Robert Pringle, F. Williams, G. D. Brown, L. C. Sperry, C. Foote, Alexander Samuels, Samuel Hampton, A. Nelson, G. F. Foote, J. Watson, F. Kesimbeler, A. P. Warren, James Powers, E. J. Hatch, E. Wicks, E. Kaler, C. A. Drown, J. J. Thompson, E. Gordon, John Cole, A. O. Butler, F. Hubbard, J. H. Douglas. Musicians, W. Graham and L. Delent.

This company was assigned to the Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, and was given the letter "D." During its four years, the company saw much active service, and the history of the gallant Fifth Wisconsin will not suffer by comparison. On mustering into service, the regiment was assigned to the Army of the Potomac, its first active duty in the field commencing in the spring of 1862, when they were placed in the front and took part in the battle of Williamsburg. Arriving on the field about 10 o'clock, skirmishers were thrown out to the front and left, the regiment crossing Queen's Creek and taking possession of the enemy's earth-works on the right. Here they again formed in line, Companies A, E and G deployed as skirmishers, facing the second work, of which the regiment also took possession, suffering severely from a galling fire which the enemy opened from three larger works on the front and left. The regiment again advanced about four hundred yards, Companies D and K being sent forward to support the line of skirmishers, the remaining five companies supporting a battery which had taken position near some low farmhouses, and were engaged in shelling the enemy's works. This position was maintained until nearly 5 in the afternoon, when a sharp fire of musketry on the line of skirmishers announced the approach of the enemy in force. After maintaining this position some time, against vastly superior numbers, they were ordered to retire. Says Col. Cobb in his official report :

"In falling back to the point indicated, the regiment was immediately unmasked by the buildings, and found themselves in front of the enemy's center; a heavy regiment, afterward ascertained to be the Fifth North Carolina, which was supported on either flank by other troops, all of whom advanced rapidly, concentrating upon them a rapid and heavy fire. They fell back in good order, every man loading as he retreated, wheeling and returning the fire of the enemy with rapidity and coolness worthy of veterans. In this manner, they fell back slowly to the line of battle of the brigade, which had already formed, taking position in the center—a space having been left for that purpose. A charge being then ordered, the whole line moved forward with a shout and a well-directed fire, driving the enemy before them like chaff, they fleeing in wild confusion, leaving the field, over which they had just pursued the retiring line of the Fifth, literally strewn with their dead and wounded, and leaving their battle-flag behind them, which was captured by a member of the regiment."

Two days afterward, when on dress-parade, the regiment was highly complimented by Gen. McClellan, who addressed them as follows: "My lads, I have come to thank you for your gallant conduct the other day. You have gained honor for your country, your State and the army to which you belong. Through you, we won the day, and Williamsburg shall be inscribed on your banner. I cannot thank you enough for what you have done. I trust in you for the future, and know that you will sustain the reputation you have won for yourselves. By your actions and superior discipline, you have gained a reputation which shall be known through the Army of the Potomac. Your country owes you its grateful thanks."

Gladly would we follow the history of this gallant regiment, of which Dodge County soldiers formed a part, until its final discharge at Madison, Wis., on the 20th day of July, 1865. But time would fail us to tell of their achievements in the seven days' conflict before Richmond, at Fredericksburg, at Spottsylvania, Rappahannock, Sailors' Creek, Winchester, Petersburg, Mary's Heights and other famous engagements. Of Company D, there were killed in engagements eight, viz.: S. H. Hovy, Lewis Coly, William Foster, at Spottsylvania; John Purdy, John Gallagher, Edward Martin, L. M. Muzzy, at Sailors' Creek; Paul Purnville, at the Wilderness. Died of wounds, seven, viz.: Samuel White, Hartwell C. Horn, George W. Buffum, William D. Lyon, William T. Moffitt, Henry Thielke, Harry White. Died of disease, ten, viz.: Henry A. Douglas, Minal J. Farrar, Zenó Gibbs, William M. Hutchins, Charles Kinnesly, Aaron Lawley, George W. Page, S. C. Parker, Newel Reed, John L. Riley.

The first company formed in this county was that of the Horicon Guards, which entered the three-months service under the first call. It was assigned to the First Regiment as Company C. At the expiration of their term of service, they were mustered out. The following is the original roster as copied from the *Beaver Dam Argus* of May 3, 1861:

Captain, O. B. Twogood; First Lieutenant, J. C. Adams; Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Larrabee. Sergeants—S. W. Verbeck, J. W. Clark, H. W. Phelps, H. A. Winter. Corporals—S. E. Tyler, George Clauson, W. W. Gilbert, Thomas McNeil; Standard Bearer, Guy S. Cobb; Secretary, J. O. Pierce. Privates—W. F. Disher, G. C. Williams, Theodore West, T. Delaney, George Graves, John R. Deacon, Lewis Frederick, James Dilley, W. F. Glover, S. Purdy, L. Kennedy, A. W. Cole, N. E. Hoyt, M. S. Rice, C. M. Hyde, J. S. Walker, T. G. Goss, William Ward, C. F. Bower, J. H. Quick, Franklin Perry, John Garvin, Karl Knibel, James Stevens, Henry Welsh, Charles Munn, Henry Ihde, John Mendel, Thomas Sherron, Charles Wilson, Henry Dowd, Charles Burgess, John Gillespie, Andrew Nightingale, Peter Ingleheart, Reuel Dye, Robert Rennie, G. W. W. Tanner, John Powers, Nathan Frost, Wilhelm Zeiman, August Kruger, Allen Young, Charles Gorman, D. W. Cole, Ernest Seifert, Frederick Rex, Frederick Mark, C. J. Robinson, Julius Reichenstein, John Brogess, G. L. Haight, August Henze, Peter Van Slyck, William Lammond, John Ihde, Charles N. Allen, George Chandler, Louis Franke, W. W. Cannell, L. W. Graves, E. J. Babcock, Albert Horny, Ferdinand Roll, E. H. Benson, J. W. Frownfelter, Nathan Wilcox.

Dodge County was represented in almost every regiment that went from the State—some more and some less. In the Tenth there were a large number of men from this county. This regiment was mustered into service in October, 1861, and was sent to the front in November of that year, crossing the Ohio River at Jeffersonville, Ind., and becoming a part of the Union forces in Kentucky. In a congratulatory address to the regiment on the 26th day of April, 1862, Gen. O. M. Mitchell says: "Your march upon Bowling Green won the thanks and confidence of your commanding General. * * * With a supply train only sufficient to feed you a two-days march from your depot, you undertook the herculean task of rebuilding twelve hundred feet of heavy bridging, which, by your untiring energy, was accomplished in two days. Thus, by a railway of your own construction, your depot of supplies was removed from Nashville to Shelbyville, sixty-three miles, and in the direction of the object of your attack. The blow now became practicable. Marching with a celerity such as to outstrip any messenger who might have attempted to announce your coming, you fell upon Huntsville, taking your enemy completely by surprise, and capturing not only his great military road, but all his machine-shops, engines and rolling stock. * * * A communication of these facts to headquarters has not only won the thanks of our commanding General, but those of the Department of War."

The first battle of special importance in which the Tenth was engaged was that of Champlin Hills, near Perryville, Ky. Stationed in the left wing, under command of Gen. Rousseau, they were under fire from 11 in the morning until night. At one time, having exhausted all their ammunition, the regiment held its position with empty pieces for twenty minutes, until the battery in front, which they had been ordered to support, was withdrawn to a safe position, which they retained until night put an end to the conflict. Says Gen. Rousseau in his report: "Col. Harris' whole brigade was repeatedly assailed by overwhelming numbers, and, after exhausting their ammunition and that taken from the dead and wounded on the field, still held their position. * * * For this gallant conduct, these brave men are entitled to the gratitude of their country, and I thank them here as I did on the field of battle."

On the 18th of September, 1863, they marched to within a short distance of Chickamauga. At 10 on the following morning, they were ordered to advance in the second line of battle of their brigade. Advancing a short distance through the woods they received the fire of the enemy, who was driven back with considerable loss, when the regiment was ordered to the front line on the right of the brigade, where skirmishers were thrown out and the enemy again engaged. After holding this position some time against a well-sustained attack in front, the enemy, in

greatly superior force, succeeded in turning the right flank of the brigade, forcing them to fall back. In the afternoon they again occupied a position in front, again retiring in the evening. At daylight, on the 20th, the Tenth, forming the line of support to the brigade, was assigned position in the front, which they held until 10 o'clock, when the enemy made a fierce charge upon the brigade, and the regiment was at once ordered up. Repulsing the attack, they retained this position but a very short time, before the enemy turned the left of the division and was discovered advancing through the woods on their left flank. The Tenth was now ordered to the left, where, with other troops, they engaged the enemy, driving him back. Heavy firing was kept up nearly all the afternoon, the regiment holding its position until nearly dark, when the line on the right and rear gave way, leaving them exposed to a terrible fire from three directions, and they were forced to retire. The Tenth, being on the left, and not being aware of the enemy's position on that flank, retired to the left and rear, and ran directly into the lines of the enemy, who captured a large number of officers and men. The few remaining were brought off with the balance of the brigade. During this terrible two days' conflict, when the heroism of Gen. Thomas' troops saved our army, the Tenth lost eighteen men killed, fifty-six wounded, and one hundred and thirty-two missing, of whom the greater number were prisoners.* The regiment served their full time, arriving at Milwaukee October 25, 1864, where they were subsequently mustered out of service. The Sixteenth Regiment was also well represented by Dodge County men, and did excellent service. Their muster into the United States Service was completed on the 31st of January, 1862, leaving the State on the 13th of March following, for the front, and were disembarked on the 20th, at Pittsburg Landing. Here, a few days after, they experienced some of the realities of war. During the night of the 5th of April, four companies of the regiment were stationed in the performance of picket duty about a half a mile from the main body of the regiment, which then occupied position in the advance of our forces. At daybreak, on the morning of the 6th, they were fired upon by the enemy, and the battle of Shiloh commenced. On the report of the first attack upon our pickets, the regiment was formed and advanced to their position in the front line of battle, which they held, until having been out-flanked by the vastly superior force of the enemy, and exposed to a concentric fire, they were compelled to fall back half a mile, where they again took position in the first line of battle. During the remainder of that and the following day, they were constantly exposed to the enemy's fire, changing positions in accordance with the varying fortunes of the conflict, and sustained a loss of two hundred and forty-five men killed and wounded.

A number of other engagements of less importance the regiment participated in, marching thousands of miles. They were in the grand review at Washington at the close of the war, and were mustered out at the expiration of their term of service at Louisville, Ky. They arrived at Madison, Wis., on the 16th day of July, 1865, where they were paid and formally disbanded on the 1st of August, 1865.

The "sober second thought" frequently causes men to turn about, and we therefore see men who, under the excitement of the moment, enroll their names among their country's defenders, hasten to undo their acts. On another page we have given the names of those who enlisted on the formation of Capt. Catlin's Company. We here append the list of those who actually entered the service:

Capt. T. B. Catlin, First Lieut. D. E. Tilden, Second Lieut. T. R. Stafford, Sergeants R. C. Scovell, Charles Verbeck, J. H. Douglas, D. Woodard, D. H. Moore; Corporals Samuel White, Benjamin Smith, John Yetter, H. H. Linnell, M. Kirby, Charles Charnock, James Ordway, A. Turnbull; Privates Herbert P. Young, Julius Clough, John Hammond, George W. Page, William Ashton, Charles H. Foote, O. S. Foster, James DeClark, Charles A. Drown, Henry A. Douglas, John L. Riley, George Cole, Zeno Gibbs, Jr., John J. Thompson, John E. Cole, Robert Pringle, Charles McCoy, Thomas Reynolds, Holland Smith, Stanly A. Brown, Newel Reed, Henry Hastings, Stephen C. Parker, Alex. J. Burroughs, Benjamin Fahringer, Eli Mason, Thomas G. Crocker, James B. Canterbury, Elijah Young, Jr., James B. Wait,

* Official report of Capt. Roby, commanding the regiment.

Charles Byers, Julius A. Hewitt, Isaac Stover, Asabel A. Johnson, Henry D. Fox, Charles H. Miller, George P. Smith, Alexander Samuel, William B. Crocker, Edward Smith, William Colingburn, Alonzo Nelson, John W. Turner, John Brady, Benjamin B. Painter, Minot J. Farrar, James McQuenly, William B. Naylor, John D. Buckley, Charles T. Cleveland, L. J. E. Boyer, B. T. Worthington, Albion P. Howe, Benjamin Hadley, Adolph Lavigne, Frank Brown, John Gustavison, Solon A. Hovey, Timothy D. Skinner, Ephraim Houle, Peter Anderson, Charles Johnson, D. D. Parkhurst, Edward F. Charnock, Frank Lavigne, Horace H. Hecox, George Gray, Martin G. Creasy, George Burr, Charles Jones, James W. Decker, Louis A. Bacon, George Anderson, James Powers, Lewis Delent, William D. Lyon, Charles M. Conklin, John G. Hardey, Richard Bruce, George N. Foote, William M. Hutchins, Lewis Longstaff, Cyrus A. White, William D. Stanton, David Clark.

Dodge County lost many brave men during the four years' struggle, but none whose loss was more deeply felt than that of Capt. Horace D. Patch, Company C, Tenth Regiment, W. V. I., who died June 22, 1862, from the effects of exposure and a wound received at Pittsburg Landing. Says the *Argus*, under date of July 4, 1862:

"Capt. Patch had, for many years, been a resident of this State. He was cut off in the prime of his life and the vigor of his manhood, being, at the time of his death, in his forty-ninth year. He was repeatedly honored by his fellow-citizens with important trusts and positions, having been a member of the first Constitutional Convention, twice a member of the Assembly, twice elected Treasurer of the city of Beaver Dam, and was two years Clerk of the Circuit Court for the county of Dodge. He was a genial, kind, good-hearted and companionable man. Such a man always has friends, and Capt. Patch had a host of them. When the rebellion broke out, his only son enlisted and became a member of the Second Regiment. Soon after, the father commenced recruiting, having obtained a Captain's commission, and soon had a company of brave and noble fellows, such as would be likely to enlist under such a Captain. His was Company C, of the Sixteenth Regiment. This regiment suffered severely in the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Capt. Patch mingled freely in the fight, giving his orders with clearness, and displaying true courage and bravery upon the battle-field. He was wounded slightly in the shoulder. Camp life and the climate soon accomplished what the bullets of the rebels failed to do. In his death, his Company lost a brave Captain, to whom they were much attached: his wife a kind and true-hearted companion; his son an affectionate father, and society a noble, generous, honest and social member. His friends will not soon forget him."

The attorneys of Dodge County met in the Circuit Court Room at Juneau, and passed resolutions of respect for the deceased and sympathy for the family.

Another well-known citizen who lost his life in his country's service was J. A. Douglas, of Beaver Dam, Quartermaster of the Twentieth Wisconsin. Mr. Douglas was the first in his city to enlist. He was for a long time Post Quartermaster for regiments quartered in the State. He was appointed Quartermaster of the Twentieth, and left with his regiment for Missouri. He died at Lebanon, Mo., on the 14th day of October, 1862.

While war is waged that enemies might be destroyed, and it is thought a soldier is justifiable in slaying an enemy on sight, yet we are pleased to record the following instance of true bravery of one of Dodge County's brave men. Said Capt. A. B. Hudson, in a letter to his wife, written some time in 1862:

Tell my little boy the pistol I send him was aimed at his pa's head, when he was not more than ten feet from the man, and that the ball went whizzing by my ear. The reason why I did not shoot him was, I thought perhaps he had a wife and babes somewhere at home. We took him prisoner, and I rode beside him three days, and then we came to his house. He got leave of the Major to stop a little while, and the Major told me to stop with him. I found that he had a wife and three little ones, the largest but little larger than Ned—two little girls and a boy; and as the little girl came to me, and I held her on my knee, and thought of my own babes at home, I thanked God that my hands were free from his blood, and that I had presence of mind enough, when my pistol was leveled on him, and he had just that moment fired at me, to spare his life and take him prisoner. He bade his family good-bye, amid many tears, and we hurried on to join the regiment.

THE DRAFT.

In the summer of 1862, the necessity for more men became apparent, and the President issued his proclamation for 600,000 more men, and instructed the various State officers, if the men were not forthcoming, to proceed with the draft. The quota of Dodge County not being made up, in November of that year 264 men were drafted, of which the following is a complete list. We give the list by towns:

Shields.—Nicholas Finley, August Aber, William Aber, Charles Aber, Thomas Wallan, James Quinn, Francis Brach, John McFarlan, Fred Storm, Fred Ilm, William Cremsk, John M. Caige, William Fisher, Martin Peters, Adolph Mitzer, Edward Hagerty, James Cady, George Donovan, Patrick Mulvaney, Michael McDonough, Charles Milger, Charles Briath.

Lomira.—William Pruisse, George Balton, John Stockmaer, Michael Jacobs, John Farlong, O. P. Clapp, George Faltz, Frantz H. Ruer, D. C. Collins, John F. Zimmerman, William N. Billinger, Nicholas Gebelisen, John Hedenger, John Schenk, John Zimmerman, Frederick Huber, Thomas Bush, Andrew Welsh, Ludwig, Zeidler, Matthias Kramer, Alonzo Chapel, John Peter Greineisen, William Reed, Joseph Heinel, John Ohlinger, David G. Owen, Samuel Wools, Frederick Bussewitz, Christian Hase, John Kinyon, August Klemfield, Ferdinand Femer.

Lowell.—Reuben Palmer, Peter Kaveny, Philip Robinson, Patrick Lane, Grove Curley, Charles Madden, Jeremiah J. Burgess, Aaron Wilson, Christian Roth, Peter Kulback, Michael Nash, George Miller, Leonard Engleskuhn, Henry Carr, Philip Clyman, Marcus Cramer.

Herman.—Henry Mayer, Nicholas Becher, William Beyer, Henry Yorkel, Charles Batz, William Butler, Fritz Labuwi, Paul Braise, George Zwenlin, Alfred Fulmer, Nicholas Schafer, Thomas Stussis, Charles Wolter, Peter Kline, C. S. Blusne, John George Keuble, John Maxwell, John Beck, John Schmidt, Fritz Falluestine, August Meyer, S. H. Myerpetter, Fritz Schoenaman, William Bodohu, Herman Schutte, John Faley, Herman Bailbe, William Braaght, John F. Everpetter, Michael Sackrider, Christolf Miller, William Beiser, August Zahn, Lenhard Hetzel, William Kalk, John Zahn, Henry Falk, John Hublin, Joseph Myman, William Stager, William Detmer, Henry Matter, William Mastin, Casper Rausch, Gotheil Schutte, Ludwig Schloemagle.

Rubicon.—John P. Barney, Smith Wilden, Julius Allen, John Miller, John Bear.

Ashippun.—August Yager, William Wilkie, Charles Delvin, James Leslie, Francis Ducklow, Jacob Anderson, Jacob Nelson, J. Christopherson, Lawrence Ernes, Richard Broons, Jerome Shaw, Horace Day, Michael Tomlinson, Charley Taylor, Peter Ingledinger.

Theresa.—Charles Hindermark, Lewis Juneau, Fred Orry, John B. Richard, Jr., F. H. Greedenlhauschen, Gotlieb Britzlaff, Peter Nitzuger, E. V. Juneau, Ludwig Bassin, Philip Shatz, Narciss Browart, Gotfried Hoffman, Peter Harsth, Carl Kruger, Ernest Bluedahn, Richard Piedeman, Eugene Gathier, August Benter, Gottfried Bonak, John Zohn, Ernest Henk, Frank W. Felwock, Carl Loereke, Herman Neitzel, John Hooker, Charles Friese, John Embs, E. D. Juneau, Ecken Juneau, George Dick, William Menzel, John Hohn, August Bentzer, Frederick Benthel, George Vorce, Alvis Henshmidt, George Woolmeber, Jacob Cass, Ferdinand Kruzske, Jr., Frederick Huch, Herman Albrecht, John Dingle, Charles Billings, August Erdman, Jacob Schmeithard, Carl Machmullen, Fred Bluedahn, August Lehman, Henry Ross, Frederick Frees, Charles Knap, Henry Rudwig, Ernst Gratz, George Burge, August Budahn, August Kunerd, Fred Piper, Zimmerman, William Noach, William Zust, Carl Schopp, Peter Haufs, Francis Deslorges, Charles Buchdo, Adolph Walshe, John Carl Miller, Schlegel W. Shlegah, Ludwid Groving.

Clyman.—Edward Pugh, Robert Humphreys, Martin Mesner, George W. Chandler, David McCarthy, Zubanis Drake, John Neis, David Waterhaus, Jeremiah Scully, John Oldridge, Jacob Meis, John Schumacher, Julius Waugerhawskie, Edward O. Keef, Joel Merril, Theodore Smith, Martin Manning, Zacheus Euper.

Beaver Dam.—Ebenezer C. Hammer, James Farr, Julius Lindsley, David Moulton, Jr., Lucas Landfried, John H. Peacock, Lafayette N. Blanchard, George A. Brown, John McDermott, William Clason, George Dunham, John Swiger, Fred Starks, Thomas Grimm, Adam Glass, George Johnson.

Westford.—Joseph Dixon, Patrick Elaspie, William Halman, David Davis, Jacob Amman, W. W. Jones, William Higgitt, George Wells, John McGan.

Other drafts were held under the various calls; many others drew lucky prizes, some of whom responded, while others furnished substitutes, and Dodge County was well represented in the great army of the rebellion, and many of her best citizens laid down their lives in sacrifice, that their country might be saved. During this time, enlistments were still going on, the various towns throughout the county offering, from time to time, additional bounty to procure the required number.

By reference to the report of the Adjutant General of the State, we learn the entire quota of Dodge County, under the various calls, was 2,606, with a total credit of 2,497 in the service.

SCRAPS OF WAR HISTORY.

May, 1861—It appears that many who, under excitement, enlisted in their country's service, when the hour of departure arrived, like the Irishman's flea, were not there. The *Beaver Dam Argus*, of May 24, says: "We notice a considerable number of deserters from the various camps, and even from the private companies not yet called into service. We can account for it in no other way than that some expected to go to the war for three months, do no fighting and return; but when called for three years, backed out. It is a poor way for a man to show his patriotism and love of country, to go to war for fun. The Northern army will soon be rid of these cowardly fellows; they can get along better without them."

June—A beautiful silk flag, procured at a cost of \$40, was presented to the Beaver Dam Rifles. The presentation was made by Miss Thompson, in a neat and appropriate speech, and responded to by Capt. Catlin, who received the flag in the name of the company. Maj. Charles H. Larrabee, of Horicon, was presented with a fine horse by his friends and neighbors. Flag-raising at South Beaver and McCollum's Corners, amid the ringing of bells, music and speech-making. The Beaver Dam Rifles left the city amid the tears and hearty "God bless you's" of the assembled multitude.

August—A large mass-meeting was held at Beaver Dam to take action with respect to the visit of one Beriah Brown, in the neighborhood, and who was charged with being a secessionist. Resolutions of devotion to their country were passed by the patriots assembled.

October—Dodge County Volunteers, Capt. Ely, and a Hartford company, Capt. Kohlsdorf, united under the name of the "Sturdy Oaks," John H. Ely, Captain; Robert Kohlsdorf, First Lieutenant; George M. West, Second Lieutenant.

May, 1862—A large box of articles for the soldiers was sent to the Wisconsin soldiers in the Army of the Potomac, by the citizens of Beaver Dam, represented by Mrs. T. B. Catlin, Mrs. J. A. Bogert, Mrs. A. P. Lawrence and Mrs. Moses Stevens. Henry Douglas, of Beaver Dam, a lad fifteen years of age, a member of Catlin's Company, Fifth Regiment, was in the battle of Williamsburg, and got his gun wet so it would not fire. During the hottest of the fight and whilst the regiment was falling back, he deliberately sat down, took out his screw-driver, unscrewed the tube from his gun, dried it out, put it back, capped it, got up and put into the field as if nothing unusual was going on.

July—Ernest Seifert, Company C, Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteers, promoted to Second Lieutenant.

August—Under the President's call for 600,000 more, orders were issued for a draft in case the required number of men were not raised in ten days. Says the *Beaver Dam Argus*, August 8: "It is a certainty, then, that conscription is to be resorted to, and before two weeks shall have passed many a cheek will blanch and crimson at a sight of the much-dreaded drafting-box, and the thought of being compelled to march to the field of death. All able-bodied



E. C. Lewis

JUNEAU

men may as well prepare themselves for the emergency; all will not have to go, but it is impossible to tell who the lucky ones will be; consequently it behooves every man who has a family, to provide for their support in case he should be taken. The *modus operandi* of drafting men we are totally ignorant of, but we shall probably all learn as soon as we wish to." A Soldier's Aid Society was formed in Beaver Dam, by the ladies, for the purpose of extending relief to any soldiers of Wisconsin who may be sick or wounded. At a special election in Beaver Dam, it was decided to pay a bounty of \$125 for each volunteer—only one vote cast against the project.

September—Gen. Pope passed through Beaver Dam en route for Minnesota, to take command of the forces operating against the Indians. Capt. Hunt's cavalry recruits left Beaver Dam amidst a drenching rain, but in high spirits.

October—Jeremiah H. Douglas was promoted Second Lieutenant, Company D, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers. The Adjutant General reports the whole number to be drafted from the county at 264, of which five were to be from the first ward in Beaver Dam. There was great indignation among the citizens of the place, as the city had an excess of forty-seven over all calls. They were afterward made happy by the correction being made by the Adjutant General. The city of Beaver Dam, by contributions of her citizens, raised \$5,960 for the the Volunteer's Fund.

November—The Soldiers' Aid Society of Fox Lake shipped 2,580 pounds of hospital stores to the boys in front. The young men of Theresa volunteered, in place of those men drafted who had families depending on them—a noble and generous act.

December—Charles A. Pettibone promoted to a lieutenancy in the First Wisconsin Cavalry. Robert Baily, of the First Cavalry, died at St. Louis, Mo., his body being brought to Beaver Dam and interred in the city cemetery. Capt. A. J. Hunt, of Calamus, resigned his position in the First Cavalry. Dr. Theodore Kopf, of Beaver Dam, appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Thirty-fourth Regiment. Samuel Barrett, late of Fox Lake, a member of the Twenty-ninth Regiment, died on the 14th.

January, 1863—Capt. Catlin, of Beaver Dam, promoted Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth Regiment. Jerry Douglas, son of the late Quartermaster Douglas, was commissioned Lieutenant that he might resign and return home, which he did.

February—The Dodge County Citizen, in a vigorous article, "goes for" those who profess to be in favor of the war, yet keep up a "fire in the rear" of the brave men in the field. Considerable excitement over a supposed disloyal secret society known as the Knights of the Golden Circle.

March—Lieutenant R. C. Scovill, late of Company D, Fifth Regiment, died at Beaver Dam. He was greatly respected and esteemed by all. Union Clubs being organized over the county. Considerable excitement in the neighborhood of the village of Neosho, with respect to threats of violence said to be made against unconditional Union men. A military company organized and the State applied to for arms. Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society sent a large quantity of hospital supplies to the soldiers.

May—Great excitement in Beaver Dam over the reported capture of Jeff Davis. A man named McHugh boldly cheered for Davis, which brought about a free fight, resulting in a number of black eyes, bruised shins, pummeled faces and bloody noses.

June—A Ladies' Union League organized at Beaver Dam. While Mr. S. F. Smith, of Beaver Dam, was engaged in his duties as enrolling officer, some half a dozen women in the Second Ward got together in a house that he must needs visit, having first sent their children away to a place of safety, and arming themselves with rolling-pins, brooms, mop-sticks, churn-dashers, etc., they awaited his appearance. When he came to the house, they made a charge, which convinced him that discretion was the better part of valor, and he made a hasty retreat, falling through a treacherous cellar-way and losing his hat in the flight; the hat was, however, subsequently recovered, though with sundry holes punched through it. The next morning, Mr. Smith returned and completed the enrollment without further molestation. Henry Linnell, who enlisted as a private in Company D, Fifth Regiment, promoted Quartermaster of his regiment.

August—A monument was erected over the grave of young Henry Douglas (an account of whose heroic conduct at the battle of Williamsburg is given on another page and who died shortly after), in the cemetery of Beaver Dam. It bears the inscription, "The Young Hero of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862. Henry A., son of John A. Douglas, died in the service of his country, September 28, 1862, aged sixteen years. Erected by his comrades in arms of Company D, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers."

"The patriot boy from his soldier grave
Speaks proud, great thoughts to the true and brave,
And waves a light from the spirit shore
Of glad, pure joy forevermore."

Lieut. J. G. Douglas, of Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment, died at his late residence in Juneau.

September—Lieut. Charles A. Searles, of Beaver Dam, was killed in battle near Chattanooga. Capt. A. C. Burchard killed in Leavenworth, Kan. An attempt was made to indict, by the grand jury, members of the Union League, on the ground that the society was a treasonable one and inimical to the public peace and safety. The attempt failed.

October—At a Soldier's Aid Donation held in Beaver Dam, \$141.53 was cleared, together with a large amount of provisions and fuel donated.

November—Draft Associations being organized, in which a bounty of \$300 is paid to every member drafted. On election day, on account of the challenging and threatening of some Union soldiers, the citizens got into a regular fight, and some thirty or forty were wounded. All this took place in the town of Lowell. Capt. James Ordway, Company D, Fifth Wisconsin, killed in action at Fredericksburg.

January, 1864—The town of Lowell voted \$200 in addition to the Government bounty. A donation and festival in aid of soldiers' families at Beaver Dam realized \$217.85. Call was made for volunteers to saw the wood donated, after which drafting was resorted to by the young ladies and a number of young gentlemen got caught.

February—The town of Rubicon voted \$200 in addition to the Government bounty for volunteers. The town of Calamus did likewise. Ditto Trenton.

March—The Ninth School District of the town of Beaver Dam, claims to be the banner town district in this county, having furnished twenty-two men for Uncle Sam's army. The veterans of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wisconsin Regiments home on a furlough.

April—Joint School District No. 3, of Hartford and Rubicon, beats No. 9, Beaver Dam, sending thirty men to the front. Lieut. Edwin Marsh promoted Captain Company K, Twenty-ninth Regiment.

July—Capt. Horace E. Ronnitt, of Horicon, appointed Major of the Twenty-ninth Regiment.

August—Beaver Dam voted \$4,000 bounty to secure volunteers for its quota of the 500,000 call. The term of enlistment having expired, the Fifth Regiment was mustered out of service, many of the boys returning home. The *Citizen* says that the trade in marriage certificates was getting brisk. An enterprising recruiting officer at Mayville, heads his poster, "Flee from the draft to come." The town of Trenton pays \$200 and those liable to draft have added \$50 more, in addition to Government bounty. The town of Calamus also votes \$200. At a town-meeting in the town of Chester, the following resolution was passed unanimously: "*Resolved*, That we, as citizens of the town of Chester, pledge ourselves without reserve that we will cheerfully comply with this necessary sacrifice (the test of the draft) to uphold the Constitution and laws of the land, and sustain the blessings of free government."

February, 1865—Stanley Brown, of Juneau, received a Commission as First Lieutenant in Gen. Hancock's veteran corps. He served three years as a private in the Fifth Wisconsin. Great rejoicing over the recapture of Fort Sumter. The *Citizen* fires off its big cannon.

March—Beaver Dam rejoices that it is out of the draft! A couple of boys who had just enlisted in this county and got their bounty money, hired a livery team at Waupun to take their

girls a-sleighriding; were gone three days and returned home a pair of brides and bridegrooms, apparently as much to their own surprise as that of their friends. John Hardy, of Burnett, a private in Capt. Catlin's company, and who was below the regulation size, and who was received on the suggestion of Maj. Larrabee that he would make a good teamster, commissioned a Captain in one of the Michigan regiments.

April—Great rejoicing over the fall of Richmond. Public meetings held in every town, village and city in the county, and the people wild with excitement. By the fall of Richmond it is thought that the rebellion would collapse, the "brave boys in blue" be allowed soon to return to their homes, and peace, joy and happiness be as of old. But too soon was the joy of the people turned into mourning. Abraham Lincoln, the brave, noble and generous man, the savior of his country, by the cowardly hands of an assassin, was struck down, and the whole nation bowed its head in grief.

May—The last public act performed by the citizens of Dodge County in the great drama of the rebellion, was an entertainment given by the Good Templars of Beaver Dam, in aid of the Sanitary Commission. We have said this was the last act, but must correct ourselves in that another soon followed better than all—the welcome home of the men who, with their lives in their hand, went forth to battle for their country, and now at the end of four years' struggle, return and again take their places in civil life and receive the welcome plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servants."



CHAPTER V.

JOURNALISM IN DODGE COUNTY—RAILROADS: THE FOND DU LAC, AMBOY & PEORIA—DODGE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY—THE SCHOOLS—TOWNS: PORTLAND, ELBA, CALAMUS, WESTFORD, FOX LAKE, SHIELDS, LOWELL, BEAVER DAM, TRENTON, EMMET, CLYMAN, OAK GROVE, BURNETT, CHESTER, LEBANON, HUSTISFORD, HUBBARD, WILLIAMSTOWN, LE ROY, ASHIPFUN, RUBICON, HERMAN, THERESA, LOMIRA.

THE PRESS.

Journalism had its inception in antiquity. The institution now known as a newspaper was preceded nearly a thousand years by official manuscript publications (the *Acta Diurna*), giving accounts of public occurrences in Rome. If the occasion required, these quaint journals made their appearance daily; but, in case of a scarcity of news, the different issues were indefinitely suspended, and the editors, if possessing sportive dispositions and desiring to pass the time pleasantly, either entered the lists of a tourney or went fishing.

There was but little progress made in this direction until 1622, the date of the first publication deserving the name of newspaper. Prior to that time, the mental appetite of modern Europe had subsisted upon periodical manuscript literature. In England, the written newsletter (furnished to the aristocracy only, at a fabulous price) was, for a long time, in vogue. Then came the "Ballad of News," sung or recited in the streets or other public places. The "News Pamphlet" was the nearest approach to a newspaper that had obtained up to 1622. It was a prose publication, replete with court gossip and jests, so coarse as to be decidedly vulgar. But a very few copies of these pamphlets are now in existence. Antiquarians find them unprofitable, and their transportation through the mails dangerous on account of the postal laws in relation to obscene literature.

As before stated, the first quarter of the seventeenth century saw the first regular series of newspapers. It was about that time that the *Weekly Newses from Italic and Germanie* made its appearance in London. The *Newses* impressions were taken upon a mechanical contrivance invented by Nathaniel Butler, who is regarded as the father of the newspaper press. The first attempt at the publication of parliamentary reports was made in 1641, and it was about this time, after the abolition of the star-chamber system, that politics began to receive the attention of journalists. Then it was that the press censorship was successfully established, many previous attempts having been made to "hobble" the editorial pen. The caustic writings of Needham, Birkenhead, Digby and Heylin made the rest of crowned heads quite uneasy. The proverb that a king could do no wrong became "a saying without substance," and the thunders of the press were followed by persecutions and, frequently, assassinations. The first advertisement was inserted by a London firm about 1648. It was in verse form, and extolled the advantages of its author's goods with such effect that it became necessary to replenish the stock long before the usual time.

The first daily morning newspaper was the *London Courant*, published in 1709, and consisted of one page of two columns, containing five paragraphs, translated from foreign journals. Fifty years later, there were 7,000,000 copies of newspapers sold in England annually. Then came, in 1788, John Walter's *Daily Universal Register*, now the *London Times*, which had a circulation in 1800 of 1,000 copies.

The present century has witnessed revolutions in journalism so very wonderful as to be almost beyond comprehension, were we not brought face to face with the facts every day. In enterprise, the American publisher has outstripped his European cotemporary. The invention of the electric telegraph opened a new field in journalism, the resources of which are yet

unascertained. One first-class American newspaper expends as much in one year for "special telegrams" as would have been required to carry on every journal in existence for a similar period a century ago. The New York *Herald* and London *Telegraph* alone own over twelve thousand miles of special cable wire, over which are sent, every day in the year, minute details of all important occurrences in any and every continent.

Nor has the press failed to increase in power and usefulness. It is the instrument calculated to elevate and enlighten the people, as well as to aid in the enforcement of the laws and the perpetuation of good government. It is not every one, however, who regards the newspaper with that singular respect it deserves; the more popular the journal, the greater the number of its enemies. It has achieved popularity and success by fulfilling its duty; somebody's corns have been crushed, and an enemy, from the ranks of the unrighteous, is the result. It is the mission of the editor to make wrong-doing odious, by airing the misdeeds of those guilty of crimes against law and society. In this regard, the newspaper is far more efficacious than prison-bars. One is the mirror in which the evil deeds of the wicked are reflected to the gaze of society; the other, a screen, behind which the criminal is too often thrust for concealment of his shame.

As an illustration of the growth of journalism, we will state that in 1874 there were 678 daily and 5,554 weekly newspapers in the United States. Doubtless, in the past six years, these figures have been increased about one-eighth. The phenomenal development of the great Northwest could never have been accomplished without the aid of the local newspaper. It is as necessary to the "eternal fitness of things" as is the railroad, the school, the church, or the factory.

BEAVER DAM.

The first newspaper established in Wisconsin was the *Green Bay Intelligencer*. The initial number was issued on the 11th of December, 1833, when the white population of the Territory was less than 3,500. Journalism found an abiding-place in Dodge County in 1848. On the 14th of September of that year, the *Weekly Badger*, published by A. G. Hoag, made its appearance in Beaver Dam. The *Badger* was issued from a small wooden building standing near the Beaver street bridge. The presswork was done in Watertown on an old Ramage press and a portion of the type-setting was performed in the office of the *Chronicle*, of that city. Mr. Hoag may be appropriately styled the Nestor of the press in Dodge County, and a perusal of the first number of his paper, a copy of which is now in possession of Judge Hosmer, of Beaver Dam, proves him to have been a man of marked ability. We quote from Mr. Hoag's salutatory, for the double purpose of showing the political creed of the *Badger*, and enlightening politicians of the present day upon the subject of Democracy thirty-two years ago, and the principles upon which it was then claimed "the people's party" was founded:

* * * It [*The Badger*] is designed to be a representative of Dodge, Marquette and Columbia Counties, so far as lies within the province of a public journal to advance the interests of those with whom it may be associated by locality, and to furnish the same with such general information as may be important and instructive. The political complexion of *The Badger* will be invariably Democratic, of the Jeffersonian school, *always regarding the interest of the Union as paramount to that of a State*: the interest of a State to that of a community, and the interest of a community paramount, in the ratio of its numbers, to that of a single individual. "Liberty, equal rights to all men, and the fraternity of the whole human family," are the fundamental articles of the Democratic creed: and so long as the Democratic party continue to recognize these principles as the basis of their organization, we shall be found in their ranks a fearless advocate of their measures, and a zealous supporter of their candidates to offices of honor and responsibility. * * * The distinctions which have marked for the last fifty years, the two great political parties of our Union, no longer exist. The placing in nomination for the Presidency, by the Whig party, of a man [Zachary Taylor] who avows no political sentiments, and who has repeatedly refused to be the candidate of a party, paves the way to a union of the whole North upon such principles as gave birth to and constitute the soul and center of our Republic. This union, rapidly forming, will be a Democratic union. United thus upon great and general principles—principles that bear upon them legible traces of a Divine hand—and waging one common war against governmental corruption and iron oppression, who can, for one moment, doubt the final unity of the whole North in the defense of human rights? [Prophetic words!]

The *Badger* was a six-column quarto, issued on Thursdays, at the rate of \$1.50 per year. Under the motto of "Free soil—free speech—free labor—free men," and circumstances over

which the editor had no control, it survived three issues and then died. At the head of the first editorial column, on the second page of the first number of the *Badger*, we find the following :

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS,
of Massachusetts.

Free-Soil County Convention.—The Free-Soil Electors of the county of Dodge, who are in favor of the principles as laid down in the resolutions adopted at the late Free-Soil Buffalo Convention, are requested to meet en masse at Oak Grove, in said county, on the 29th day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing eight Delegates to represent said county in the Free-Soil State Convention, to be held at Madison on the 27th of September next, for the purpose of nominating an Electoral ticket in favor of VAN BUREN and ADAMS, the nominees of said Buffalo Convention for President and Vice President.

Then follow editorial articles on "Presidential Candidates" and "Political Reform," and a "Democratic Address," signed by the "Democratic members of the first Legislature of the State of Wisconsin" (among whom we find the names of William M. Dennis and Charles Billingshurst), indorsing "Lewis Cass, of Michigan, for President, and William O. Butler, of Kentucky, for Vice President, as the standard-bearers of our political creed."

The first column of the *Badger's* third page is devoted to a report of the proceedings of the Dodge County Irish Relief Society, a meeting of which was held at Oak Grove August 31, 1848, William M. Dennis presiding, and George W. Green acting as Secretary. Resolutions were passed by the Society teeming with words of sympathy for the people of Ireland in their struggle for liberty, and, "as Americans and freemen, extending to them all the assistance we possibly can, consistent with our means and the institutions under which we live." [The glowing words of similar resolutions, adopted at similar Democratic meetings throughout the country, were the cause of the future endearment of the Hibernian heart to the Democratic party.] Before the meeting adjourned, the following contributions were made for the relief of the victims of British rule:

Stoddard Judd.....	\$5 00	John Clifford.....	\$1 00	James Casey.....	\$1 00
Lawrence Wallace.....	5 00	James Cullen.....	1 00	John D. Griffin.....	75
Judson Prentice.....	3 00	James McCaffry.....	1 00	C. S. Bristol.....	5 00
James Brannan.....	3 00	Bart. McCaffry.....	65	Patrick Morgan.....	1 00
Francis Manahan.....	1 00	Stephen Tobin.....	1 00	James Hanrahan.....	2 00
John H. Manahan.....	5 00	Edward McGovern.....	1 00	Daniel Ryan.....	1 00
William M. Dennis.....	5 00	Conner Dempsey.....	1 00	Michael O'Connor.....	1 00
Michael Kelloy.....	1 00	Patrick Egan.....	1 00	Timothy Driscoll.....	3 00
William M. Morse.....	1 00	Patrick Canty.....	94	Hiram Barber.....	1 25
Hugh Dervin.....	1 00	Patrick O'Mara.....	94	C. Billingshurst.....	1 00
Thomas Dervin.....	1 00	John Lowth.....	1 00	E. C. Lewis.....	1 00
Michael Carroll.....	1 00	Samuel Noyes.....	94		
Owen McNulty.....	1 00	Patrick Duffy.....	1 00	Total contributions.....	\$63 53

So much for oppressed Ireland thirty years ago. But, as we write, a wail of agony comes across the sea from the same people. In a measure, they have turned upon their persecutors: the anti-renters' war is being relentlessly waged; an occasional murder of some lordly land-owner is announced; the poor are starving; the distress is terrible. America has heard the moans of the dying and the pleadings of the hungered; meetings are being held from Maine to California, and aid is again lavishly extended to unfortunate Ireland.

On the same page of this first copy of the *Badger*, we find a brief report of the proceedings of a Free-Soil meeting held at Clason Prairie August 28, 1848, at which over forty voters were present. The meeting was organized by calling David Moulton to the Chair and appointing D. M. Woolley Secretary. After the reading of the proceedings of the Buffalo Convention, the assemblage was addressed by A. G. Hoag, of Beaver Dam, and Messrs. Bingham and Giddings, of Oak Grove. Great enthusiasm prevailed in regard to the Free-Soil cause, and, after the

appointment of Messrs. Woolley, Giddings and Bingham as a Committee to form a Free-Soil Club, the meeting adjourned.

We are constrained to depart still farther from the subject of "The Press" in order that we may give an outline of other matters contained in the first issue of the first newspaper published in Dodge County. For instance, we are informed that "Mr. Stimpson, of this village, is running for Sheriff; see his card." "Senator Dodge spent the Sabbath in this village, on his way home from Washington," and "Alcan Walker, whose arrest for horse-stealing we mentioned some weeks ago, escaped from the jail in this county on the 4th instant, and has not yet, as we hear, been retaken. The Sheriff offers a reward of \$25 for his apprehension." Now these items, while they are not very fresh, are exceedingly interesting, but a little investigation discloses the fact that they do not pertain to Beaver Dam or any other part of Dodge County. Fortunately for us, Brother Hoag has left an explanation of their appearance in the *Badger*, as follows:

Our press has not yet come to hand, and we have, through the politeness of Watertown publishers, been enabled to issue this number of our paper. Its appearance is not what we could desire it to be, nor what we intend making it in the future. This will account for the appearance of much matter in the *Badger* that is to be found in the Watertown *Chronicle* and *Pilot* of yesterday.

So we are enabled to establish the locality to which belong the items relative to the aspiring Mr. Stimpson, the Hon. Senator Dodge, and Mr. Alcan Walker, the filcher of equine property and subsequent jail-breaker.

"The Death of a Pioneer" is the sad caption of an item in the sixth column of the *Badger's* second page, conveying the intelligence that "Mr. James Clason, the pioneer settler on Clason's Prairie, Dodge County, has been 'gathered to his fathers.' He died on the 29th ult. [August, 1848], at the advanced age of seventy-three years. Mr. C. settled on the prairie to which his name has been given early in the spring of 1841. At that time, his nearest neighbors were Amasa Hyland and William Stanton, on Hyland Prairie, four miles distant, and his next nearest at Beaver Dam, then a hamlet of two or three shanties, five miles distant. Between Watertown (at that time rejoicing in some half-a-dozen buildings) and the spot which Mr. Clason had selected for his future home, there were but two buildings—J. G. De Koy's, in Emmet, and Maj. Pratt's at Oak Grove. The first Presbyterian meeting ever held in Dodge County was at the house of Mr. Clason, and he was mainly instrumental in organizing the first society of the same order in the county. He had been an active and consistent member of that Church for the last fifty years of his life."

We find upon the third page of the *Badger*, besides other reading matter, about one and a half columns of advertisements, mostly of Watertown and Milwaukee firms and individuals. Heading the list is the card of C. B. TRIPP, who informs the public that he has opened a shop in Beaver Dam, and is "prepared to make and repair GUNS upon short notice, reasonable terms and on the most approved style." Then comes "GEORGE W. GREEN, Attorney and Counselor at Law and Solicitor in Chancery." Mr. Green made a specialty of the cases of claimants of estates in Europe, having made arrangements with an American agency established in the city of London, "a leading object of which is to attend to business of this kind." And here is where the stranger was "taken in:"

To the Traveling Public!

WARD'S COTTAGE!

At Beaver Dam, Wis.

THE Proprietor of this House would respectfully inform his old Patrons, and the Traveling community at large, that he has taken a new House, (which has lately been rebuilt, and furnished throughout,) a few rods *East of his Old Stand*, whose [where] he will be in readiness at all times to attend to the wants of those who may favor him with their patronage. No effort will be spared to render the "Cottage" a desirable stopping-place. The TABLE will be supplied with the best the market affords. The BARN well stocked, and the Servants attentive and obliging. He would return his thanks to those who patronize[d] him while occupying his old stand, and would solicit a continuance of their patronage. STAGES leave this House for all Parts of the State. The Stage office is located at this House.

Beaver Dam, Sept. 12, 1848.

Classified under the heading of "Business and Professional Cards," we find the announcements of

C. S. BRISTOL, Attorney-at-Law—General Land Agent and Commissioner to take Acknowledgments of Deeds for the State of New York. Beaver Dam.

M. R. MANCHESTER, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Beaver Dam.

O. G. W. BINGHAM, Physician, Surgeon and Dentist, Oak Grove.

BRADLEY NOYES, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Beaver Dam.

C. BILLINGHURST, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Oak Grove, Dodge County.

VICTOR M. ADAMS, District Surveyor for the County of Dodge, will attend to all business entrusted to his care. Address, Beaver Dam P. O.

JUDSON PRENTICE, Trenton, Deputy District Surveyor for Dodge County. All business entrusted to his care promptly and correctly attended to. Address, Fox Lake P. O.

STERLING M. CONE, Justice of the Peace, Portland, Dodge County. The acknowledgment of Deeds and Mortgages taken, Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale executed, Marriage Licenses granted, &c.

Brother Hoag has something to say regarding the appearance of this small, though select, number of advertisements in the *Badger*. He says:

The terms of our paper are one dollar and fifty cents—invariably in advance. No paper that depends almost wholly upon its weekly issue for a support can depart far from these terms and avoid pecuniary embarrassment. Were we to admit twelve or fifteen columns of advertisements into our paper, each paying from forty to sixty dollars [beautiful dream!], circumstances would be widely different; it might then be an object to circulate them upon almost any terms.

We feel proud of Brother Hoag. He resolutely maintained his determination not to print "twelve or fifteen columns of advertisements at \$50 or \$60 each," when he could fill his paper with interesting reading matter and furnish it to subscribers at "\$1.50 per annum, invariably in advance."

After the suspension of the *Badger*, nearly five years elapsed before another attempt was made to publish a newspaper in Beaver Dam. On the 18th of March, 1853, Edgar C. Hull issued the first number of the Beaver Dam *Republican*, a seven-column weekly, wedded to the Democratic cause. In October, 1854, an organ of the then new (Republican) party was established in Beaver Dam, by N. V. Chandler, called the *Sentinel*. It is fair to presume that the *Sentinel* grew out of a political exigency, as we find that a public meeting was held by the friends of the enterprise to give pecuniary aid and encouragement. Mr. Chandler published it till the 7th of December, when he relinquished his interest to George C. Haddock, after meeting with many vexatious disappointments and embarrassments. Mr. Haddock continued the publication of the *Sentinel* under the direction of a joint-stock company. J. R. Swallow, afterward editor of the Fox Lake *Journal*, also took some part in the management, while A. Scott Sloan contributed to its editorial columns. In February, 1855, owing to some misunderstanding between Mr. Haddock and the *Sentinel's* immediate supporters in regard to policy, the enterprise was abandoned and the materials sold to Mr. Hull, of the *Republican*, who immediately enlarged his paper to an eight-column quarto, and changed its name to the *Republican and Sentinel*. During the next two years after the consolidation, changes in the management became frequent, Mr. Hull, however, remaining and exerting a controlling influence. At one time, it was Hull & Swallow, and afterward E. C. Hull alone; then Hull & Co. (E. C. Hull, Thomas Merfield and Robert Farbon composing the firm), with Mr. Hull and S. C. Chandler as editors. Finally, E. C. Hull again, with J. R. Swallow as associate editor.

On the 17th of March, 1856, the *Daily Republican and Sentinel* was issued, a six-column sheet, which continued about a year. Also July 1, 1856, a tri-weekly of the same name. The career of the latter closed in about six months. Mr. Hull finally disposed of the property to Charles S. Phelps, who changed the name of the paper to the *Democratic Post*, under the editorial control of H. B. Phelps, his brother. May 26, 1857, witnessed the obsequies of The *Post*, the mechanical effects being purchased by M. Cullaton. Mr. Hull went to Staten Island, N. Y., where he engaged in the practice of law, and afterward became the publisher of the *Staten Islander*. Mr. Swallow turned clergyman, and also removed to the Empire State, where he died. Mr. Merfield established a paper in Ogle County, Ill. C. S. Phelps purchased a farm, and is now

living in Aurelia, Iowa; his brother, H. B., was appointed Assistant United States Assessor, in 1866. Mr. Chandler went to Reedsburg and started a paper, while Mr. Haddock, after assisting at the birth of the first newspaper in Sparta, Wis., became a clergyman, and located at Oshkosh.

While Messrs. Hull & Swallow were in partnership they published, for about one year, the *Western World*, a monthly literary sheet. The first number was issued in July, 1855. It was a four column folio, mainly a reprint of the *Republican and Sentinel*.

Upon the ruins of the *Republican, Sentinel*, the *Western World*, etc., was founded, by M. Cullaton, April 18, 1856, the *Dodge County Citizen*, in the interest of the Republican party. It was the intention of the proprietor to run a job office only, but the persuasion of friends turned him from his original course, and he issued a seven-column paper, meeting with immediate success. In the fall of 1856, the *Daily Citizen*, a five-column quarto, made its appearance as a campaign sheet, and, after lending its little mite toward the futile attempt to defeat James Buchanan for the Presidency, turned up its little toes and died. In May, 1857, Mr. Cullaton added to his stock of material that formerly used in the publication of the *Democratic Post*, and then enlarged the *Citizen* to an eight-column paper. By this consolidation, a large surplus of material was on the hands of the proprietor, and a portion of it was disposed of to J. H. Brinkenhorff, who started the *Waupun Times*, and still another portion to John A. Farrell, who removed it to Waupaca. About a year after the *Citizen* was enlarged, it was reduced to seven columns again, and, in the fall and winter of 1857-58, a morning daily was issued. In November, 1858, the *Citizen* office was purchased by G. H. Wells, who conducted the paper till the spring of 1861. Its publication then ceased till October 8, 1862, when it was revived by Shaw & Hughes, who issued three numbers. It then went into the hands of Reid & Hughes, who published it together until October 22, 1868, Mr. Reid retiring. A year later (October 14, 1869), S. B. Allen purchased a half-interest. In 1872, the *Citizen* again became an eight-column paper, its present size. Mr. Hughes purchased Mr. Allen's interest October 5, 1876, and to the present time has remained the sole proprietor and editor. The *Citizen* is an excellent local paper; uncompromisingly Republican; the earnest champion of all the righteous measures of its party. Mr. Cullaton, its founder, is one of the publishers of the Richmond (Ind.) *Palladium*. Hiram A. Reid, who was for six years the senior editor of the *Citizen*, has taken the lecture field. His home is Des Moines, Iowa.

The Beaver Dam *Democrat* was the next journalistic venture following the establishment of the *Citizen*. The first number was issued in November, 1858, by Carr Huntington. Its politics were Democratic, of the Breckenridge stamp, but when, in 1860, its candidate received but forty votes in Dodge County, the editor concluded that Douglas Democracy was good enough for him. In June, 1861, the *Democrat* office was destroyed by fire, but the publication of the paper was not interrupted. Soon afterward, the name was changed to the *Whig of Seventy-Six*, and, January 17, 1863, another visitation of the fire-fiend caused the suspension of the ill-starred journal in Beaver Dam. In March of the same year, Mr. Huntington, having obtained new material, located the *Whig of Seventy-Six* at Juneau.

September 5, 1860, a Democratic paper, called the *Dodge County Excelsior*, made its appearance, with John A. Farrell as editor and proprietor. It was a six-column quarto, and was published about six months.

In the Beaver Dam *Argus*, the Democratic party of Dodge County have an able representative, and the people generally a good newspaper. The *Argus* was first published in Beaver Dam by B. W. Curtis, December 7, 1860. The material from which it was printed was formerly used in the publication of the *Horicon Argus* and the *Dodge County Excelsior*. J. C. Bruner was its first editor. In February, 1863, Mr. Curtis disposed of the property to B. F. Sherman and D. C. Gowdey, who, for the past seventeen years, have guided its course and shaped its policy. The *Argus* occupies the very important position of official organ of both its party and the county. Its editors have been frequently called to fill offices of responsibility. Mr. Gowdey has represented his district in the State Legislature, and, at the date of the

publication of this work, his partner, Mr. Sherman, is at Madison in the capacity of an Assemblyman, having been elected to that office at the last State election by a majority of about 500. The *Argus* was originally a seven-column paper, but has been enlarged to an eight-column.

JUNEAU.

The *Dodge County Gazette* was the first paper published in Juneau. The initial number bears date of June 16, 1852, Robert B. Wentworth, editor and proprietor. In politics, the *Gazette* was decidedly Whiggish. The last number was issued September 23, 1853, the material being purchased by Charles Billinghamurst, who, within the next fortnight, ushered into the journalistic world the first number of a new paper called the *Burr Oak*, with Democratic proclivities. In May, 1854, when the Missouri compromise Bill was repealed, Mr. Billinghamurst left the Democratic party and espoused the Republican cause. The defeat of Gen. Scott in the Presidential race, and the subsequent birth at Ripon, Wis., of the now powerful Republican party, made the *Burr Oak*, while edited by Mr. Billinghamurst, a popular journal. But on account of the absence of its editor (who was elected to Congress in November, 1854), the paper suspended publication, and the material was purchased by Edwin O. Wentworth, who removed it to West Bend, and started the *Washington County Organ*. R. B. Wentworth went to Portage City, where he established the *Wisconsin State Register*.

In March, 1863, Carr Huntington came from Beaver Dam to Juneau with the remains of the *Whig of Seventy-Six*, and continued its publication until September 15 of the same year, when he removed to Blue Earth City, Minn., taking with him his unappreciated or, at least, unprofitable journalistic enterprise.

The *Dodge County Democrat* was the next newspaper venture at the county seat. It was established in 1869, by E. B. Bolens, its name indicating its politics, and published by him until September, 1874, when Frank Lowth purchased the property and occupied the editorial tripod until February, 1879. About this time, C. A. Pettibone, editor and proprietor of the *Mayville Telephone*, purchased the *Democrat* office and good will, and, removing the *Telephone* to Juneau, consolidated the two papers, and continues the issue of the latter with commendable regularity. "The amalgam works to a charm, and to-day the quondam proprietor issues his weekly dictum to twelve hundred anxious and expectant patrons." The *Telephone* is a five-column folio, Democratic in politics, and is surrounded by everything, including a good head of brains, to nurture its youth and make it one of the best newspaper properties in the county of Dodge.

FOX LAKE.

There is a conflict of opinion in regard to the newspaper history of Fox Lake. Mr. Hotchkiss, editor of the *Representative*, in his centennial sketch of that village, says: "The first paper was the *Journal*, published by Norton & George, in 1855; the next was the *Times*, by Corbett & Golliday; the *Gazette*, by Swallow & Fitch; the *Record*, by George & Stevens; then the *Representative*. So far as we can learn, none of these gentlemen retired from their labors to ease and affluence, and the indications are that the present proprietors are not likely to prove an exception. Nevertheless, they have faith in Fox Lake, and came here designing to stay."

Mr. Thomas Hughes, to whom we are indebted for most of the facts contained in this article, in his "History of the Newspaper Enterprises of Dodge County," asserts that the Fox Lake *Times* was started in December, 1854, by H. C. George & Co., a Mr. Norton being associated with Mr. George. The *Times*, he says, was a seven-column quarto, neutral in politics. Messrs. George & Norton published it till the spring of 1855, when J. R. Swallow became their successor, changing its name to the *Fox Lake Journal*. Either Charles Corbett or Mr. Galloway took it off his hands, and published it till the fall of 1857, when J. V. Fitch secured an interest in it, and changed its name to the *Fox Lake Gazette*, Republican in politics. Mr. Fitch presided over the destinies of the *Gazette* until its suspension in 1865. Stevens & George then purchased the effects, and on the 14th of May, 1865, issued the *Fox Lake Record*,

a seven-column paper, with party shackles. Mr. Stevens retired in March, 1866, and in August of the same year, the *Record* "climbed the golden stair." A few weeks before it suspended publication, it was reduced in size, and, at the same time, espoused the cause of the Democratic party.

The absence of files, and the inability of old residents to remember dates, names and other circumstances connected with the early history of the Fox Lake press, makes pardonable the lack of accurate knowledge in this regard. The *Representative*, still in existence, may be said to have been founded upon the ruins of the *Record*. It was established in September, 1866, by John Hotchkiss, and was enlarged from a six to a seven column quarto the first year of its existence. In 1875, H. L. Stafford purchased an interest, and retained it until April, 1879, when the management became and has remained to the present time Hotchkiss & Son. The *Representative* is a staunch Republican paper, and is in every way deserving of the patronage and respect due the local newspaper from an intelligent community.

HORICON.

In August, 1854, William E. Croft purchased and took to Horicon the material formerly used in the publication of the *Ozaukee County Times*, and in September following issued the first number of the *Horicon Argus*, with W. H. Butterfield as editor. It was a seven-column weekly, Democratic in politics. Mr. Croft conducted the *Argus* until April 3, 1857, when M. M. Pomeroy purchased it, and for the next year and a half attempted to make his strange Democracy understood, failing in which, he turned his attention to the work of belittling the prospective advantages of neighboring villages and cities. Following is a specimen: Concerning Beaver Dam, he said, "Three beavers built a dam there; a horse came along and drank all the water, since which time the inhabitants have been running the mills with a syringe." The Beaver Dam journals naturally resented this vile imputation, and, in doing so, twitted "Brick" of the small population of Horicon; whereupon the Greenback Achilles replied in his next number, "We have 3,000 inhabitants and 12,000 rakes." The rake-factory being destroyed by fire soon afterward, Pomeroy's population was sadly diminished. The *Argus* was purchased by B. W. Curtis December 17, 1858, and removed to Beaver Dam. "Brick" Pomeroy is established at La Crosse, and so are his *Democrat* and Greenback party.

The *Horicon Gazette*, a Republican paper, was established in Horicon in 1861, by Henry W. and Alta C. Phelps. It continued, however, only about three months, when the office was removed to Berlin, Green Lake County, and merged with the *Green Lake Spectator*.

MAYVILLE.

The *Dodge County Pioneer* was established at Mayville in March, 1876, by Henry Spiering, who, for two and a half years, continued its publication, retiring in favor of B. R. Bogisch, the present editor and proprietor. The *Pioneer* is printed in the German language, and is uncompromisingly Democratic. It is an eight-column folio, subscription price \$2 per annum, with a circulation of 1,300 copies, among an intelligent and appreciative class of citizens.

The Mayville *Telephone* was started by Capt. Charles A. Pettibone and John A. Barney, in July, 1877. It was a six-column quarto, "Democratic in politics, lightning in locals, and as good as an old maid for gossip." The *Telephone* was designed to fill a long-felt want, and answered the purpose so well that within the first year the names of 1,000 subscribers graced the subscription-book. The management remained in the same hands until February, 1879, when Capt. Pettibone purchased Mr. Barney's interest in the paper, and also the interest of Frank Lowth in the *Dodge County Democrat*, and consolidated the two at Juneau. The name *Telephone* is suggestive of the little electric instrument over which there was such a furor about the time of Messrs. Pettibone & Barney's newspaper venture.

WAUPUN.

The first printing material ever brought to Waupun was that on which the *Whig* had been printed in the village of Fond du Lac, and was bought by Eli Hooker in the winter of 1847-48. Immediately afterward, George Howe came from Angelica, N. Y., with the old Ramage press, on which the first edition of Morgan's "Exposition of Masonry" was printed, and Mr. Hooker entered into partnership with him in the job-printing business. This old press, made of wood, and on which two impressions with a screw were required to print one side of a sheet, was soon after sold to a man in Calumet County, and Mr. Hooker (Mr. Howe having returned to New York) purchased material for another job office, with which he continued in business for several years, with Edward Beeson, of Fond du Lac. Eli Hooker, who still resides in Waupun, is the oldest editor in Fond du Lac County.

The Waupun *Times*, the oldest paper in Waupun, now in its twenty-third year, is an eight-column folio. The first number was issued September 14, 1857, by J. H. Brinkerhoff (the present Postmaster of the city), editor and proprietor. It was a seven-column folio, and a neat-looking, spicy sheet. The merchants of the place gave him a liberal advertising patronage, and the *Times* started with a good list of subscribers, many of whom have stuck by it during the nearly twenty-three years it has been published. In his first editorial, Mr. Brinkerhoff says:

We have been induced to commence the publication of the *Times*, not because we thought it would *pay*—make us "rich"—but from the conviction that the interests of Waupun demand a paper: that there is sufficient enterprise among the inhabitants to sustain one, and that we might be our own master; only hoping that such encouragement, in the way of patronage, might be extended us as shall enable the *Times* and us to live. Coming among you as we do—relying solely upon our own efforts, and under obligations to no party or man—we shall follow our own inclination in all matters, claim the right to do pretty much as we please and that which we consider most beneficial to the community at large, and shall be *independent in everything and of everybody*.

We do not claim neutrality in politics or anything else, but we do not intend to enter the political arena further than to acquaint our readers with the prospects and doings of the respective parties. We here assert, however, that, with the exception of an absolute hostility to those principles which would deprive the foreign-born of the right of suffrage, we are unbiased in our political views—have a greater regard for principle and right than for party. The interests of Waupun and "circumjacent vicinage" shall receive our especial attention, and it shall be our endeavor to foster and build up every interest identified with its growth and prosperity. Particular regard will be paid home matters, and, after we get the "hang of the barn," we intend that in local news the *Times* shall excel.

The promises of its founders the *Times* has fulfilled and is fulfilling. It is no longer independent in politics. When the flag of our country was threatened by traitors in 1861, the independent flag was pulled down, and the star-spangled banner placed in its stead at the top of the columns: and, ever since, the *Times* has been firm in its allegiance to the principles of the Republican party.

In the first number of the *Times* appear the business cards of many who are still in Waupun. E. Hooker advertises that he will attend to all kinds of legal business; D. W. Moore prescribed medicines then as now; H. L. Butterfield not only administered physics, but sold drugs; R. W. Wells dealt in drugs, books, paints, oils, etc.; Thomas Stoddart was in the same line of business, and was Postmaster as well; Rank & Manz and John Howard were merchant tailors; John Taylor and S. Rebbles were among those who kept groceries and dry goods; B. B. Baldwin had a sash, door, blind and turning establishment; M. J. Althouse made pumps and drilled wells; John McFarland shod the horses; the Exchange was the hotel of the village; William Morgan did all the barbering; E. Hillyer was Secretary of the Dodge County Mutual Insurance Company; L. B. Balcom was in the forwarding and commission business; T. Carpenter made and sold harness; Phelps Moore kept the Empire Livery Stable: there were advertised two banks, the Waupun Bank and the Corn Exchange Bank.

Among the contributors to the first number of the *Times* was George E. Jennings, who still occasionally furnishes articles that are as graceful in thought and diction as then; W. H. Taylor indulged then as he now sometimes does in a paper on "Waupun, its past, present and future;" for nearly eight years, Mr. Brinkerhoff furnished mental pabulum for the readers of

the *Times*, when he sold the office and business to Rev. D. A. Wagner. He became involved in a bitter church quarrel, and made the *Times* his personal organ. In 1866, a year after he bought the office, he sold it again to Messrs. Eli & Jesse Hooker; in about three months, Eli Hooker bought out his partner, and for a year conducted the *Times* very successfully; he made it pay, but having an extensive law business requiring his attention, he sold out in about a year. Mr. J. R. Decker, his foreman, being the purchaser. He took possession October 1, 1867, and did not allow the business to suffer under his labors.

On October 1, 1868, the present editor and proprietor, Philip M. Pryor, then a young man not out of his teens, took possession, Mr. Decker going to Columbus, Wis. With no capital but energy and a determination to succeed, Mr. Pryor has, for more than eleven years, been continually making improvements in the office, and doing all in his power to increase the influence and standing of his paper. He makes it a rule never, under any circumstances, to allow his paper to become the medium for any one to vent personal spite, believing it to be unjournalistic: never to permit any ungentlemanly language or personal attacks to appear in its columns, or to allow anything of a local interest to pass unnoticed. The present flourishing condition of the *Times* is the result.

Sometime in 1859, William Euen began the publication of a paper called the *Item*. His office was in the South Ward, or Dodge County side of the village, and the paper, which was a five-column folio, appeared monthly. Mr. Euen was a politician, a manufacturer of Euen's Strengthening Plasters, and a humorous fellow, and his paper was given somewhat to fun. He continued it about one year as a monthly, and then turned it into a weekly, which was continued with varying fortunes, until the beginning of 1861, when it was suspended and never revived.

In 1859, Dr. A. C. Van Altena brought *De Ware Burger* from Sheboygan County to Waupun, when it was published in the Holland language until the latter part of 1860, by S. H. Salverda, Dr. Van Altena's son-in-law. It was discontinued for want of patronage, there being but few Hollanders in the county to subscribe for it, and only one or two merchants or business men in the vicinity to furnish advertising patronage.

During the latter part of 1860, a small newspaper called the *Little Badger* was started in Waupun by S. H. Salverda, which was printed in both the English and Holland languages. It lived a precarious life of a few months and died for the want of patronage, its editor and proprietor afterward moving to Milwaukee.

On Tuesday, August 28, 1866, Joseph W. Oliver and Martin C. Short, under the firm name of Oliver & Short, began the publication of the *Prison City Leader*, an eight-column folio, Republican in politics. The material on which the paper was printed was moved from Dartford, Green Lake County, where the same firm published the *Green Lake Spectator*. The first few issues of the *Leader* were with "patent inside," after which the entire paper was printed at home. The first number contained nearly eleven columns of home advertisements and about three columns of "foreign ads." The paper started out with a good list of subscribers, and grew at once into popular favor on account of its devotion to local matters and decent tone in treating of all matters. An old "Washington" hand press and a very limited amount of other material constituted the *Leader* office at the beginning. In 1868, the paper was changed to a five-column quarto, but the experiment proving unsatisfactory, the folio form was again resumed, and the name changed from the *Prison City Leader* to the *Waupun Leader*, which title it has since borne. On the 6th of October, 1871, Martin C. Short, who is now editor and publisher of the *Brandon Times*, sold his half-interest to R. H. Oliver, and the paper has since been edited and published by Oliver Brothers. J. W. Oliver learned his trade in the old Markesan *Journal* office before the rebellion, in which he took an active part as a member of the Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteers, and R. H. Oliver passed his apprenticeship in the *Leader* office with Oliver & Short. The *Leader* proprietors were the second in bringing steam presses into Fond du Lac County, and they now have one of the neatest and best-equipped country offices to be found anywhere, with a large amount of material and three large presses of the best makes.

In February, 1879, the paper was changed to a six-column quarto, and is a handsome, thrifty sheet in make-up and general appearance, and of the utmost cleanliness and respectability in matter. It was begun on the Dodge County side of Waupun, in Amadon's (now Seely's) Block, and was moved to the Fond du Lac County side, into Rank's Block, in 1869, and in August, 1877, to its present quarters in the old female prison building on Prison street near Main. Connected with the office is a lathe for repairing, iron turning and general work, the first successfully used in Wisconsin, and made entirely by J. W. Oliver; a stereotyping machine for jobs, advertisements and other work; a force-pump with 100 feet of hose for fire purposes, and a telephone, made by J. W. Oliver, extends from the office to his house, several blocks away. There is no other printing office in the vicinity, if, indeed, in the State, with all these appliances, and all in such perfect and effective working order. It is a model country printing and publishing office.

RAILROADS.

The history of the two great railway lines that pass through Dodge County, will be found on pages 173 to 178, inclusive, of this work. Portions of three divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad traverse the territory of the county to the extent of about seventy miles, touching the principal points. An unimportant branch of the Chicago & North-Western Railway passes through the county, on an almost direct north and south line, and that portion lying in the county is therefore something like thirty-one miles in length.

The Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railroad, however, the southern terminus of which is in Dodge County, is of special local interest. Scarcely a railway in Wisconsin has so much history as this, a narrow-gauge railway, extending from Fond du Lac, through the towns of Fond du Lac and Byron, in Fond du Lac County, to Iron Ridge, in Dodge County, a distance of 28 miles, but only a portion of it can properly be written. Alonzo Kinyon, a prominent citizen of Lee County, Ill., who originated the Chicago & Rock River Railroad, and was its President, conceived the plan of connecting the iron, copper, lumber and manufacturing regions of Wisconsin with the corn and coal regions of Illinois, by a more direct route than any then in existence. He was one of the earliest advocates of the convenience and economy of the narrow-gauge system of railways, and decided to connect, if possible, the two sections of country mentioned by a narrow-gauge railway. Accordingly, on the 30th of May, 1874, at Amboy, Ill., the Articles of Association of the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railway Company were signed by Alonzo Kinyon, of Amboy, and Egbert Shaw, of Lee Center, Ill., and W. P. Wolf, of Tipton, Iowa, T. H. Mink and B. A. Mink, of Clarence, Iowa. Soon after, these Articles of Association were recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois, and in Lee, Bureau, Peoria, Marshall and Ogle Counties of that State.

In December of the same year, the same parties organized under the laws of Wisconsin, for the purpose of building and operating a narrow-gauge railway from Fond du Lac to the line between Illinois and Wisconsin, and connecting with the line projected in the former State. The Wisconsin Division was to extend through the counties of Fond du Lac, Dodge, Jefferson, Waukesha, Milwaukee and Walworth or Rock Counties; and on December 26, 1874, Gov. William R. Taylor issued the necessary patent. Alonzo Kinyon was chosen President of the Illinois, and W. P. Wolf, President of the Wisconsin Division.

The construction of the road was to begin at Fond du Lac, but at the same time, right of way and the lease of several thousand acres of coal-fields were obtained in Marshall, Bureau, and Peoria Counties, Ill. After the preliminary survey had been made, it was found the laws of Wisconsin did not provide for the consolidation of corporations or associations existing in different States. Mr. Kinyon thereupon proceeded to Madison, with a bill obviating this, which the Legislature promptly passed. The towns along the proposed line took active steps to give aid, but the city of Fond du Lac was unable to furnish further railway aid on account of the law limiting municipal indebtedness. The Legislature, therefore, passed a bill allowing municipalities to extend aid to railroads by guaranteeing the interest on the bonds of the

road to be aided. The passage of the necessary bills to aid in the construction of this road was secured by Senators W. H. Hiner, of Fond du Lac, and J. A. Barney, of Dodge County.

The consolidation of the two companies was effected March 22, 1875, by the choice of Alonzo Kinyon, President: the Board of Directors being W. P. Wolf, Egbert Shaw, T. H. Mink, B. A. Mink, Joseph T. Kinyon and Clark Sprague. The various towns in Dodge County voted aid in town bonds, and gave, also, the grade of the old Mayville & Iron Ridge Railroad, while the city of Fond du Lac guaranteed the payment of interest for ten years on \$200,000 of the first-mortgage bonds of the Company, \$30,000 of which were to be appropriated for the erection of railroad-shops in that city. In June, 1875, Mr. Kinyon was authorized to locate the line of the road, and John S. McDonald, of Fond du Lac; I. M. Bean, of Milwaukee, and Samuel A. White, of Whitewater, were chosen trustees of the mortgage, the amount of bonds being limited to \$10,000 per mile. Soon after, the Company contracted with D. E. Davenport & Co. for the construction of the road from Fond du Lac to Milwaukee, by way of Iron Ridge. Through the failure of the contractors to pay their laborers, it was discovered they were not responsible, and could not enlist capital to help them fulfill the contract. They had incurred a large amount of indebtedness, but had liquidated only \$365 of it. The Company, therefore, canceled their contract and paid the laborers. W. P. Wolf and Alonzo Kinyon, to save what they had already advanced, raised the balance of the money needed, as suits had been commenced and a Receiver applied for. Mr. Kinyon then resigned the Presidency to take the contract of finishing the road, thinking this would best protect the interests of the Company. It was understood, however, that, when finished, he should be re-elected President of the road. The contract provided that the Company should pay, for the construction and equipment of the road, \$10,000 per mile, in bonds; \$3,000 per mile in stock and whatever aid could be secured. At this time, S. W. Lamoreux, of Dodge County, and George P. Knowles, of Fond du Lac, were added to the Board of Directors. W. P. Wolf was elected President, and George P. Knowles Assistant Secretary, with the custody of the books and records at the city of Fond du Lac.

H. W. Boardman and A. W. Sherman, of Massachusetts, appeared and offered to enter upon the work of constructing the road under Mr. Kinyon's contract, which provided that the road must be finished and paid for by January 1, 1878. The disaffected stockholders transferred their stock to Messrs. Boardman & Sherman, who had already secured portions of stock from other stockholders to secure themselves for money advanced, or to be advanced in constructing the road. They, by this means, had a majority of the stock, and demanded Mr. Wolf's resignation of the Presidency. They also began to take and hold right of way and other real estate already paid for by the Company, in the name of George H. Wellman, although the contract said all real property should be taken in the name of the Company. Mr. Wellman, Messrs. Boardman & Sherman having no capital, had received the stock secured by them, and was advancing money to them to construct the road under the contract made by Mr. Kinyon. Messrs. Wellman, Boardman, Sherman and the disaffected Directors being the holders of a majority of the stock, elected Mr. Boardman President. They obtained control of the books, papers and accounts of the original Company, and sued in the United States Court for what Mr. Wellman had invested, although the contract was only partially fulfilled, the road being only graded to Iron Ridge. This proceeding so far re-united the old Board of Directors that Mr. Boardman was removed as President, and Directors Boardman, Sherman and Watson displaced by E. N. Foster, M. D. Moore and Alexander McDonald, of Fond du Lac. S. W. Lamoreux, being elected Judge of Dodge County, resigned as a Director of the road, and J. A. Barney, of the same county, was chosen to fill his place, after which W. P. Wolf was again elected President of the Company.

The suit of Mr. Wellman against the Company was defended by Messrs. Wolf and Kinyon, the latter claiming \$50,000 damages for the nonfulfillment of the contract to build the road

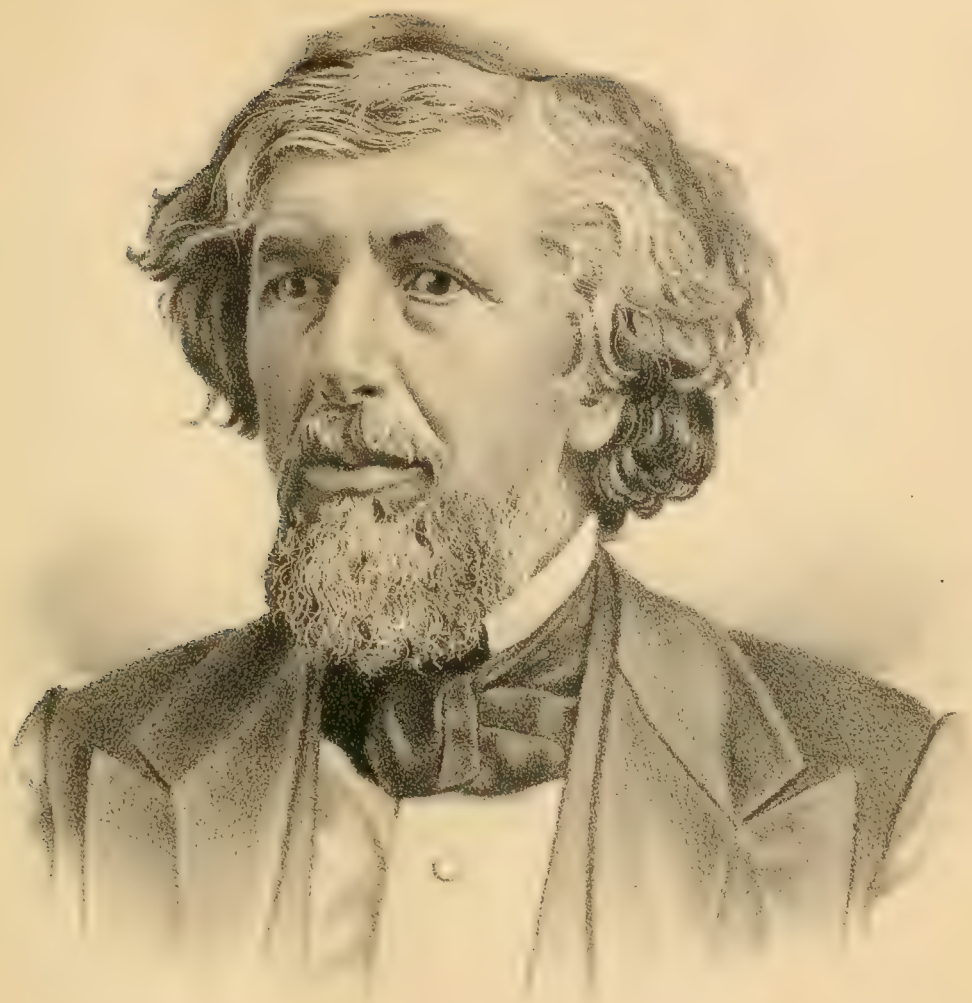
to Milwaukee. In the latter part of December, 1877, Mr. Kinyon was given power by the original Board of Directors to take, hold possession of, and, as their Superintendent, operate the road from and after the date named in the contract for its completion. All the employes willingly signed contracts to work under Mr. Kinyon, and, therefore, on the 2d of January, 1878, Messrs. Wellman, Boardman and Sherman found the road had quietly but completely slipped from their grasp into the hands of the original Company. To regain possession of the road, they caused to be issued from the United States Court a writ of attachment, based on the claim of A. W. Sherman against George H. Wellman. Under this writ the Deputy United States Marshal proceeded to levy on the road as though it were the exclusive property of Mr. Wellman. With the Deputy, there were about fifty men who had been procured in Milwaukee and elsewhere to help take forcible possession of the road and its appurtenances. On the arrival of the narrow-gauge train at the junction of the C., M. & St. P. Railway, the Deputy and his posse put in an appearance. The crowd was stationed between Mr. Kinyon and his train, who, however, signaled the train out of reach. Conductor French, thinking Mr. Kinyon in danger, hastened to Mayville, where his train was quickly loaded with citizens armed with rifles and other firearms. When the train backed down to the junction again, bristling with arms, the Deputy Marshal showed his authority, and was allowed by Mr. Kinyon to take peaceable possession. The original Company, claiming they had been wrongfully dispossessed of the road, commenced suit for \$50,000 against the United States Marshal and his Deputy, and also against Messrs. Boardman, Sherman, Watson and Stewart as the responsible parties. The latter were held in \$25,000 bail. The Company also filed a cross-bill asking for a receiver, which was granted in the appointment of J. R. Brigham, of Milwaukee. While this suit was pending, in the spring of 1878, Harvey Durand, as Deputy United States Marshal, had the road and its rolling-stock in custody, and ran its trains. The road was in Mr. Brigham's possession several months before it was returned to the original Company.

The Company settled with Mr. Wellman for the money he had advanced to Messrs. Sherman and Boardman in the construction of the road, which he could not recover from them by law. This settlement resulted in the road passing into the possession of the Company on the 1st day of May, 1878, and cost \$200,000. The terms were, that, for \$110,000 of first-mortgage bonds, Mr. Wellman was to discharge the Company of all liability to him, and agreed to pay all the indebtedness incurred while the road was in his possession. Ephraim Mariner, of Milwaukee, was Trustee of the bonds until this indebtedness was paid. The balance of \$90,000 was paid in stock of the road to Alonzo Kinyon, for his interest in the contract, which was thereupon canceled.

As soon as this settlement was agreed upon, the Company, thinking the contract under which aid had been secured from the city of Fond du Lac had not been completely fulfilled, proposed to the City Council to cancel it and destroy the \$200,000 of guaranteed bonds. This proposition was promptly accepted, as these bonds had been made an issue in the municipal election of 1878, resulting in the election of Orrin Hatch—who favored “burning the narrow-gauge bonds”—as Mayor. The bonds were therefore burned in the furnace of Robert A. Baker's bank early in 1879, with much ado, in presence of the city officers, and quantities of the ashes were preserved in glass vessels.

Thus the road was secured to the city without the expenditure of a dollar of aid or the burden of a single bond. The Company also relinquished \$30,000 in subscriptions for bonds made by citizens of Fond du Lac, which, with the surrender of all claim to the city bonds, gained the confidence and good-will of the community.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders, in May, 1879, Alonzo Kinyon, of Fond du Lac, and W. P. Wolf, of Tipton, Iowa, who had devoted their time, energy and means to the construction of the road, were made, respectively, President and Vice President of the Company. Mr. Kinyon was also elected Superintendent, and Mr. Wolf, Secretary. George P. Knowles, of Fond du Lac, was chosen Solicitor, the balance of the Board of Directors consisting of E.



A. Scott Sloan

BEAVER DAM

N. Foster, Alexander McDonald and M. D. Moore, of Fond du Lac; J. A. Barney, of Dodge County, and S. V. Landt, of Tipton, Iowa.

The Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railway, notwithstanding its trials and tribulations, is on a paying basis, paying its interest in advance. It is the only competing line running into the city of Fond du Lac, and affords a valuable outlet, by the way of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, for the many manufactories of the city. It will be extended north, on the east side of Lake Winnebago, and south, as originally planned, if no further complications arise and pending negotiations result favorably.

The originator of the road was Alonzo Kinyon, and, during its entire troublous existence, he has devoted an amount of physical and mental energy to secure its successful completion, that would prostrate almost any ordinary man. He is now reaping a small portion of the fruits of his labors.

DODGE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

Organized in 1848, as an auxiliary of the American Bible Society, by early settlers whose names, owing to the absence of records, cannot be obtained. Branches were formed and agencies established at Fox Lake, Horicon, Oak Grove, Randolph, etc., but these have long since ceased to exist. The headquarters of the Society are located in Beaver Dam. The present officers of the Society are: President, A. P. Lawrence; Vice President, G. B. Chatfield; Treasurer and Depositary, N. W. Goodman; Secretary, E. C. Pratt. Executive Committee—Rev. E. S. Grumley (Chairman), S. P. K. Lewis, S. Carroll and C. B. Beebe. The sales of Bibles and Testaments amounted to \$51.27 in 1879.

EDUCATIONAL.

The establishment of free schools witnessed the dawn of an era whose records it was predestined should reveal the inception and perfection of the greatest inventions ever before known to mankind. True, many of these scientific phenomena have originated in countries whose authorities have, as yet, failed to provide facilities for the education of the masses; but the spirit of advancement is there, nevertheless. It was decreed that the free school age should also be the age of the steamboat, of the railroad, the telegraph and the perfect electric light; that humanity should be elevated and man lifted by his own exertions from "the slough of despond;" that more liberal views and broader ideas should prevail over tyranny and superstition, and that intelligence and equality should supersede ignorance and the iron rule of kings. These are but a few of the developments of the free-school age.

The United States, the youngest of nations, may be said to be the parent of the public school. The first approach to the system was the old-fashioned district school (still in existence), originating in New England over two hundred years ago. Like the "Star of Empire" and all other brilliant things invented by our Puritan forefathers, westward it wended its way, and it is not strange that we find in Wisconsin, to-day, a school system "unexcelled, if not unequaled." In point of school population, i. e., the number of children between the ages of four and twenty years, Dodge is the third county in the State.

According to the report of State Superintendent Whitford, there were, in 1877, 19,031 children of school age in Dodge County. But two other counties in the State—Milwaukee and Dane—exceeded this number. The apportionment of money for the school year ending August 31, 1878, made upon the basis of these figures, was \$7,422.09, or 39 cents per pupil.

The county is divided into two districts, each of which elects a Superintendent, whose term of office extends over a period of two years. The following individuals have filled the office of Superintendent since the division of the county: First District—N. E. Goldthwaite, H. B. Phelps (by decree of Court), H. M. Parmalee, Lorenzo Merrill, L. M. Benson and John T. Flavin. Second District—Charles Allen (for several successive terms), John A. Barney and Arthur K. Delaney. Within these districts are the School Districts proper. The State

Superintendent's Report for 1878 gives the following interesting statistics concerning the schools of Dodge County :

MISCELLANEOUS.	First District.	Second District.	Totals.
Number of Districts in the county.....	70	64	134
Number of parts of Districts.....	64	52	116
Number of schools with two departments.....	6		6
Number of schools with three or more departments.....	2	2	4
Number of teachers required.....	112	114	226
Number of volumes in District libraries.....	590	422	1,012
Number of schoolhouses in the county.....	101	92	193
Number of schoolhouses built of stone or brick.....	17	21	38
Number of schoolhouses properly ventilated.....	79	82	161
Number of Districts with adopted lists of text-books.....	22	13	35
Number of Districts which purchase text-books.....	12	6	18
Number of Districts which loan text-books to pupils.....	2	3	5
Number of Districts which sell text-books to pupils.....	10	3	13
Number of Districts uniform as to text-books.....			
Number of children between four and fifteen years of age.....	4,762	6,052	10,814
Number of certificates issued, First Grade.....	10	8	18
Number of certificates issued, Second Grade.....	50	16	66
Number of certificates issued, Third Grade.....	158	123	281
FINANCIAL.			
Average wages per month for male teachers.....	\$35 00	\$37 48	
Average wages per month for female teachers.....	21 12	24 21	
Cash value of libraries.....	594 50	587 00	\$1,081 50
Cash value of schoolhouses.....	37,200 00	59,225 00	96,425 00
Cash value of school sites.....	5,137 00	6,015 00	11,142 00
Cash value of school apparatus.....	1,488 00	2,969 50	4,457 50
Money on hand August 31, 1877.....	3,706 22	2,578 37	6,284 59
From taxes levied for building and repairing.....	2,713 04	3,824 33	6,537 37
From taxes levied for teachers' wages.....	18,333 93	17,881 29	36,215 22
From taxes for apparatus and library.....	382 76	341 17	723 93
From taxes levied at annual town meetings.....	924 56	1,673 42	2,597 98
From taxes levied by County Supervisors.....	2,564 31	3,632 35	6,196 66
From income of State School Fund.....	2,944 83	3,436 56	6,381 39
From all other sources.....	1,040 60	2,285 62	3,326 22
Total amount received during the year.....	32,709 28	35,653 11	68,362 49
Total amount paid out during the year.....	11,013 25	3,468 47	14,481 72
Money on hand August 31, 1878.....	1,241 97	1,299 64	2,541 61

Superintendent Whitford's report for 1879 not having been received, it is impossible to obtain more recent data than that contained in his report for 1878; but it is believed that more recent statistics will not materially change these figures. The entire absence of earlier records concerning the public schools of the county prevents us giving tabulated comparisons with the above.

WAYLAND UNIVERSITY.

Early in the fifties, a few of the citizens of Dodge County found themselves face to face with the necessity for a school affording facilities that would enable their children to obtain a higher degree of instruction than could be had under the district system. The establishment of a university was certainly the wisest course to be pursued, and, accordingly, on the 31st of January, 1855, Wayland University, to be located in the city of Beaver Dam, was incorporated by the following named individuals: Absalom Miner, H. J. Parker, R. A. Fyfe, Charles Gifford, F. Westover, J. R. Doolittle, O. O. Stearns, William Otis, J. H. Budd, M. D. Miller, John Childs, A. E. Green, D. D. Reed, Peter Conrad, S. Cornelius, Jr., A. Lull, P. Work, James Crawther, A. Case, S. L. Rose, W. Farrington, J. W. Robinson, N. E. Chapin, J. W. Fish, E. L. Harris, J. H. Dudley, M. B. Williams, E. D. Underwood, James Delaney, Norman Clinton and J. I. Waterbury.

Early in the spring of 1855, ground was broken for the erection of a suitable building, the corner-stone of which was laid July 4 of the same year. In the mean time, a class, consisting of four young men, was organized and instructed in the old Baptist Church by Prof. Benjamin Newell, who was the first Principal of Wayland University, and who held that position until the fall of 1857, when Profs. Haskell and A. S. Hutchins took charge and located the school in the south end of the University Building, the only part then completed. In February, 1858, Prof. C. A. Hutchins was added to the corps of instructors as Principal of the Preparatory Department.

In September, 1861, at which time the names of about eighty students were upon the roll, Prof. H. K. Trask was installed as Principal of the University. Prof. Trask is the present Principal of the South Jersey Institute, at Bridgeton, N. J. He remained in charge nearly seven years, and during his administration the by-laws of the University were amended so as to admit young ladies to the curriculum.

In 1865, Prof. F. B. Palmer, now at the head of the State Normal School at Fredonia, N. Y., became associated with Prof. Trask, and, a year later, they were joined by Prof. Allen S. Hutchins.

In the fall of 1868, the institution was temporarily absorbed as an auxiliary of the Chicago University, Prof. Ambrose Miner being sent by the officers of the latter as Principal, with Miss Mary E. Wadsworth as Principal of the Female Department. This regime continued until 1875, during a portion of which time Prof. E. S. Stearns, assisted by Prof. Frank Jones, was in charge. Prof. A. S. Hutchins was then called upon by the Trustees of Wayland University proper to conduct its destinies. He was assisted by Miss Delia Gilman, as Lady Principal; F. B. Pray, as Professor of Mathematics, and Mrs. Emory, as Teacher of Music. Miss Mary Eaton became Lady Principal in 1876.

The present staff of instructors is as follows: Principal, Prof. N. E. Wood, who took charge three years ago; Assistant Principal, Rev. R. E. Manning; Lady Principal, Miss S. C. Stowe; Greek and German, Mrs. A. B. Wood; Teacher of English Branches, Miss Emma Miller; Music Teacher, Mrs. J. J. Coblentz. There are at present about sixty students under instruction. The roll shows the aggregate number of pupils who have attended the institution to be about fifteen hundred.

Wayland University was founded and is supported principally by members of the Baptist Church. The small tuition of \$26 a year is charged those who avail themselves of the advantages claimed for it. The student may acquire therein a general education, fitting him for admission to any of the leading colleges in the United States. The University is delightfully situated near the center of a twenty-acre tract of ground, almost in the heart of the beautiful city of Beaver Dam. The building cost something like \$30,000 nearly a quarter of a century ago, and is insured for \$8,000, about one-half its present estimated value. It is within four or five minutes' walk of the famous Vita Spring—a rare combination, by the way, whose advantages will readily suggest themselves. The present officers of Wayland University are: President, C. B. Beebe; Vice President, S. P. K. Lewis; Secretary, Rev. J. M. Coon; Treasurer, Rev. R. E. Manning.

FOX LAKE SEMINARY.

This institution was chartered under the name of the Wisconsin Female College in 1855, and was opened for students in the fall of 1856. The Principal the first year was Miss H. S. Skinner. At the expiration of that time, it was decided to admit young men to the Normal department, and Mr. N. E. Goldthwaite was appointed to the Principalship, and held it for three years. The war then drew off the young men so that it seemed best to return to the original plan of a school for young ladies alone. Miss Caroline Bodge, with a corps of teachers from Rockford Seminary, was in charge of the institution until her death in 1867, when Miss Mary S. Crowell, Miss Bodge's associate, became Principal, and remained in charge until 1871. Rev. J. P. Haire and Mrs. Haire were then called to the management of the school, and remained two years. After Mr. Haire accepted a Professorship in Ripon College, Miss Mary

Henry, who had been one of the teachers, became Principal. At the end of two years, her failing health compelled her to give up all work and seek needed rest. The Trustees then decided to open the institution to both sexes, and the results have fully justified the wisdom of their course.

The buildings are solidly constructed of limestone, and are each three stories and a basement high. The main building is 100x40 feet, and Downer Hall, the gift of Hon. Jason Downer, of Milwaukee, is 65x45. The grounds occupy five acres in the center of the village of Fox Lake, and are adorned with many fine trees. There is a small endowment on the chair of Lady Principal. The interest of the Dodge fund of \$5,000 is given in scholarships to young ladies who need assistance.

The present staff of teachers, etc., employed in the Seminary consists of the Rev. A. O. Wright, Principal; Miss S. O. Sheppard, Acting Lady Principal; Miss Martha W. Dean, Miss Lizzie S. Spencer, Miss Mary Richards, Mrs. G. J. Davis (music), Mrs. L. Newman, Matron; Jarvis Willett, Janitor.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL.

Founded in Beaver Dam in October, 1863, by three Sisters of Notre Dame, from Milwaukee. A good common-school education, both in English and German, can be obtained at this institution. The average attendance in winter is 200 pupils; in summer, 150.

The number of unincorporated private schools in Dodge County, August 31, 1879, was 36 (5 in the First and 31 in the Second District); of these, 30 were denominational or parochial; teachers engaged in such schools, 37; average number of days such schools were taught, First District, 200; Second, 223; number of pupils registered, who had not attended district schools, First District, 75; Second, 1,143; average number in daily attendance, First, 35; Second, 79.

TOWNS.

PORTLAND is located in the extreme southwest part of the county, Town 9 north, Range 13 east, and its first settlement dates back to the fall of 1843, Alex. Campbell at that time locating his home on Section 32. He was soon afterward followed by George Powers, Cyrus Perry, D. V. Knowlton, K. P. Clark, D. Clark and others, who comprise the pioneers of the town. They experienced the same trials, endured the same hardships and suffered the same as others who came in at an early date, and who, with strong right arms and energy worthy of example, felled the forest, cultivated the soil and "made the wilderness to blossom as the rose."

The town was originally all timber land, and, when opened for settlement, the title of every acre was held by the Government; therefore, the early settlers secured their claims under the homestead act. Crawfish River traverses the town from north to south, with a branch running through Sections 27, 26 and 24. Waterloo Creek washes a portion of its southern boundary, and supplies the water-power for the mills in the village of Portland. The town has an area of 23,040 acres, the greater part of which is at present under cultivation.

The products for 1879 were: Wheat, 4,905; corn, 1,475; oats, 901; barley, 500; rye, 45; potatoes, 125; apple orchards, 157; grasses, 118; growing timber, 1,824. Population in 1870, 1,286.

ELBA.

In Town 10, Range 13 east, lies the town of Elba, the first settlement of which was made in 1843. Of the pioneers who, in that year or soon after, made this their home, we recall the names of Lawson Trowbridge, Miles Burnham, Morris Burnham, George Adams, Mr. Jarvis and James Webster. There is one small village in the town, that of Danville, the settlement of which is cotemporaneous with that of the town.

The first election was held at the cabin of a Mr. Robinson, called the Ox-Bow, on account of the river presenting that appearance near his house. There were two tickets in the field for town officers, one representing the land-owners and the other the squatters, and the result of the ballot was a tie. In consequence of there being no election, the town business for that year

was transacted at Lowell. In the next election, the land-owners were victorious, and the town was fully organized.

In naming the town, there was great diversity of opinion, and, every citizen desiring it should be called some name with which he was familiar, a town meeting was held at the farm of Mr. Thompson, to fix upon a name, but no agreement could be reached. Robinson was then delegated to go to Madison to consult with the Secretary of State, and the two together fixed upon the name of "Elba."

The first schoolhouse was built in the south part of the town, citizens volunteering to put up the building, which was to be of logs. It is probable that in this house the first school was held.

Rev. Miriam, a Wesleyan Methodist minister, preached the first sermon, but the first church was built by Catholics. Their building was a small one, moved from Lowell in 1847, and located on Section 26. A larger and better building has since been erected, and they now have a large and flourishing congregation, one of the largest in the county; Rev. Thomas Dempsey, Pastor.

The German Methodists have a neat church edifice in the south part of the town, erected at a cost of \$1,500, and have a good congregation.

The first saw-mill was built in 1844, by one of the Burnhams.

Originally, the town was all openings, with small ridges, running northeast and south-southwest. The first settlers were, generally, from the East. At present, the Irish predominate, though in the north part there is a large settlement of Welsh. Farmers are mostly well-to-do and own their land, there being but few renters. In 1874, they organized an insurance company, upon the mutual plan, composed of farmers of the town, with a capital stock of \$500,000. They insure farm property only. James Webster was President for four years. The company now embraces the towns of Elba, Portland and Lowell.

The C., M. & St. P. R. R. passes through the town, and directly through the farm of Mr. Webster, one of the whole-souled and substantial men of that region.

In 1870, the town contained a population of 1,496. It contains 22,420 acres of land, assessed, in 1879, at \$609,805, while the total personal property was listed at \$78,886. In the same year, there were in cultivation: Of wheat, 5,670 acres; corn, 1,433; oats, 1,249; barley, 298; potatoes, 140; apple orchards, 50; grasses, 345.

CALAMUS.

Town 11 north, Range 3 west, is the town of Calamus. The soil is good and produces fine crops. The Welsh predominate in this town, though other nationalities are well represented. The Welsh are a quiet, hard-working and thrifty class, and have two churches—Bethel and Salem—in which the Gospel is preached in their native tongue.

The Catholics have, also, a substantial church edifice, on Section 6, built in 1866, at a cost of \$700, and rebuilt in 1878, at a cost of \$1,500. It is known as St. Mary's Catholic Church of Mount Pleasant. Fathers Dougherty, McGurke, Gray and Roach have, from time to time, ministered to the spiritual welfare of the members, of which there are some sixty families.

The town has an area of 22,800 acres of land fit for cultivation, and, in 1879, it had in wheat, 4,319 acres; corn, 813; oats, 865; barley, 191; rye, 17; potatoes, 87; grasses, 828. The usual number of schoolhouses are scattered over the town, at convenient distances from the homes of the pupils.

WESTFORD.

Though, probably, not so thickly settled as some other towns, we find here a thrifty class of people, the Germans predominating, many of whom, through their own industry, have become independently rich. It lies in the western tier of Towns 12 north, Range 13 east. Its first settlers were principally from the East, the greater part from the State of New York.

Wilmert and Vincent Goldsmith, brothers, settled here in 1842, and John Cruden, Tyler Thompson, Ralph Davis, Thomas Ransom, Daniel D. Ashley and others came in shortly after. At a later day, they were followed by Charles Nutting, Abiel Stark, John Converse and others,

who might also be termed pioneers, for, even at the time in which they came, the great body of land was yet in a state of nature. Evidences yet exist of its once having been the home of the "noble red man," in the number of mounds to be seen.

In 1879, there were reported to the Assessors 18,627 acres of land, valued at \$273,052, with the following number of acres of the various products mentioned: Wheat, 5,441; corn, 1,170; oats, 800; barley, 282; rye, 18; potatoes, 86; grasses, 735. Population of town in 1870, 1,341.

As illustrating the fact that occasionally something transpired to enliven the people, we give the following account of what is generally known as the "Cruden War:" In July, 1844, a number of Winnebago Indians returned from their reservation and camped upon Beaver Lake, in the town of Westford. On the 10th day of the same month, several of them paid a visit to the cabin of John Cruden, who, without thought of the consequence, sold them a lot of whisky. The taste of the "fire-water" felt good to the Indian palate, and, after the first drink, they demanded more, which, being refused, aroused their passions and they became somewhat boisterous in their conduct.

About sunset, Mr. C. grew alarmed and began to look about for help. His first call was upon Daniel Ashley, asking him, with his hired man, to come over and protect his family from being massacred. They went, and found two Indians and one squaw at the cabin, the latter having a gallon keg, which she desired filled. Wibmert and Vincent Goldsmith were also present, with their dogs. The Indians being ordered away, and refusing to go, the Goldsmiths, in order to frighten them, set the dogs upon them, and, before they could be called off, one of the Indians suffered considerably, his clothes being torn from his back and his flesh terribly mangled. This excited the indignation of about twenty of the Indians, who determined upon revenge. Their intentions becoming known to Mr. Cruden, he went a second time for Mr. Ashley, and dispatched a messenger to Fox Lake for further assistance. During the intervening time, the barrel of whisky had been removed to the loft of the cabin. Ashley and his hired man returned with Mr. Cruden, and, on arriving at the cabin, instead of attempting an entrance at the front door, they crawled through a cellar-way and knocked on the floor for admittance above. Their surprise was unbounded when, instead of Mrs. Cruden, two Indian squaws peered down upon them. Without stopping to ask questions, the men retreated out of the cellar and hastened to join the squad of men who were just coming up from Fox Lake. Uniting their forces and choosing one of their number for a leader, they charged upon the cabin, with yells that would have been sufficient to arouse the "seven sleepers," and the Indians fled precipitately to their camp on the marsh below.

After holding a council of war, it was decided to surround the Indian camp and take them prisoners, but, on arriving there, no Indians could be seen, but they could plainly hear them making a retreat to their boats on the lake, a few rods distant. Some of the men desired to fire upon them, but their leader thought it best that it should not be done, lest the Indians should return some night and burn the house of Mr. Cruden for the purpose of revenge. But the Indians had not gone far before they opened fire upon the whites, which was returned. As no one was hurt, the Indians then began to tantalize their pursuers, when the Captain raised his rifle and fired upon the one that seemed to be a leader, and with effect, for he immediately fell forward into the water, but was caught by his companions and dragged back into the boat, and the redskins fled in dismay.

Thus ended the Cruden war. The authorities, soon after, sent down a force of men, and the Indians were removed to their reservation.

FOX LAKE.

This is the oldest settled town in the county, and is situated in the extreme northwest part, Town 13 north, Range 13 east. Its history is probably better known to the citizens than any other. The first permanent settlement dates back to 1838; but it was not until 1842 that a permanent growth was perceptible, as in the spring of that year only some four or five families were then

living there. Beaver Lake washes the town on the south, and Fox Lake comprises the greater part of Sections 12, 14, 15, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27, the two lakes being connected by a river. Lake Emily, a small body of water, lies in the northern part of the county, on Sections 4 and 5. A hotel was once built upon its bank for the comfort of those who might visit this delightful place. The lake has no apparent outlet. The town was originally all timber-land, and the many beautiful farms which dot the country here and there had first to be cleared by the woodman's ax. We find on record, in 1879, as comprised within the limits of Fox Lake, 20,300 acres of land, valued at \$531,453, with the following number of acres of the various products mentioned: Wheat, 3,839; corn, 1,317; oats, 938; barley, 344; rye, 14; potatoes, 55; grasses, 1,497. Population, 1,800.

SHIELDS.

This town is located in the southern part of the county, Town 9 north, Range 14 east, and contains a less area of land than any in it, comprising only 13,954 acres. It was originally all timber-land, and is settled almost exclusively by foreigners, the Germans and Irish comprising nine-tenths of the population. It was named in honor of Gen. Shields, the Irish statesman, who represented three different States in the United States Senate, viz., Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri. Judge Mertz was among the first settlers, locating here in 1848. The village of Richwood, a small station, on the La Crosse Division of the C. M. & St. P. Railroad, is located on parts of Sections 13 and 24, and is the only post office in the town. The city of Watertown is the general trading-point for its inhabitants. The Catholic religion predominates, a church of that denomination being located at Richwood, Rev. D. Tierney, Pastor, who also has charge of the Hubbleton Church, which is attended by several families of Shields. In 1870, it had a population of 1,119. In 1879, there were grown of wheat 3,235 acres; corn, 539; oats, 638; barley, 456; rye, 33; potatoes, 140; grasses, 446. The land is assessed at good figures, showing good farms, as we find the 13,954 acres valued at \$439,307, an average of \$33 per acre.

As Indian stories are always appreciated, we give the following as narrated to us by one who knows: In 1850, quite a number of Indians lived in the town of Shields. They were not disposed to be particularly mischievous, except when their rights were infringed, and a friendly feeling existed between them and the whites. The nominal chief of this tribe was the husband of a lovely squaw. The town of Shields also boasted a militia company, which had on various occasions made itself efficient in preventing outbreaks on the part of the Indians, and that militia company had a captain, John D. Griffin, who was on the best of terms with his dusky neighbors. The chief of the tribe, in course of time, became unduly jealous of Capt. Griffin, and demonstrated his feelings, one day, by setting upon him and giving him an unmerciful beating. This was too much for the gallant Captain; his pride, his honor (and his body) had been wounded, and, "in the name of the State of Wisconsin," he called out his company of militia to drive the Indians away. The jealous chief, realizing what he had done, and not knowing the extent of Capt. Griffin's injuries, but fearing that they might be such as to bring the vengeance of the whites upon his head, called his followers about him and fled. In the mean time, Capt. Griffin got his men together, bade good-bye to his family, and set out for the scene of the anticipated conflict; but when he and his company arrived near the spot, it was discovered that no Indians were there. But one solitary *tepe* remained to mark the spot where the gallant Griffin had been so severely and unwarrantably punished. "Let me reconnoiter," said the gallant Captain, calling a halt. Leaving the company under the command of Lieut. Richard Mertz, Capt. Griffin cautiously approached the *tepe*, and finally ventured to peer within. Returning to his command, he said, "Boys, please stay behind; I'll charge the enemy myself." The chief in his flight had forgotten to take his squaw with him.

LOWELL.

This is one of the largest towns in the county, and contains fifty-four sections of land. It lies in Town 10 north, Range 14 east, and was settled at a very early day. It has within its borders two villages—Lowell and Reeseville—of which mention is made under the head of "Villages." Lowell is situated near the center of the town, and is the place where all the

town business is transacted. The town is mostly woodland, and is reckoned as one of the best in the county. It has an area of 32,432 acres of land subject to cultivation, assessed, in 1879, at \$960,775, an average of about \$30 per acre. There were grown in 1879, of wheat, 7,165 acres; corn, 1,316; oats, 1,248; barley, 693; rye, 5; potatoes, 132; grasses, 804. The town is well supplied with churches and schoolhouses, showing that the moral and intellectual welfare of the rising generation is looked after.

BEAVER DAM.

The history of Beaver Dam is closely allied to that of the city, and a history of the latter is a history of the former. It covers a territory embraced in three-fourths of Town 11 north, Range 14 east, and one-half of Town 12 north, Range 14 east, or a total of a town and a quarter, with a total of 22,344 acres of land, not including the city, returned to the Assessor.

Beaver Lake, in the northwest part of the town, covers some five or six sections. The northern division of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. traverses it from east to northwest, entering on Section 36 and passing out on Section 20.

The first settlement was made in 1841, Thomas Mackie being the harbinger to prepare the way for the coming of the mighty throng that should follow. All reports being true, we can truly believe the early pioneers have done their work well, making the rough places smooth; for as we write, in the year of our Lord 1880, we find beautiful farms, costly dwellings and barns, fine orchards and every evidence of civilization, all having been done within a period of less than forty years. Aside from the city of Beaver Dam, there is no other city or village in the town. In the southern portion of the town there is a settlement known as South Beaver Dam. There are four grist-mills located in the town, outside of the city.

Originally, the country was mostly woodland and openings, with some prairie. The 22,344 acres were assessed in 1879 at \$591,689. In the same year, there were, in acres of wheat, 7,322; corn, 1,137; oats, 974; barley, 608; rye, 13; potatoes, 105; apple orchards, 146; grasses, 1,261.

TRENTON.

This town comprises one-half of Town 12 north, Range 14 east, and all of Town 13 north, Range 14 east, with a total of 34,501 acres of available land returned for assessment. There is not a village or post office in it, and yet it is regarded as one of the best in the county, its farmers being in good circumstances, with well-improved farms, and surrounded with every convenience at command. None of the small streams that traverse its borders are sufficiently large to afford water-power; therefore all milling by the people is done elsewhere. Its small streams take but little from the amount of land fit for cultivation.

Sandy Cameron and Mr. McMillan were among the first settlers, the latter for some years being the proprietor of the "Buck Horn Tavern," a well-known public house in the day when villages were few and far between, and when the sight of a creaking sign, announcing a public house, was a welcome one to the weary traveler.

The first town election was held at the residence of Judson Prentice, a gentleman who had the honor to be the first Chairman of the Board of Supervisors in the town. Mr. Prentice, at that time, lived on the road leading to Fox Lake, about one mile from the present town house. He is now a resident of Watertown.

The population of the town in 1870 was 1,735. In 1879, we find in cultivation, in acres of wheat, 10,962; corn, 2,695; oats, 1,802; barley, 938; rye, 60; potatoes, 156; apple orchards, 212; grasses, 5,908.

EMMET.

This town is the middle one of the southern tier, a small portion of the city of Watertown being within its boundary, and is settled in greater part by Irish, many of whom have lived here for a great number of years. Among the number who came here when few white men had yet made this beautiful county their home was Patrick Mahoney, a great admirer of the eloquent Irish patriot, Robert Emmet, and through whose influence the town took its present name.

Mr. Mahoney has passed "over the river," but has children yet living in the town, who honor his name and revere his memory. Although the Irish predominate, the Germans are not far behind, the two nationalities comprising almost the entire population. They are, for the most part, an enterprising and thrifty class, and are adding to their possessions year by year. The population of the town in 1870 was 1,375. As returned for assessment, there are 20,756 acres of available land, valued at \$727,864, or an average of \$36 per acre. The personal property of the inhabitants is assessed at \$80,712. In 1879, there were of wheat, 5,190 acres; corn, 1,208; oats, 1,406; barley, 1,127; rye, 98; potatoes, 127; apple orchards, 127; grasses, 964.

CLYMAN.

Situated in Town 10 north, Range 15 east, is the town of Clyman, named in honor of Col. Clyman, a man who in personal appearance was said to have greatly resembled George Washington, the father of his country. Being on the old Territorial road running north from Watertown, its settlement necessarily dates back to an early day. It is exclusively a farming town, there being no villages or cities within its borders, though there is a small station, also named Clyman, on the C. & N-W. Railway, which will, in all probability, be the beginning of one. There are quite a number of fine farms here, and farmers are generally well to do. The Catholics have a fine church near the station, and a large congregation attends it: Rev. Father Ward, Pastor. The C. & N-W. Railway passes through the town from north to south, affording the citizens a good market for their grain and other products. In 1870, there were 1,426 inhabitants. In 1879, we take from the Assessor's books the following returns: Wheat, 7,540 acres; corn, 1,330; oats, 1,450; barley, 885; rye, 65; potatoes, 142; grasses, 345. Of available land, there were 22,436 acres, valued at \$577,250. The personal property was listed at \$101,875—a very creditable showing.

OAK GROVE.

This is one of the oldest and most important towns in the county, and is exactly in its geographical center, being Town 11 north, Range 15 east. Within its boundaries are the villages of Oak Grove, Juneau, Rolling Prairie, Minnesota Junction and a portion of Horicon, sketches of which are given elsewhere in this work. In 1840, A. H. Atwater came to the county, looking for a homestead, and located a claim, but returned home and came back in 1842. In the mean time (in the spring of 1841), Maj. Pratt located in the town and built a small log house, which was dignified with the name of tavern, and which still stands in the rear of the present hotel kept by H. C. Griffin—the only hotel now in the village of Oak Grove. For one year, Maj. Pratt was not bothered with neighbors, and was "all alone in his glory;" but in the spring of 1842, Ethan Owen settled near by and erected his family mansion of hewn logs, which was afterward converted by him into a tavern and known as Owen's Hotel. A. H. Atwater, as previously stated, returned in this year and built his cabin upon the quarter he yet owns. Mr. Atwater, without doubt, is now the oldest resident settler in the town. A year or two later, other parts of the town began to be settled, especially in the northeast corner, near the present village of Horicon. Among the number was John Chandler, who located, in the fall of 1844, on what is now the Birge farm, including the site of the brick residence recently purchased by C. W. Farnham. Chandler's nearest neighbor was James English, who lived at Burnett, and at whose place he and his son, Isaac H. Chandler (the latter now a resident of Horicon), boarded while cutting the logs for their house. The few settlers in Rolling Prairie were invited to attend the "raising" of the Chandler mansion, and, in going thither, got lost, and found themselves on the banks of Rock River, five miles below. Had this occurred *after* the "raising," it would have been a matter of less surprise; for there is good authority for stating that Mr. Chandler was not at all niggardly, and that this especial "raising" was attended by the customary social demonstrations of such occasions. At that time, Horicon was known as Hubbard's Rapids. William Sutton also located a quarter-section, adjoining John Chandler's claim, in the same fall. Going to Canada for his family, he returned in the spring, and built thereon a rude frame house,

purchasing his lumber in Beaver Dam. The first public road surveyed through the town was on the line of the old Indian trail from Watertown to Fox Lake, and is yet a great thoroughfare. The first marriage of which we have record as taking place in the town was that of Samuel P. Vinton and Caroline Owen, and the first death was that of Joseph Payne. Mr. Payne, a short time previous to his death, deeded a lot for burial purposes, and was the first to be buried therein. His demise was followed by the death of three of the children of Morris Grout, who died of small-pox, brought into the neighborhood through the ignorance of a doctor who took from the arm of a patient suffering from that disease a quantity of virus, with which he vaccinated a number of persons, thus introducing it into their systems.

As illustrating one phase of the trials and tribulations encountered in those early days by the intrepid frontiersman, Judge Hiram Barber, one of the old pioneers of Dodge County (his residence dates back to 1844), relates an incident in his early experience which is worth a place in these pages. The Judge was "haying" on the east side of Rock River. He had left a couple of men at work and crossed to the west side of the stream, and was seated in front of his log cabin (which stood about two miles east of the present site of Juneau), repairing a rake, when four Indians came up and offered, in exchange for whisky, a bundle of buckskins. The Judge refused to favor them, and they took their departure south, going to Watertown. On the following day, they again made their appearance, being very noticeably under the influence of liquor. The largest, and, perhaps, the drunkest, of the four essayed the uninvited act of entering the cabin, but Judge Barber reached the door first and slammed it in the Indian's face, remaining on the outside to await further developments. The Indian attempted to push the Judge aside, but was himself pushed. He then tried to grapple with his pale-faced adversary, but, in so doing, received a blow upon the head from an oaken club, which felled him to the ground. Being a man of good physique, and "as tough as a pine knot," he was soon upon his feet, and, grasping a pitchfork, which lay near the spot whereon he had measured his length, he advanced upon the Judge, who, being unarmed and a man of good sense, retreated backward to the rear of the cabin, the savage following him closely. The first favorable opportunity, the Judge darted beneath the upraised tines of the fork, seized and wrenched it from the hands of his pursuer, and, with a powerful blow, felled the red rascal to the earth, breaking the handle of the instrument in twain. But even this did not finish the Indian. He recovered immediately, and renewed the attack. The Judge, by this time, became convinced that nothing but powder and lead would silence him. Remembering his loaded rifle within the cabin, he started to get it, but when he reached the door, his assailant, the blood streaming from his long black hair, was close upon him. After another slight struggle with the infuriated fiend, the Judge gained the threshold and closed and bolted the door, but before he could get his gun and examine its "priming," so as to guard against a "flash in the pan," he heard a yell, and looking from a window, saw the drunken Indians, including the one he had twice knocked down, scampering in different directions through the woods.

But those times are now of the past, and the red man no more troubles the people of this section. That country which was once his home is now that of his pale-faced brother, and, instead of the wigwam, we see palatial farmhouses, surrounded by all the evidences of civilization, and, in contrast, we here append statistics of Oak Grove for the year 1879: There were 22,331 acres of cultivatable land, valued at \$864,415; of wheat, were sown 5,649 acres; corn, 1,335; oats, 1,271; barley, 908; rye, 24; potatoes, 161; apple orchards, 166; grasses, 2,371. Population in 1870, not including Juneau, 2,185.

BURNETT.

The first settlement of this town, which is located Town 12 north, Range 15 east, dates back to 1842, a man by the names of Jewett being the pioneer. Soon after or at the same time, came James A. and Timothy Williams, who settled on what is now known as the Spring Grove farm. George Smith and others of that family came in 1843, making their homes near Burnett Corners, while Uncle McConnell built his cabin in the southeast corner of the town, near the present

village of Horicon. A mail route was established early in 1846, with a post office at Burnett Corners, and Lyman Smith received the appointment of Postmaster. He has ever since retained the position, and, without doubt, has held his commission for a longer period than any other Postmaster in the State. The town is principally a rich, rolling prairie land, well watered by living streams, and a soil unsurpassed in this section. Here is located the well-known Spring Grove farm, probably the finest in the State, and owned by H. B. Sherman. The farm consists of nearly a section of land, and is supplied with every convenience that money can buy, and supports some of the finest stock in the State.

At the Corners are two churches, Masonic Hall, store, blacksmith-shop and several residences. The town, in 1870, had a population of 981. In 1879, there were assessed 19,662 acres of land, valued at \$687,401, an average of about \$35 an acre. There were in cultivation, of wheat, 4,830 acres; corn, 1,256; oats, 1,068; barley, 785; rye, 27; potatoes, 100; apple-orchards, 140; grasses, 1,237.

CHESTER.

This is the center of the northern tier of towns, being Town 13 north, Range 15 east, and is very thickly settled. Two railroads traverse it from north to south, viz., the C., M. & St. P. and the C. & N. There is a small station on the latter known as Atwater Station, while on the former is Chester Station, situated near the northern line and about two miles east of the city of Waupun.

A portion of the city of Waupun being situated in Dodge County, therefore its history is given in its proper place in this work. The State Penitentiary is here located. There are several cheese-factories in this town, and this branch of industry is largely developed. The town business is transacted at Atwater Station. Population in 1870 was 1,876. In 1879, there were reported to the Assessor, 22,100 acres of land, valued at \$377,765. There were in wheat the same year, 3,700 acres; corn, 660; oats, 666; barley, 195; rye, 24; potatoes, 77; apple-orchards, 116; grasses, 990.

LEBANON.

Situated on the southern line Town 13 north, Range 16 east. There is not a village or post office in the town, it being an exclusively farming community, its almost entire population being Germans, many of whom have been here for upward of a quarter of a century, and who have, by hard labor, felled the forests, cleared away the stumps, and made for themselves homes of ease and comfort. Churches and schoolhouses abound. Among the former we note the following:

Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel Society, organized in Prussia during the winter of 1843, and its organization transferred to this country. Rev. Mr. Kinderman came to America and settled among them as their first Pastor, and remained about two years, their meetings being held in the settlers' cabins. Mr. Kinderman was succeeded by the Rev. L. Geyer. A log church was built by the society in 1845. Mr. Geyer was followed by Rev. George Link, and he in turn by the present Pastor, Rev. Henry Allwardt. A new and handsome church edifice was erected in 1861. The congregation now numbers about one hundred and twenty families, and is in a very flourishing condition.

St. Matthias Evangelical Lutheran Society was organized in 1850, the first meetings being held in a schoolhouse. The first Pastor of the society was Rev. John Bading, who was succeeded by Rev. A. Lange, and he in turn by Rev. F. Zeigler, the present Pastor. A new church house was built in 1859. The congregation now numbers twelve families.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Society was organized in 1848, its first meetings being held in the schoolhouse, by the present Pastor, Rev. Erdman Pinkow. A substantial brick church was erected in 1854. The congregation numbers about sixty families.

The German Baptist Church.—This society was organized and a small log church built in 1849. The society becoming stronger, and the country becoming more thickly settled, the need of a larger and better edifice was apparent; therefore, in 1868, another building was erected, and is yet occupied as their place of worship. The first Pastor was Rev. Mr. Gumm.

In 1870, the population of the town was 1,621. In 1879, the area of land was given at 22,484 acres. There were in cultivation, of wheat, 3,767 acres; corn, 778; oats, 903; barley, 524; rye, 228; potatoes, 112; apple orchards, 68; grasses, 992.

HUSTISFORD.

This town is known as Town 10 north, Range 16 east, and is one of the wealthiest in the county. From a well-written article from the pen of Hon. John Hustis, which appeared in the Dodge County Directory in 1872, we extract the following:

"In former times, the Rock River divided the territory of the Indians, the Menominees occupying the east side, and the Winnebagoes the west, each having a village on the present site of the village of Hustisford. The adjacent country abounded in deer and furred animals, and the streams were full of fish. The Fox tribe of Indians formerly occupied this country, and Hustisford was known as the City of the Foxes. A tradition among the Indians represented that this country in former times was occupied by the Maudau tribes, who were expelled by the Foxes, and they in turn were driven out by the Menominees and Winnebagoes.

"On digging the canal for hydraulic purposes, at Hustisford, large quantities of Indian bones were unearthed, as if buried in a trench after a battle. On a high ridge in the southwest quarter of Section 10, the property of Charles P. Lovell, Esq., is a remarkable series of very large mounds. Indian tradition could give no account of their origin, but they are supposed to have been the work of the Toltecs, who formerly worked the copper mines of Lake Superior, and were in alliance with the Mexicans and abandoned this country, the valleys of the Ohio and Upper Mississippi, at the time of the invasion of Mexico by Cortez.

"The first settlement of the town of Hustisford was made in 1844, by one Beardsley, who located himself on the Wild Cat, where John W. Cole afterward laid off his addition to the village of Hustisford. In June, 1845, Mr. Hustis commenced the erection of a tree-dam across the Rock River, under a charter procured from the Legislature, but the graveling of the dam was not completed by his contractor, Harvey Butler, until the following year. During the spring and summer of 1845, the fine character of the maple-timbered land east of Rock River, and oak openings and small prairies on the west side of this town, attracted the attention of settlers, and Messrs. Sybrant Hall, Daniel Fletcher, William Jacob, David Cardwell, Runy Sawyer, Ira Bickford, Enoch Straw, James McDermott, George W. Martin, Rauford Lovell and Croel Thompson, settled on the east side of the river, and Symmes Butler, Harvey Butler, Ira Jones, Benjamin Randall, Benjamin Gauger, George Baker, Frank Rider, Isaac Burgess, Obed Freeman, Roswell Gates, Edmunds Wiltse and many others, made settlements on the west side.

"In 1845, Messrs. Gale & Porter erected a saw-mill on the Wild Cat, near its junction with Rock River, and the next year, J. Hustis completed a saw-mill on the canal below his dam. In 1851, he constructed a flouring and grist mill farther down on the canal, below his dam.

"The lands of this town are equally adapted to grazing and grain-growing, and there is no portion of the State where the farmers are more thrifty. Many of them have large sums of money loaned out at interest, and others are purchasing additions to their farms."

Among the productive industries of the town are the cheese-factories, seven in number, some of which have been in operation a number of years, and all doing well, finding a ready market for every pound made. But one kind is made—the Limburger, which, in every market in the country, commands the very highest price.

The first death in the town was that of Mr. Porter, one of the owners of the mill on Wild Cat, who died in 1847. Mr. Porter was a candidate, that year, for membership in the Constitutional Convention, and died during the canvass.

The Methodists have the honor of first proclaiming the Gospel here, after whom came the Congregationalists. This town has now a reputation for fine horses, there being here some of the finest in the State. It is also a good stock country.

In 1879, there were assessed 21,821 acres of land, valued at \$412,989. In cultivation of wheat, 3,614; corn, 1,967; oats, 1,106; barley, 568; rye, 68; potatoes, 111; apple orchards, 83; grasses, 1,081.

HUBBARD.

In some respects this is the most important town in the county, as here is found iron ore in inexhaustible quantities, which is destined to yield many thousands of dollars to the owners of the mines, and directly and indirectly benefit every citizen living in the neighborhood. In another part of this history will be found an account of the operations of the company now owning the mines, and an estimate of the business being done.

The first settlement of which we find record was in 1845, Caleb Northrup being the pioneer. G. Taylor, J. H. Warren, J. Loop, H. Mace and others came shortly after. The first school in the town was in 1846, located on Section 3. Rev. James W. Burton preached the first sermon in the township in 1846, and, in the following year, the German Lutherans built a house of worship on Section 35. There are now in the town eight churches. Much of the history of this town will be found in the history of the village of Horicon, and therefore we give a very brief notice of many things. The first mill was built by Larrabee & Co. in 1847, on Rock River, in the present village of Horicon. The town is traversed by two railroads—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria, the history of which is given elsewhere. There are under cultivation in the town 21,205 acres of land, and some of the best in the county. Wheat is the principal product.

WILLIAMSTOWN.

This town is bounded on the north by Le Roy, on the south by Hubbard, on the east by Theresa, and on the west by Burnett. It is in Town 12 north, Range 16 east, and is a timber country. Its first settlers were the Fosters, Mays, Palmers and others, and its history dates back to 1845. There are two villages in the town, Mayville and Kekoskee. The Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railroad traverses the eastern part from north to south, giving the farmers, merchants and others the conveniences incident thereto. There are subject to assessment 21,293 acres of land, valued at \$602,915. In 1870, the population of the town was 2,305. In 1879, we find in cultivation, of wheat, 4,726 acres; corn, 785; oats, 694; barley, 398; rye, 140; potatoes, 102; apple orchards, 169; grasses, 1,223.

LE ROY.

In the fall of 1845, Alfred Lamberson settled in the present town of Le Roy. He was followed shortly afterward by Rufus Cowles, Austin Graves, C. Holdridge, David Niles, C. and B. Parrish, Ira Hodge, H. Barnes, James Patrick and B. G. Gill. Together with their respective families, these gentlemen formed quite a respectable settlement.

In fulfillment of the command to "multiply and replenish the earth," a daughter was born unto Mr. and Mrs. Servis, to whom was given the name of Emma. W. D. Barnes was the first male child, born July 19, 1849. The first death in the town was that of a son of Austin Graves. The first school in the town was in 1849. A schoolhouse was built about the same time, on Section 12. A better schoolhouse was erected in 1854, which still stands, and the school is that of District No. 2. There are nine schoolhouses in the town. The Catholics and Methodist Episcopal denominations furnish the spiritual food for the citizens of the town, the former erecting a church house as early as 1849, located on Section 26. For the convenience of the people, a post office was established on Section 25, in 1848, to which was given the name of Farmersville. B. G. Gill was the first Postmaster. Sebastian Weinberger is the present Postmaster. Another post office was afterward established in Section 1, to which was given the name of Le Roy. Gill & Lamberson were the proprietors of the first mill in the town, built in 1847, on Lamberson's Creek. Austin Graves opened the first store, on Section 1, about the year 1850. The town is in the northern tier of towns in the county, Town 13 north,

Range 16 east, and is a fine farming country, with a thrifty population. It contains 23,000 acres of land. The principal trading-point is Waupun, though Mayville comes in for a share of its trade.

ASHIPPUN

lies in the extreme southeast part of the county, and is bounded on the south by Waukesha County, and on the east by Washington. It is principally settled by Norwegians, but with large representations of English, Germans and other nationalities. It is an exclusively farming community, there being no village of any considerable size in it. There are two post offices here, Ashippun and Alderly, both being small villages. There are several churches and school-houses in the town; therefore, the moral and intellectual welfare of the people is attended to. We find, in 1879, a total number of 22,809 acres returned to the Assessor, valued at \$354,439. Also, in that year, were in cultivation, of wheat, 4,167 acres; corn, 1,082; oats, 938; barley, 337; rye, 32; potatoes, 95; apple orchards, 185; grasses, 1,560. In 1870, it had a population of 1,623.

RUBICON.

The history of the town is comprised in that of the two villages, Rubicon and Neosho. Suffice it to say, its history dates back to the year 1845, and to Daniel E. Cotton is given the honor of being the first white man to make for himself a home within its boundaries. He arrived here in February of that year. Soon after his arrival, he commenced the erection of a saw-mill. In the following spring, Dennison Baker located here, together with a number of others, and it was not long before the town was well settled, for a new country. Its organization as a town government was completed in 1846, and the following Board was elected: Sylvester Taylor, Chairman; Dennison Baker, Assessor; Nelson Chase, Collector; John S. Terry and Ryland Parker, Justices of the Peace. There are several large streams, with good water-power, traversing the town. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad passes through the northeastern part. At present, there are three post offices, viz., Rubicon, Neosho and Fremont. In 1870, the population of the town was 1,995. In 1879, the Assessor reported 22,888 acres of land, valued at \$420,804; and, also, in cultivation, of wheat, 5,415; corn, 1,448; oats, 850; barley, 246; rye, 75; potatoes, 136; apple orchards, 182; grasses, 1,415.

HERMAN.

This town, like many others in the county, was originally settled by Eastern people, but as we write (January, 1880), there are within its boundaries but three American families, the rest being Germans, who have from time to time purchased of its first inhabitants the fine farms which we now see and admire. The entire town is woodland, therefore it required hard, earnest work to clear the land. But it is an acknowledged fact that timber-land for many purposes is more valuable than prairie, and our German fellow-citizens appreciate its value for growing wheat, and are ever ready to purchase land for that purpose. There are two post offices in the town, Herman and Woodland, the latter of which is a pleasant little village on the C., M. & St. P. R. R. The town is bounded on the north by Theresa, on the south by Rubicon, on the west by Hubbard, and on the east by Washington County. In 1870, it had a population of 1,955. In 1879, was reported to the Assessor 23,280 acres of land, valued at \$718,077, and in cultivation, of wheat, 6,747; corn, 1,513; oats, 1,096; barley, 410; rye, 55; potatoes, 87; apple orchards, 177; grasses, 2,577. Of the early history of the town, we learn the first schoolhouse was erected in 1847, in the present District No. 7, on Section 30, and a school was kept there that same year. The first sermon preached was by a Methodist minister, at the house of Martin Shultz, Sr., in 1847, and the first church was erected in 1851, on Section 14. There are at present in the town three Lutheran and two Catholic Churches. Rev. C. Gausewitz and Rev. Mr. Opitz are the Lutheran ministers, and Father Schaaf, the Catholic. A post office was established in 1849, and given the name of Herman, E. Dake being the first Postmaster. Charles Ringle is the present efficient incumbent of that office. The town is well supplied with schoolhouses, there being eleven in it.

THERESA.

This town, like that of Herman, is peopled almost entirely by Germans and is very densely populated, having 2,248 inhabitants in 1870, and numbering in 1879, about 2,500. It is an almost entire farming community, there being but one small village within its territory, that of Theresa, lying about six miles east of Mayville. It has four churches and eight schoolhouses. In 1879, we find assessed 22,690 acres, valued at \$694,537, and in cultivation of wheat, 6,028 acres; corn, 676; oats, 947; barley, 357; rye, 200; potatoes, 120; apple orchards, 100; grasses, 1,574.

LOMIRA.

In Town 13 north, Range 17 east, in the extreme northeastern part, lies the town of Lomira, an exclusively farming town, there being no village within its boundary, though there is one post office. The nearest trading-points for her people are Mayville and Waupun. The population in 1870 was 1,905, and almost exclusively Germans. In 1879, were reported for assessment 23,446 acres, showing very little unavailable land. This was valued at \$813,278. There were also returned as in cultivation, of wheat, 6,080; corn, 788; oats, 1,180; barley, 510; rye, 37; potatoes, 158; apple orchards, 127; grasses, 1,295.



CHAPTER VI.

BEAVER DAM.

THE GARDEN CITY—ITS HISTORY FROM THE PENS AND TONGUES OF EARLY SETTLERS—GROWTH—MANUFACTURES—THE ABORIGINES—BURSTING OF THE DAM—CONFLAGRATIONS—THE POST-OFFICE—HOTELS—STEAMBOATS—GOVERNMENT—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—THE VITA SPRING—BANKS—PERRY'S CAR-COUPLER—PUBLIC HALLS—THE RACE COURSE—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—SOCIETIES—THE NEW CITY HALL—CEMETERIES.

THE GARDEN CITY.

Upon the eastern shore of a placid lake, nestling beneath the brow and along the crest of a semicircular hill of such gradual elevation and gentle slope that the housetops in the dimpled valleys on either side are scarcely hidden one from the other; shaded by the branches of lovely maples, elms and oaks, clustered here and there together in veritable Eden bowers; wrapped in an atmosphere whose balmy, life-prolonging breath fans you in the face at every step and meets you round the corner like a perfumed zephyr escaped from Paradise, lies the city of Beaver Dam—the Garden City of Dodge County—noted for its palatial residences, and enterprising citizens, and famed for its beautiful women and chivalric men.

Such is the picture. What the place has been, who the individuals that built it, what their privations and tribulations, we leave to abler pens, to whiter heads, to those who bore a part in the grand undertakings and achievements that have resulted in the phenomenal growth of Beaver Dam, and made its founders illustrious.

BEAVER DAM THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.

In 1871, the following able and interesting paper was read before the Sewing Society of the ladies of the Baptist Church, at their quarter-centennial anniversary, by ex-Congressman S. D. Burchard. It is replete with incidents of the early history of Beaver Dam:

“In looking back over the last quarter of a century, at the city in embryo, you will, I know, be willing to go one step further, where you can look upon its inception. In the month of March, 1841, five years before the time of which I may properly speak, Thomas Mackie came to what is now the site of the city of Beaver Dam, with the purpose of making for himself a home. The nearest settlement upon the north, at that time, was at Fox Lake, where three or four families (in all, about ten souls) had located. East, the nearest settlement was at Hyland Corners. Amasa Hyland, Luther and John Cole, and a brother of Mr. S. M. Stanton, had settled themselves; and their cabin, with its bachelor comforts, offered a welcome resting-place for the pioneer settler seeking a home. South, between here and Watertown, the first evidence of civilization was a log shanty, about four miles this side of Watertown. West, at Columbus, Maj. Dickson had located, and, between this place and his settlement, there were no white inhabitants. Mr. Mackie at once proceeded to build a house, locating it near and a little west of the Mackie Spring, the head of Spring Brook, which runs through the city. Since the stars sang together, the spring which now bears his name had sent its sparkling waters on their way to slake the thirst of the red deer, or cool the brow of the tawny hunter who pursued it; and now, for the first time, its crystal surface mirrored back the face of the white man, as Mr. Mackie stooped to quench his thirst in its liquid coolness. Here, he built the first house which was built in Beaver Dam. The old house may still be seen where he placed it, and its builder is still a citizen in our midst. The one was always open and welcome to the tired traveler; but age and the march of improvement have robbed it of its usefulness; gray



Bonus Lady
BEAVER DAM. *S. S. Rose*

hairs have silvered the head of its builder, but the heart of the old pioneer is still young—is still open to the appeals of humanity. All honor to Thomas Mackie, the pioneer of Beaver Dam; for, through all the changes of these many years, in his conquest of the virgin soil, and his more recent struggles with men wiser and more avaricious than himself, he has never swerved from his devotion to principle; he has never been cast down by the reverses of fortune. He may and did brush the mist from his eyes, as the fruit of all this sacrifice and toil was wrested from him by the strong arm of the law; the great heart was for a moment broken and stirred to the bottom, until it ran over with great drops of bitterness; but it was only for a moment, and the serene spirit of contentment, which reigned in his household and in his heart through those early days, returned and dwelt with him again. Another altar is reared under the roof-tree which he established; another seeks shelter from the noonday sun beneath the vine which he planted; but, rich in that contentment which money cannot purchase—proud in the knowledge that he stands charged with no man's misfortune, crowned with the confidence and respect of all who know him—who shall say that Thomas Mackie hath not by far the most abundant and the most enduring riches?

“ But time and space allowed me will not permit further digression from my theme. One by one, attracted by the beauty of the location, and its natural advantages, men settled here, and the forest which covered the present site of the city was gradually cleared away to make homes for their families. The population increased slowly, for the price required to be paid for a home was sufficient to deter all but men of strong and willing hands, and stout hearts. Not in money, for the land was subject to entry at a nominal price, but in toil and hardship, in privation and all of the inconvenience incident to the life of the pioneer. The nearest lake port was Milwaukee, the nearest grist-mill Oconomowoc. To take wheat to mill and return required eight days of tedious travel, and on the trip five nights were required to be spent in the open air.

“ In 1846, twenty-five years ago, the population of Beaver Dam consisted of not more than 120 souls. It may be of interest to you to know the occupation and place of residence of these early settlers. Abraham Ackerman, recently deceased, lived near the spring, west of the barn upon the Ackerman place in the Second Ward. He was at this time engaged in farming, and also held the office of Probate Judge of the county. Henry Stultz lived on the site of the house recently occupied by C. W. Daniels, Esq. He also was engaged in farming, and also worked at his trade of blacksmithing. Mr. S. was the first blacksmith in the city, and one of the first settlers, having settled here in 1842. Jacob P. Brower lived where the brick building recently occupied by Warren & Bailey as a hardware store now stands, and kept the Exchange Hotel. Moses Ordway, whose form was familiar to most of you, lived upon what is now Madison street. He was the same zealous worker in business and in the church then as more recently, when we had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He supplied by his experience a want which had pressed sorely upon the little community, and erected the first grist-mill upon the stream. It was a small affair as compared with its successor, but the necessities of the people vested it with an importance which we of this day find it difficult to realize. There was great rejoicing and hand shakings, and congratulation, as the snowy flour escaped from between the upper and nether stones of Ordway's mill for the first time. The original building is now used by William Fox as a blacksmith-shop, it having been removed in 1848 to give place to a larger structure. Mr. Goetschius lived just east of the Mackie Spring, across the Fox Lake road, which then passed near to and east of the residence of Mr. Mackie. Asa Jenkins lived with Mr. Mackie, and Mr. A. Horn lived where A. P. Lawrence's store now stands. J. M. How and Gideon How lived on what is now Madison street, on the site at present occupied by Joseph Hummel's saloon. Here, in the spring of 1846, my informant attended the first prayer-meeting which he was present at in Beaver Dam. The house built by the Hows, from which twenty-five years ago ascended the voice of prayer and praise to heaven, has been removed, and in its place is seen a commodious brick edifice known as Hummel's saloon, where thirsty souls imbibe copious draughts of lager beer on Sundays. The garments of the Genius of Prayer, sometimes in her march, are soiled with the dust of travel. It seems so here. Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Presbyterian

minister, built and occupied the house now owned and occupied by Mr. G. B. Chatfield. Rev. Mr. Pillsbury, Baptist, lived north of the present depot, and near Sylvester Cole's residence. Dr. Kimball, whom many of you will recollect, resided in the house now owned and occupied by William Wade. The house was then by far the most extensive and expensive private residence in the village, and so remained for many years. We do not learn that its owner assumed any airs of superiority for this reason. Dr. Manchester lived in a house which stood on the present site of William Wade's carriage factory. William Weed lived over the old mill store, and was the first foundryman in Dodge County. Malcolm Sellers and wife boarded with him. James Connor lived in the west end of the house in which Mrs. Waldhier now resides, on Madison street. Sumner Cole lived in a house which stood on the present site of Spuhler & Schluckabier's store. W. T. Bidwell occupied the house in which Mr. R. C. Gatton now lives. The house then stood on the present site of R. V. Bogart's residence. D. E. Hays lived in the house now owned and occupied by Joseph Brownlow, in the First Ward. Mr. La Jess lived on Madison street, and Nelson Brobriant boarded with him. William Savage kept a wagon-shop where Adam Caspiar now follows the same business, and lived in or over his shop. C. S. Snow lived in a part of Bidwell's house, and sold goods in a one-story building near where the Music Hall now stands. Hiram Dodge, a resident of this city at this time, was clerk for him, and boarded at the Exchange Hotel. Mr. Putney cared for the understanding of the people by making and mending their boots and shoes in a small building east of the old mill-store, and near the present residence of Mr. J. A. Williams. John Van Eps kept for sale a general assortment of goods in a store west of and near where the Washington House now stands, and lived in the house now occupied by Louis Kress, in the First Ward. Mr. Manahan lived on the lot adjoining Van Eps' store, and also kept a small stock of merchandise in a building adjoining his house. Mr. Manahan was also Postmaster, and kept the post office in his store. Frank Blodgett was a partner of Mr. Van Eps, and lived west of and adjoining Horn's, near the old Haight Block. Dan Benjamin made himself illustrious by building the Eagle tavern over Spring Brook, where Stultz & Carroll now have a paint-shop. The building still stands near its original site, and is used by Smith & Ellis as a marble-shop. Mr. Benjamin was a tinner by trade, and made the first stove-pipes manufactured in the city. His stove-pipe and tinware were fashioned on a piece of round iron driven into a tree. A piece of square iron also driven in the tree served as an anvil. His pipe possessed this peculiarity, that, while it could not be drawn out to any desired length, it could be shortened at will by telescoping, as he had no machinery for swedging check-rings on it.

"The Angel of Hate cast the shadow of his wing for the first time over the community at this point, and in the basement of Dan Benjamin's tavern the devil developed the skirmish line of the grand army which destroys mankind with rum. The cloven-footed gentleman soon after suffered an ignominious defeat. A party of ladies, filled with righteous indignation, and led by Mrs. Brennan, attacked the saloon, smashed decanters, broke glasses, and sent the liquor to mingle with the purer element that flowed beneath. This was, I believe, the first public assertion of the rights of women in the community, and the astonished Dan, ruefully gazing upon the wreck of his worldly possessions, was forced to admit that in this instance, at least, her cause was just.

"Charles S. Bristol, better known as Charley Bristol, lived opposite Beaver street bridge on Madison street, in the house at present owned by Mrs. Spuhler. He was a lawyer, and kept his office in the west wing of his residence. G. W. Green, also a lawyer, had his office in the office of Jacob P. Brower, who was at that time Register of Deeds of Dodge County. The office stood on the south side of Front street, on the site at present owned and occupied by John McHugh. G. A. Thompson lived in the house now occupied by Mr. Liebig; it is the first house west of the new schoolhouse in the First Ward. Mr. Thompson was employed in the grist-mill, and was the first miller in Beaver Dam. Mr. Vine Taylor, his father-in-law, lived on the lot now owned by James A. Williams, in the First Ward. Joseph McNeil occupied the house adjoining Mr. Hosmer's residence, and worked about the saw-mill. Our townsman, Samuel

Hodgman, lived with his father, Asa Hodgman, on the lot now occupied by the new schoolhouse in the First Ward, and both worked at coopering in the shop where Mr. R. N. Banks now pursues the same calling. Mr. Ager kept the Exchange Hotel, a marvel of elegance and comfort at that time, and by far the most aristocratic and noted public house within a radius of many miles. William Fisher, who is now a resident of the town of Burnett, and Mr. Brobriant were partners in the blacksmithing business, in a shop which stood where Rowell's foundry and agricultural implement works stand now. L. H. Marvin and E. W. Goodnow established a cabinet-shop near the present site of Hoyt's Mill, and lived in a house adjoining. The shop is still used by Mr. Marvin for the same purpose, but now stands near the north end of Beaver street bridge. Amos Grattan lived in the house with Dr. Kimball, and was a partner of Weed in the blacksmithing business. The tailoring business was represented by Stephen Horn, who kept a shop about where the Clark House stands now. John Thomas worked in the shop with him at times. Truman Parker kept a grocery in the building now occupied by Mr. Weiner as a glove-factory. His stock consisted of crackers and cheese, a few herring, a small stock of sugar, a few pounds of tea, pepper, salt, salaratus, soap, candles, some fly-specked candy, pipes and tobacco. He also manufactured a beverage known as "hurr-oak cider," a base imitation of apple-juice. It is related of this individual, that a customer one day called at his store and asked for a pound of cheese, but was informed by the astonished Parker that he only sold cheese at retail.

"In the spring of 1846, Abner Thompson commenced to build what is known as the Sewell Haskell House on Front street. Dr. Noyes at the same time was boarding at the Exchange, and building the house now owned and occupied by Mr. S. T. Carroll.

"In the same spring, the community was gratified by the arrival in their midst of Mr. William Gowdey and his family. Mr. G. at once purchased a site and proceeded to build a house near where Dr. Hoyt resides at present. Mrs. Gowdey entered with zeal upon the church work of the Baptist society, and it was mainly through her efforts that the society, whose quarter-centennial anniversary you now celebrate, was organized. We are not informed as to the employment of the youthful David at this time. It is probable, however, that he was then exploring the brooks of knowledge, in search of some small pebbles with which to slay the Republican giant, whose shadow, coming before, was even then seen in the land.

"The record of the first settlers would be incomplete without a brief notice of 'Big John' Hooper. Six feet four inches in height, and well proportioned, he possessed the strength of two ordinary men. He, too, was a blacksmith, and many are the tales of his wonderful strength, of iron bars broken and twisted as reeds in his hands, of restive horses held firmly as in a vise in his heavy arms; and yet, with all his strength, his disposition was gentle as a child's. His voice was a marvel of depth and power, and, in ordinary conversation, was the terror of timid strangers, so loud and coarse, and when his boisterous laughter echoed through the valley, it brought back to the memory of his neighbors recollections of the labored puffs of the strained steam engines in the villages they had left in the East. He built a portion of the Stevens House, soon after the time of which I write. There was at this time but one church in the place, a small building which stood immediately south of Mr. Alfred Loomis' house. It was built by the Presbyterian society, but occasional services were held in it by Rev. Mr. Pillsbury, Baptist. At other times, the Baptists held meetings in private houses. Meetings were held regularly each Sabbath and the entire community attended, women bringing their children, even to the babe at the breast. No groups of idlers were seen lounging on the streets upon the Sabbath, no shouts of drunken men, no sound of revelry. The foot of civilization seems to have slipped here and gone backward.

"The present site of the city was at this time embraced in School District No. 3, of the town of Beaver Dam. The schoolhouse was situated near the present site of Mr. J. C. Hall's residence upon an acre of ground which had been donated to the district for that purpose by Mr. J. P. Brower. The schoolhouse was a small building about 20x26 feet, one story high, and was built in 1844, being used as a schoolhouse until 1852, when, the district having failed to comply with certain conditions necessary to secure a perfect title, the property reverted to Mr.

Brower. The building now stands on Mill street. Twenty-five years ago, the only school in Beaver Dam was taught by Mr. G. W. Green, of whom mention has been previously made. He is said to have been eminently well fitted for the position, and always felt a deep interest in the education of youth. Mails were received once each week, via Watertown, and were generally brought on horseback.

"I have thus, as briefly as possible, located the residence of every resident of Beaver Dam twenty-five years ago. They were few in number, as compared with the present population, but there were no drones in the hive. All worked harmoniously and energetically, with a unity of purpose that gave their efforts the force of greater numbers. The lust of political ambition and the greed of gain had not covered their hearts with the thick rust of selfishness, and hid the bright jewels of their better nature. There was little need of courts or lawyers. Moses Rowley, who lived on the farm now owned by Mr. William Parker, near Mr. Parker's present residence, was the first, and for a long time the only Justice of the Peace in the community. He dispensed justice, much as physicians now do medicine, carrying his docket-books and papers under his arm, and holding his court as near the scene of the difficulty to be adjudicated as possible. In his decisions of points of law and settlement of difficulties, he was as impartial as a man of his strong prejudices could be, and his long continuance in office is strong evidence of the favorable estimation in which he was held by his neighbors.

"The appearance of the village at this time may be imagined from the following summary: The population did not exceed one hundred and twenty souls. On the territory now embraced by the First Ward of this city there were but twenty-one buildings of all kinds: in the Second Ward four; in the Third Ward three, and in the Fourth Ward ten, making in all thirty-eight buildings, including private residences, stores, shops, hotels and mills. A small cluster of houses on Madison, and a few on Front street, was all of Beaver Dam that could then be seen at one view. All of what is now the First Ward, except that portion lying along Madison street, and perhaps one-fourth of an acre where Rowells' factory now stands, was covered with heavy timber. The Second Ward was entirely covered with timber, except a small space where Mr. J. C. Hall now resides, which had been partially cleared to make room for a schoolhouse, and the clearing made by Messrs. Stultz and Ackerman, east of the Ackerman Spring. The road ran over the hill diagonally across Mr. S. M. Stevens' lot and the Union Schoolhouse grounds, past Mr. Ackerman's, and an Indian trail followed down the river near the edge of the pond. As late as the fall of 1848, my informant saw three wild deer quietly lying in the bushes near Edgerton's livery stable. In Lewis' mill-pond, the original timber was still standing, dead and unsightly. This entire block and the one on which the Presbyterian Church stands was a pasture, with no improvements upon it except a small clearing made in the spring of 1846, by Mr. Gowdey, where Mr. Hoyt now lives, the Mackie farm and a narrow strip along Front street. The Fourth Ward was entirely covered with heavy timber. There was little or no underbrush, except upon the low ground, where an impenetrable thicket was formed by wild plums, grape vines, prickly ash and all the varieties of small timber which are still seen in the timber south of the city.

"There was little or no underbrush or small timber to obstruct the view or prevent the settlers from driving their wagons where the ground seemed most favorable. In these old oaks and in these first settlers we trace a sad and striking similarity. One by one, the old oaks have disappeared by gradual decay or the lust of men, and in their stead is seen in unmolested spots a thick growth of young and vigorous timber. Here and there may still be seen within the city limits one of the same old monarchs which nodded a welcome to the pioneer as he passed beneath its shade, but most of them have disappeared, and the existence of the remainder will be brief.

"So with the men who made the first entry in this book of Nature, where since then so many pages of beauty have been written. One by one, they too have passed away to other scenes of earthly usefulness, or been hurried on by death to that undiscovered country whence they may never return. But few remain, and who can say how many will be left at the close of another decade?

"The first child born in the community was Mr. George Stultz, our young townsman, and the settlers were first reminded that Death too was here, by the removal of a little child of Mr. Goetschius, and a grandchild of Mr. Mackie. The first wedding was attended by most of the community; a Mr. Charles Smith, who lived on Ackerman's farm, was the victim. A noted wedding took place soon after at the neighboring settlement of Waupun, which many of our people attended. A sister of Mr. Smith was to be married, and at her request Mr. Abraham Ackerman went to Waupun, where the parties resided, to perform the ceremony. Many of the people from here accompanied him. Upon their arrival at Waupun, they found an arbor prepared, sufficient to shelter a large party, and an ample collation spread. All were in readiness, and the happy couple presented themselves for obligation, when an unforeseen difficulty presented itself. The parties to be united, and the good cheer spread were in Fond du Lac County, and Judge Ackerman was only authorized to perform the ceremony in Dodge. The difficulty was speedily removed by the blooming bride, who led her future lord and guests about eighty rods, within the limits of Dodge County, and the twain were made one beyond any legal doubt. There are those present who remember the pleasant gathering at this wedding. It is almost painful to hear these incidents recounted by the old settlers, and listen to their evidence with reference to their early days. All agree that these were the halcyon days of Beaver Dam, and in their peaceful flow the poetical idea of Arcadian happiness was almost realized. There were burdens grievous and heavy to be borne, and, shared by all, they were light to each. If there was joy in one household, smiles wreathed the face of the entire settlement; if there was grief, tender and sympathetic counsel and words of cheer robbed sorrow of its gloom. A grief thus shared is lighter to the stricken heart. Those were truly happy days, and to them the eyes of more than one of the early settlers of Beaver Dam still turn with longing, even as the eyes of an exiled angel turn toward the heaven which he has forfeited. Between the twilight and the candles, when memory with all of us takes its widest range, even yet the tear of regret for those good old times will steal down the furrows in cheeks that then were smooth, and the long-drawn breath and sigh attest that memory is at work on the old man's heart. With a community of interest, an entire unselfishness, a freedom from restraints and formalities which society imposes, in the fierce struggle with Nature, man turned aside for awhile from battling with himself, and joined in the common purpose of utilizing the gifts of God. But in the comparison of then and now, who shall regret the change? These men saw only the good which the gods did then provide, and did not then, nor do they now, see the evil which did then exist. Mankind are seldom optimists, and seldom invest with romance scenes as they pass, but looking back as they go down the hill, they see the years tinged with the radiance of the sun setting before them, and do not see the shadows which lie beneath its sheen. In the struggle of conflicting interests, in the tumult and confusion and cares of business, the worst side of man's nature is oftener uppermost. But I am not willing to believe that man was by nature or education better then than now. There may be more base metal in circulation now, bearing the image of the great model, than then, but there is also more of pure gold: there may be more weeds, but there is also more golden grain; there may be more vice and immorality, more wicked, base designing men, but there is also a mightier host of great-hearted, noble men and women to counteract and check these evils.

"Of the Beaver Dam of to-day you all know. Many of you have known it in every stage of its progress. You have seen the little one-run grist-mill, barely sufficient to supply the wants of the little community of 1846, give place to a larger one, whose revolving shafts and rumbling machinery are capable of grinding flour for an army, and other mills have been added, until fourteen runs of stone within a radius of two miles and their production tell the story of their work in all the principal markets of the Union. The little blacksmith-shop of Brobriant & Fisher has modestly stepped aside, and instead of the merry ring of Brobriant's hammer, as it struck the anvil in the morning, you now hear the steam-whistle calling a hundred men to labor in Rowell's factory. The modest retailing establishments of Snow & Van Eps and Manahan, not forgetting our friend Truman Parker, have disappeared, and in their stead we have stores as elegant and spacious as any that Milwaukee can boast.

of the Holy Sepulcher, and the result of their researches afford but little light, and is in fact but little more than tradition. Our country, with its freshness and recent discovery, is more fortunate; its earliest settlements are well defined, and the student has only to devote himself to a few days of study to become acquainted with our early history as a nation. And it is now only as the star of empire wends its way to the Western world, and new settlements, new towns and new cities are, as if by magic, springing into existence, thrift and importance, that the history of such new locations becomes interesting. And to-night the Old Settlers' Club of Beaver Dam meet for the first time, as has been said, 'for the purpose of reviving old acquaintance, renewing the ties of former years,' and to look about for the men and women who marched forth to the attack upon the forest; cleared, improved and cultivated the land, and planted themselves as free American citizens in this Western world; reared their log cabins, bridged the streams, drained the swamps and founded a system of education and free thought. And as time speeds on, those who succeed in the footsteps of the early pioneer and whose lot has been cast in pleasant places, will for centuries to come look back with kindly heart and tender memories of those who struggled with hardships, doubt and want, and who paved the way for their comfort and prosperity.

"It is a matter of great sorrow to me and misfortune to you, that he who had been chosen to address you to-night is now numbered among the dead. He had spent days and weeks in gathering together, from time to time, facts and reminiscences connected with the early settlement of this city and the surrounding country. He was, beyond all question, with his eminent abilities, more capable of interesting you than any one in our midst: and for many of the facts and data which I shall present to you this evening, I am indebted to the late Rev. John J. Miter, and in many instances copy literally from his manuscript."

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

"Prior to 1841, no white man had made his home here; the Indians alone occupied the ground and were the lords of the forest and the prairie. The first white man who made it his home here was Joseph Goetschius, which was in the spring of 1841, when he put up a shanty by the side of the Mackie Spring. Mrs. Goetschius, now Mrs. William Holt, was the first white woman who found a shelter and a home in Beaver Dam. When Mr. Goetschius had completed his shanty, he left his wife alone while he made a trip to Fox Lake. Mrs. Goetschius becoming alarmed by the presence of many Indians around the house, locked the door, put out the fire and thus spent a weary and lonely day awaiting the return of her husband. The same spring, and second in order, came Thomas Mackie and wife, and built a log cabin, which still stands near the spring. It will thus be seen that Joseph Goetschius and Thomas Mackie were the first brave and sturdy pioneers who performed the part of resolute ax-men, to fell the tree and prepare the way for the founding of our city. The third settler was Morris Furmin. He built his cabin near where the barn of William Ash now stands, on Railroad avenue. The fourth was Jacob P. Brower, who moved his family here in the fall of 1841, and built his cabin on the north side of Front street, where the bank building now stands. On the 22d day of February, 1842, Abram Ackerman located in this place, and in April following came Henry Stultz and family; Mr. Ackerman being the fifth and Mr. Stultz the sixth original settler of Beaver Dam."

THE FIRST MINISTER.

"Mr. Miter, in his manuscript, says: 'In this connection, it should be mentioned that Rev. Moses Ordway was among the first who surveyed with his personal eye the grounds on which our city stands. In the winter of 1840-41, on his way from Green Bay, he visited this region and discovered its natural advantages. In the spring of 1842, he made a second visit here, and it was during this visit that he held meetings in some of the cabins of the first settlers. To him, therefore, belongs the distinction of being the pioneer missionary of the Presbyterian denomination of Beaver Dam. He removed here with his family in the spring of 1843, and died suddenly at Cambria January 24, 1870, and was buried at Milwaukee, where his only son,

David S. Ordway, now resides. He had left the border of civilization thirty-five years ago to penetrate the wilderness, bearing his life in one hand and the symbol of the Christian religion in the other. In the fall of 1842, he purchased of David Drake the water-power (now owned by Dr. Hoyt) and the saw-mill which Drake had built the preceding summer. On this visit he also held religious meetings in the settlement and thus prepared the way for the organization of the Church. From these historical reminiscences, it will be seen that the city is mainly indebted to the same venerable pioneer for the improvement of its water-power, and the founding of the Christian Church.

"The First Presbyterian Church was organized on the 1st day of June, 1843, in the cabin of Thomas Mackie. It was a bright and beautiful summer day. The windows of the cabin were raised, the unmolested birds were warbling their wild carols in the overhanging branches of native trees, clothed in their tender foliage, and the air was freighted with the fragrance of innumerable wild flowers. At its organization, the Church consisted of but eight members. You will be interested to hear their names. I will repeat them in the order in which they stand on the records. Thomas Mackie and Ann his wife, Hanna Maria Goetchius, Rufus Lounsberry and Mary Ann his wife, Julia A. Arms, Lucy Ordway and Lucy Finch. It thus appears that the name of venerable Thomas Mackie occupies the first place among the living founders of the town, and our stands first on the records of the first church organized in the county of Dodge, or in the region north of Milwaukee and west of Green Bay. He is justly entitled to the distinction of being recognized by the generations to come as the Patriarch of the city."

THE FIRST CHURCH EDIFICE.

"Mr. Ordway supplied the infant Church with preaching for two years. At the close of his labors, the Church numbered but twenty-three members. But there was work done which neither appears on the surface nor in the records. Mr. Ordway was mainly instrumental in securing for the Church its first house of worship. That building was improvised after that off-hand fashion which characterized the pioneers of the West. Thomas Mackie went to the woods, selected the timber and hauled it on the ground. This was in the spring of 1844. On the Monday or Tuesday following, the settlers were called together to build the meeting-house. All responded to the call. The timber was hewed, the frame raised, the floor laid, the windows put in, temporary seats made, and the building ready for occupancy on the next Sabbath. Such was the process of building the first house of worship. All the materials were furnished by Mr. Ordway, except the timber for the frame, and four pounds of nails. These nails have a history which must not be lost. Mr. John Manahan, and the first Irishman who settled here, and a pioneer 'Catholic,' was the proprietor of the second store that was opened in the town. Observing this general stir about the new building going up, he inquired of the minister the meaning of all this enthusiasm. 'We are building a meeting-house,' replied Mr. Ordway. 'Then,' responded the Catholic neighbor, 'I must have a nail in it,' and presented the four pounds of nails. That pioneer sanctuary stood on the east side of Spring street, directly on the town line and nearly in front of Mr. Loomis'. In 1847, it was purchased by Christopher Bogart, who removed it to the corner of Spring and Third streets. The building now stands on the north side of Madison street, near Beaver street bridge."

OTHER CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS.

"In 1846, the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized with the Rev. H. P. Allen as Pastor. Reuben Dexter and wife and Mary A. Baldwin were among the first members: its first place of worship was in the cabinet shop of your President, L. H. Marvin, near the mill of Dr. Hoyt; which building is removed to the north end of Beaver street bridge, and is now used for a basket factory. L. H. Marvin was its first class leader.

"St. Mark's Episcopal Church was also organized in the same building in 1846, and held services there for several years; its present church was built in 1856.

"The Baptist Church was organized November 27, 1844, Rev. T. S. Pillsbury was the first Pastor, and Israel Root, Truman Parker, James M. How and wife were among its first members. Their first church building was built in 1847, and was located at the corner of Second and Third streets, and is now standing, and is the present residence of Dr. Hitchcock. In 1852, they erected a new edifice on the site of the present church, which was destroyed by fire in 1866, and replaced the next year by the present brick building.

"St. Peter's Church was organized in the fall of 1853; up to that time the Catholics had no fixed place of worship; a priest from Columbus and Watertown came here occasionally and held religious services.

"In 1860, the Lutheran Church was organized, with the Rev. Carl F. Boehner as officiating minister."

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

"The four leading events of the first three years of the new settlement are the following: The first was the death of Mr. Goetschius' son John, the first death of a white person in the town. It occurred March 6, 1842. The second was the birth of George Stultz. This memorable event in the early history of Beaver Dam transpired on the 5th of May, 1842. This was the first white child born in the town. The third was the organization of the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Ordway, in the cabin of Thomas Mackie, June 1, 1843. The fourth notable event was the Christian baptism of Ann Amelia, infant daughter of Joseph and Hannah M. Goetschius. This first sacred rite was performed by Rev. Mr. Ordway February 25, 1844.

"Of the original pioneers who entered some portions of the land on which the finest parts of the city stand, three are still living. I will name them: Thomas Mackie, Henry Stultz and Morris Furmin. To this record of the living must be added the sad records of the dead. These are Joseph Goetschius, who died September 30, 1846, in his cabin, which stood a few rods north of the Mackie cabin; Jacob P. Brower, died November 28, 1846; Paul Brower, died in September, 1855; David Drake, died July 16, 1865, and Abraham Ackerman, on the 9th of March, 1867, just fifteen days over a quarter of a century from the time he moved into his cabin by the side of the little brook. To this list must be added Moses Ordway and Ann Mackie.

"It is an historical fact, that of all the courageous women who followed the adventurous pioneers into the wilderness, none are living except Mrs. William Holt, Mrs. Ackerman and Mrs. Stultz. Perhaps to this record I should add the name of Mrs. James Madison How, who came in the spring of 1842, in company with Mr. and Mrs. Drake.

"The commencement of our large German population was in 1847; the first who came was Gotlieb Gunther, now of Calamus, his brother, Leonard Gunther, now of Marathon County, and George Hielek, who died in the western part of the State four or five years ago."

THE SCHOOLS.

"Our present valuable common schools had a small beginning, and all who realize the fact of their importance and the favorable maturity they have attained cannot fail to be interested while I trace for a few minutes their early history. On the 23d day of July, 1842, a meeting was called by the citizens at the house of J. P. Brower for the purpose of selecting a site for a schoolhouse. At that meeting there were twelve persons, and it appears from the minutes of that meeting that there was a diversity of opinion as to the location—there were five points insisted upon by the different persons present; finally, after several ballots, it was decided that the schoolhouse be located 'east of J. P. Brower's house, within twenty rods east of Spring Creek, on the south side of the road,' which point is upon the lot now owned by Mrs. John C. Hall. In a few months after, another meeting was held, and the officers were elected, with Morris Furmin, Clerk, and it appears that the duties of the office were so burdensome, or from some other cause, that on the 6th day of February, 1843, he resigned his office. By a census taken March 6, 1843, it appears there were twenty-four scholars in the district.

"Nothing further appears to have been accomplished until the meeting of 10th of March, 1845, when, on motion of J. P. Brower, it was resolved that the schoolhouse be commenced

and progress as far as funds can be collected.' And now the work commenced in earnest; a subscription paper is circulated to obtain lumber, labor and the material for a frame schoolhouse, the 'paper' says the house not to be less than 23 feet by 30, and 'for exclusive literary purposes.' Moses Ordway gave all the lath; Abram Ackerman \$5 worth of timber; Rufus Lounsberry, \$1 worth of lumber; Joseph Goetschius, two days' work; Thomas Mackie, 500 feet of lumber and four days' work with team; J. M. How, six days' work; Dr. Bradley Noyes, three days' work; John Craig, \$3 in joiner work; David L. Booth, three days' work; Henry W. Finch, five days' work; Henry Stultz, ten days' work; J. P. Brower, the lot, 1,000 feet of lumber and ten days' work; John Van Eps, \$2 in lumber; L. H. Marvin, two days' work, and C. S. Bristol, cash \$3, he being the only lawyer then here, and gave the only money; perhaps some may think he was too lazy to work, and had rather deal out the hard cash. On the 4th day of October, 1845, a tax or rate bill was issued under the hand and seal of L. A. Donaldson, John Craig and Joseph Goetschius, for the collection from the inhabitants of the sum of \$13.44, to pay the wages of Miss Adaline W. Ladd for teaching nine weeks' school, and the Collector was in the name of the 'United States' commanded to collect the same.

"In October, 1846, another subscription paper was circulated to raise means for the 'purpose of furnishing the inside and painting the outside of the schoolhouse.' Upon this list, the only persons who paid cash were the lawyer Bristol and Dr. Kimball. They, probably, were the only idle ones in the settlement, and how they got the money wherewith to pay was then, and will always remain a mystery. In September, 1844, a rate bill was also issued to collect \$18 to pay Mrs. Margaret J. Buck for twelve weeks 'tuition' at \$1.50 per week, as appears from her school register. From this it will be seen that the early settler was fully imbued with the spirit of education, and that the small beginning of those years has grown to be a power in the land."

POPULATION IN 1843.

"We find from the census taken January 1, 1843, there were the following persons and families on that day in the town of Beaver Dam:

	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
Abram Ackerman.....	5	5	J. M. How.....	1	4
George W. Arms.....	1	2	Thomas Mackie.....	2	2
J. P. Brower.....	5	4	Israel Root.....	9	2
Paul Brower.....	1	1	Henry Stultz.....	3	5
William J. Bidwell.....	1	2	Eldridge Smith.....	2	1
James Conner.....	1	0	Charles Smith.....	2	2
David Drake.....	2	1	David Snyder.....	3	2
Morris Furmin.....	4	2			
Joseph Goetschius.....	1	1	Totals.....	43	36
Grand Total.....					79

THE FIRST MAIL.

"Prior to 1844, the mails reached this place once in two weeks, and about 1846, the people were supplied with a tri-weekly mail, and brought here in a four-horse stage. I am informed that the first arrival of that stage occasioned great rejoicing, men tossed their hats in triumph, women waved their handkerchiefs (those that had any) in delight, the dogs barked in anger, and children hid in fear and amazement. I have no time to follow further the first settlement and growth of this city; a volume might be written and then the story be but half told.

"Some of those old pioneers are with us this evening, and many are here who soon followed them, and whose settlement dates back to 1845-46-47. That they were a noble type of mankind will ever be conceded. Those wanting in energy and perseverance never seek new countries—for the work of the pioneer is always laborious, often perplexing and never remunerative. He spends the winter in felling forest-trees, and the spring in plowing among green stumps and tough roots. When autumn comes, he is satisfied if the product of his labors is sufficient to keep his family from starvation. The pioneers are mostly gone: the harvest has ripened with them; their days are numbered, and soon the remaining ones will be gathered with those who

have preceded them; but while they live, let each of us extend a kindly hand, a gentle and cheering word, and an earnest wish for God's blessing to follow them."

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lander's address, the members of the Club, with their families, repaired to the Boylan House, where a banquet was held. The feast finished, President Marvin called up the next order of business—"Reminiscences"—which met with apt and interesting responses from the following: Judge S. L. Rose, of Fort Dodge, Iowa (now of Beaver Dam); Hon. Q. H. Barron, of Fox Lake; N. E. Allen, Esq., of Trenton; S. Thomas, Esq., of Beaver Dam; Hon. Charles Burchard, Beaver Dam; James F. McCollum, Esq., of Trenton; Eldridge Smith, Esq., of Rolling Prairie. But one of these interesting papers has been preserved—that of Mr. Allen. It is as follows:

"In taking a retrospect of the past thirty-two or thirty-three years, since the early settlement of Beaver Dam and vicinity, how many thoughts come crowding upon the memory. Scarcely a home or heart into which has not come the messenger of Death. In my own, a brother and our three oldest children lie in yonder cemetery. With almost every one, in a greater or less degree, the same experiences. In recalling the names of thirty-two and thirty-three years ago of the early settlers of Beaver Dam and vicinity, I ask, where are they? Nearly all gone! DEAD. But yet not dead, for they live in the memories of the people. They live in the monuments erected by their skill and industry; they live in the highways, the public roads; they live in every living tree and shrub, planted by their hands; they live in the great moral influences they exerted to lay the foundations of good society, and, most of all, they live in the generations that have followed them. Here a most pleasing and gratifying reflection. In my effort to recall the names of the inhabitants of that early time and their children, I cannot think of any who have disgraced themselves. Honored and honorable members of society, whether still among us, or some other chosen location is now their home. Here, too, a reflection. The necessities of those early times compelled industry in order to live; they learned to earn a living, instead of simply learning to get a living. There is a vast difference in the future of boys or girls, whether they are taught to earn a living, or simply learn to get it."

WHERE THEY LIVED.

"It is not my purpose to moralize on this occasion, but to give some of the personal incidents of those early times. My first coming to Beaver Dam was October 8, 1842, thirty-two years ago last October. There were here, at the time of my coming, Mr. Thomas Mackie, wife and daughter; Mr. Henry Goetschius and wife, daughter of Mr. Mackie, who lived near the spring that forms Spring Brook, that runs through your city. Mr. Abraham Ackerman, who lived near what is known as the Ackerman Spring, together with his wife and five children. Mr. Henry Stultz, who lived near where Mr. F. Hempel now lives, his wife and three children. Mr. Jacob P. Brower, who lived on the ground now occupied by the Williams Block, in your city, wife, and, I think, seven children: his father and mother, I think, also lived with him. Mr. David Drake and his wife, who lived nearly opposite Hoyt's mill, or where the old store now used for a blacksmith shop. Mr. Madison Howe, who lived on the northeast side of the river, about twenty-five rods above the dam, his wife and three children. Mr. Morris Furmin, who lived near where Mr. Trask lives, together with his wife and two children. These constituted all the people in what is now the city of Beaver Dam. Mr. Israel Root, wife and nine children, lived about one mile northeast of the depot, on the place now owned by Mr. Rose. Mr. David Snyder lived on the farm owned by Mr. Reuben Dexter, together with his wife and one child. Mr. Eldridge Smith came in the fall and settled on the land now owned by Mr. J. C. Hunt; he had a wife and one child. Mr. Amasa Hyland, the first settler in Dodge County, lived about four miles east of your city, on the farm now owned by his nephew, George Hyland, and Stanton on the place owned by the late Thomas Marshal. Hyland and Stanton lived together and kept bachelors' hall. William Griffin had a claim on the south end of the prairie,

now owned by Mr. Phillips; Mr. Isaac Noyes lived on the farm now owned by Mr. Burgit, and Maj. Pratt at Oak Grove. Mr. James and Timothy Williams came in the fall and settled on what is now known as H. B. Sherman's Spring Brook Farm. These, with their families, constituted all the inhabitants of Dodge County at the time of my coming, except a casual stopper, among whom I remember Mr. D. Blauvelt."

PRIVATIONS.

"Communication with the outside world was expensive and inconvenient. The only post office in Dodge County was at Fox Lake, and the postage on a letter was 25 cents. There was a sub post office at Beaver Dam, and the inhabitants took turns in going after the mail once a week. I well remember when my turn came; it was one of those cold days in January, and you know we have some cold days in Wisconsin. Well, on one of those cold days, with the snow a foot deep or more, and no track, I went, through the woods, or openings, near where the 'openings road' now runs to Fox Lake, and back again and brought the mail—not a house, but only now and then a friendly blazed tree to guide me.

"In the early winter came a company from Waukesha, or Prairieville, as it was then called, for the purpose of forming a colony and establishing a college school. During the winter, the population was much increased, but, passing that, I will confine my remarks to the general incidents and events of that first winter and spring. The fall of 1842 was one of those remarkable Indian summer, smoky times, so common in Wisconsin in the fall, until near the middle of November, when about six inches of snow fell and continued with increasing quantity till January, when there was a thaw, and the ground was nearly bare for ten days, when it snowed again, and the snow continued on the ground until the middle of April, making the most remarkable winter in the history of Wisconsin, equaled only by the past, but very much more severely felt, because the inhabitants were so poorly prepared for such weather, either in their dwellings or feed and shelter for their stock. So terribly cold and long-continued was the winter that, by the middle of March, everything eatable for stock was consumed, and, as the only means to keep their stock alive, the inhabitants clubbed together and hired a man (Mr. Harrison Root), to go down into the woods, south of the lower woolen-factory, and so along the river for a mile on the east side, and chop down basswood trees for the cattle to browse, and continued it for fully five weeks, when the cattle could pick a scanty living on the marsh with only *one browsing* a day.

"In the fall, pork was very cheap, from the wild hogs that had been allowed to run wild and breed in the woods, and living on acorns. I well remember seeing a man buy some very good dressed pork for \$1.75 per hundred. But oh! such poor, starved creatures as they became in the winter, so very hungry as to devour each other, and, although hogs were plenty in the fall, I think they have not been so scarce since as they were the next spring, literally starved to death, or killed to keep them from starving. The great effort of the inhabitants was to procure fencing to secure the crops the coming season, and every available man and team was brought into requisition, and although labor was in great demand money was scarce, not only in Wisconsin but in the United States. It will be remembered it was during the great financial crisis of 1836 to 1844 of the 'wild-cat' bank speculation."

SPLITTING RAILS.

"Provisions were scarce and high, as well as money, as a few incidents will show. I well remember Mr. John Putnam taking a job of Mr. Abraham Ackerman to cut and split for him 10,000 rails, at 50 cents per hundred, and he did it, too; he cut the timber on the ground now occupied as Oak Wood Cemetery, and further south on the same ridge. He boarded with Mr. David Snyder, and paid \$1.50 per week for board. (I also boarded at the same place most of the time that winter.) He received \$50 in gold for the job. In April, the Root boys and myself took a job of Uncle Seymour Wilcox, at Waupun, to split for him 5,000 rails and 10,000 stakes, at 31 cents per hundred for the rails and 20 cents per hundred for the stakes, and took our pay in potatoes, at \$1 per bushel, he furnishing us board. The timber was cut and drawn out on

the ground where the city of Waupun now stands. After the potatoes were earned the next thing was to get them. Mr. Root had two teams of horses, but they were so very poor they could hardly draw an empty wagon, and nothing to feed them on excepting browse, so, in an emergency like this, something must be done. Mrs. Root took the marsh hay from the bed on which the family had slept all winter, to make feed for the team, so they could go and get the potatoes. While gone, Mr. Root traded the poor creatures to Mr. Wilcox for a pair of old oxen and a pair of three-year-old steers, and managed with both pair of cattle to get home with the load of potatoes."

MAKING A LAKE.

"The pond—well, that was the absorbing subject of conversation during that winter. The people wanted lumber, and they could get none until the mill started, and the mill could not start until the pond would fill. So the history of the pond will be in order. The water was stopped in July, and the pond did not fill to run over until June, or nearly one year, and to Eastern chaps brought up among the mountains, where a mill-pond would fill in one night, and generally in an hour or two, it was incomprehensible. All sorts of conjectures were indulged in, some believed it filled so as to run into Lost Lake, others still believed it set back into Fox Lake, others that there was some subterranean passage where the water went off. So, to satisfy the curiosity and anxiety of the people, they employed Mr. J. P. Brower, who was a surveyor, to make an examination and report, which he did: that there was no other outlet, but the pond was going to cover more surface than first supposed, as it would set back almost to Fox Lake, but he owned a water-power at Fox Lake, and it had not affected that yet, so we waited for the pond to fill. But to make the matter more certain, Madison How set a gauge in the water and watched it for a month, and at last reported the water had raised an inch, thus settling our doubts."

THE FIRST DEATH.

"The first death occurring in Beaver Dam, or the first one buried, as my recollection serves me, was a stranger by the name of Soddy, who died in my shanty on the farm where I now live. He came along traveling, and was taken sick with colic, and before a doctor could be obtained he died, or was so far gone as to be impossible to help him. The next was my own brother, Edwin C. Allen, who died on the 27th of August, 1845. That was a terribly sickly fall, and many persons died. Among the number were Mrs. Henry Goetschius, Mr. Jacob P. Brower, and others, all with the same fever.

"Another incident in which I was an interested party. Mr. Thomas Mackie and myself (I was working for Mr. Mackie), went one of those cold days, about two miles on the Columbus road, to cut saw-logs; after cutting until noon, we stopped to eat our dinner, which was frozen as hard as stone, almost. While standing, my feet became terribly cold, as I only had on boots and Mr. Mackie had on moccasins. It seemed certain that I must freeze my feet, and told him so. Says he, Pull off your boots and stick your feet in the snow. It seemed a poor remedy for freezing feet, but something *must* be done; so off with my boots and took a run of twenty or thirty rods, came and sat down, and Mr. Mackie helped rub my feet for a short time, when I pulled on my boots and went to work, and in a short time my feet were burning hot and continued so through the day. I mention this that others may be benefited in a like emergency."

ONE OF THE FIRST SETTLERS IN THE COUNTY.

"A few of the personal characteristics of those pioneers: And to commence, we take Amasa Hyland, the first settler of Dodge County. He was a character in his way—possessed an iron constitution, and a will that knew no such word as fail. Hyland was just the man for a pioneer. I might tell you of his conveying the mail from Green Bay to Fort Winnebago, for one year, traveling the whole time on foot, with no settlement oftener than twenty to thirty miles. My recollections of him were as I knew him on his place on Hyland Prairie. He was a man of kind and generous nature, and no man applied to him for assistance if he was needy,

and was turned away. He would take work or any way to accommodate. But woe betide the wretch who tried to play off on Amasa Hyland. He would take him by the nape of the neck, and set him up in the boot and leather business and command him to leave, and he would go, too, for he had the power to enforce obedience. Another incident as characteristic of the man: After they had started the mill in Beaver Dam—among the proprietors were ministers, merchants, lawyers, but none of them remarkably good teamsters—it was necessary to have some heavy timber removed, so they got three yoke of oxen and hitched them on to draw the timber. Well, they squalled and squalled and whipped, trying to make the oxen pull; one would pull and then another, and so for some time. Hyland happened to be there looking on, he stood it as long as he could, so going to the man trying to drive the team, he said, I can make them draw it. Well, they did not believe anybody could do it, but he might try. Well, he said he would go and cut him a whip, so going down a little toward where Rowell's shop stands, he cut an iron-wood stalk, and putting on a lash he had in his pocket, he would crack the whip and it could be heard two miles. Coming up to the cattle, he indulged in some not very complimentary language toward them; after swinging the whip a few times over the backs of the oxen, and giving them some earnest denunciations, and telling them of the wrath to come, he told them to go, and away they went as if their lives depended on the effort, and timber too; so after snaking the log all around the street and yard, he laid down the whip and said, You are too pious here in Grubville to drive.

"Here a matter personal to myself. I had made a claim on the land now occupied by the Gould Nursery, and where Mr. Noyes now lives, but turned it over to this company for a mere nominal consideration, as they were desirous of getting all the land within a certain distance. Afterward, I made a claim on the land owned by Mr. Reesman, better known as the Stewart farm; and here may be mentioned the discouragements of the early settlers. There were four wells dug on the prairie, trying to find water, but, of course, coming to the rock in every instance. There was nothing known of a drilling-machine in those days, so we tried to blast, and we knew as little about that, almost, as a cow would know about loading a gun. Of course, our efforts were failures, and our ambition became very much demoralized, working upon land where we could get no water; so I sold my claim to Mr. Reuben Dexter, and went where I now live."

ORIGINAL FARMS.

In March, 1866, the following sketches from the pen of the Rev. J. J. Miter were published in the *Citizen*:

"It may be interesting to the citizens of Beaver Dam, who came here at a much later date, to know the location of the original farms which were owned by these first settlers. I shall not attempt to draw the lines with the exact precision of the Government surveys. A general outline will be sufficient to fix their location in the mind of the intelligent reader. I shall make the southwest terminus of Railroad avenue our standpoint. It was near this point where the four original farms of Messrs. Ackerman, Brower, Mackie and Goetschius cornered. It should also be stated that it is at this point where the line passes which runs east and west, dividing Town 11 from Town 12. If we extend this town line west from the corner of Division street and Railroad avenue, it will pass through the house of Mr. Loomis, on Spring street. If, from the same point, we extend it east, it will pass along the rear of the lots which front on Third street. This is the line which forms the north boundary of the Ackerman and Brower farms, and the south boundary of the Mackie and Goetschius farms. If we now extend Division street north till it unites with De Clark street, it will form the west boundary of the Ackerman and Goetschius farms, and the east boundary of the Brower and Mackie farms. These are the lines which separated these four farms.

"Let us next look at the extent of territory which they covered. Mr. Ackerman's farm embraced all that part of the city which lies south of the town line, east of Division street, and north of South street, together with forty acres, which embrace all the ground on both sides of the river, which lies west of Division street, north of a line extended west from the corner of

Division and South streets, east of Center street, and south of a line which would run through the middle of that tier of blocks which lie between Washington and Henry streets. From this, it will be seen that this west forty of Mr. Ackerman's original purchase embraced all the valuable water-power owned by the proprietors of the Empire Mills and Beaver Dam Woolen Factory.

"The Brower farm covered all that part of the city which lies west of Division street, south of the town line, east of West street, and north of a line running west from Division street, through the tier of lots lying between Washington and Henry streets. This was the original Brower estate. But, in addition to it, Mr. Paul Brower, the father of Jacob P. Brower, owned a forty, lying west of West street, and extending to the pond. It is on a part of this land that Judge Rose located his tastefully arranged and ornamental grounds, and where his cottage still stands.

"The original farm of Mr. Mackie extended over that part of the city which lies north of the town line, west of a line running north from Division to De Clark street, south of Burnett street, and east of West street; and Mr. Goetschius' embraced that part of the city which lies north of the town line, west of College street, south of Burnett street, and east of a line running north from the foot of Railroad avenue.

"The Stultz farm joined Mr. Ackerman's on the south. The former residence of George H. Stewart, just south of St. Peter's Church, stands near its north line. This line extends west till it crosses the river south of the Empire Mills, and takes in a few acres on the west bank; or, if Center street were extended south till it crossed the river, it would form the west line of Mr. Stultz's original purchase. His south line was the north line of Mr. Robert Johnson's farm. This farm originally embraced a few feet of the valuable water-power now belonging to the Empire Mill Company.

"In the spring of 1842, Mr. David Drake purchased the forty acres which embrace the present water-power of Messrs. Smith & Lander. This forty extended south a little beyond the present residence of Moses Ordway. The forty lying still west of this was taken up by Mr. James Conner. It is over these two forties that Madison street now passes diagonally to the southwest. Mr. Drake built the dam and put up a saw-mill in the summer of 1842. In the following November, he sold the forty acres, which took in the water-power, to Rev. M. Ordway. Mr. Conner also sold the other forty to a company of Germans, and thus Madison street has passed almost exclusively into their possession.

"The eighty acres which lie north of the town line west of College street and south of Burnett street, embracing the cemetery, was originally entered by Mr. Tunis T. Blauvelt. He erected a cabin on the site now occupied by the homestead of the Widow Ide, and cleared ten acres. He soon after sold the whole eighty to Rev. M. Ordway. In turn, Mr. Ordway, not long after, sold the south forty to Henry W. Finch, and the north forty to Rufus Lounsbury. Mr. Finch took possession of the original Blauvelt cabin, and thus nicely domiciled, he lived for several years in true patriarchal style. Mr. Blauvelt also entered the three forties, embracing the heavily timbered bottom lands, lying between Madison street and the river. This land he subsequently sold to Mr. Ordway.

"From the foregoing outline it will be seen that our beautiful city stands on portions of all the lands which were originally taken up by these seven first settlers, Messrs. Goetschius, Mackie, Brower, Ackerman, Stultz, Blauvelt, Drake and Conner. It does not appear that Mr. Morris Furmin did anything more than to build a cabin and make a claim which he never entered.

"The Brower estate, then, has given to us the business street and all the fine building lots which lie on Front, Middle and Third streets, between Division and West streets. The Ackerman estate has given to the city all that undulating and romantic part of it which lies east of Division street, and extending north to the west end of Railroad avenue, south to St. Peter's Church, and taking in Wayland University on the east. Out of the Mackie farm have been carved all those commanding sites which embrace that large group of beautiful residences



John W. Davis

FOX LAKE

on Observatory Hill. Railroad avenue, with its long line of tasty residences, is a part of the valuable contribution made by the Goetschius farm. Madison street, with its invaluable water-power, comes from the original entries of Messrs. Drake and Conner. While the southeast part of the city, together with a part of the Ackerman water-power, and that slightly building ground where the old residence of G. H. Stewart stands, south of St. Peter's, belonged to the farm of Mr. Stultz. And if this worthy and enterprising first settler has not the satisfaction of seeing the finest part of the city located on his old estate, to him belongs the honor of grappling with the tough old oaks, with an arm as strong and a will as resolute as the bravest of all his peers.

"The first quarter of a century closes this spring since David Drake, with his stout heart, commenced the improvement of the water-power which has made Beaver Dam the commercial center of Dodge County. That enterprise he finally transferred to Rev. Moses Ordway, in the fall of 1842. This sagacious and resolute pioneer finally set in motion the great water-wheel which for a quarter of a century has been contributing so largely to the growth, the wealth and the well-earned fame of the city. Let us hold in remembrance the names of the men whose early toils and privations have eventuated in results for which our citizens feel a just pride."

GROWTH OF BEAVER DAM.

The results of the praiseworthy efforts of the citizens of Beaver Dam to preserve the records of the early history of the place having been given, it devolves upon us to furnish the interesting sequel by sketching the varied phases of development belonging to its later and more mature existence. During the first fifteen years, or prior to the panic of 1857, the growth of Beaver Dam was very rapid; speculation was rife; in the language of a local writer, "Speculators abounded in troops. Property more than doubled in value as the railroad was fast approaching the place." In 1854, there were quite as many mercantile institutions as now. There were eight physicians and six lawyers, the other professions and trades being equally represented. At the November election of 1855, there were 540 votes cast in the city and town. The first train of cars reached the place April 24, 1856, and the Fourth of July following was the occasion of the grandest and largest celebration ever held in the county, the citizens combining the observation of an important local event with the national anniversary. It is said that speculation, in those days, was apparent in politics, as well as business, "sweeping reverse following rapid success."

After the panic the "speculative growth" ceased, and then commenced what may be termed the permanent growth, which has steadily maintained the supremacy ever since. In 1860, the population was 2,770; in 1865, 2,930; in 1870, 3,265. By the census of the latter year, the population is thus distributed among the wards: First Ward, 537—native, 292; foreign, 245. Second Ward, 836—native, 570; foreign, 266. Third Ward, 993—native 831; foreign, 162. Fourth Ward, 899—native, 690; foreign, 209.

MANUFACTORIES.

The early history of the first mill and mill-dam appears in the proceedings of the Old Settlers' Club, given in the first part of this chapter. About 1846, another and larger mill was built upon or near the original site, and this continued in operation until, in 1870, it was destroyed by fire, at a loss to its owner, Dr. E. R. Hoyt, of \$28,000. Mr. Hoyt at once set about the work of rebuilding, and soon a large and improved structure stood in its place, erected at a cost of \$30,000. Its six runs of stones have ever since been kept constantly in operation, turning out superior brands of flour.

Empire Flouring-Mill.—Built in 1853 at the west end of and in conjunction with the second dam, by S. P. K. Lewis and Abram Ackerman. This mill has been improved and enlarged until its capacity has reached 15,000 barrels per annum. There have been three changes in the management, as follows: Lewis & Bogert, Lewis & Bro., and Lewis & Son. The amount

of business transacted the past season is given at \$60,000. Shipments are made to all parts of the United States and Great Britain. The Messrs. Lewis are also interested in a flouring-mill two and a half miles south of the city. It was built by Marvin & Goodnow about 1855, and has four runs of stones.

Situated a short distance below is another grist-mill, built in 1853, by J. L. Grant. It is still the property of the Grant estate; four runs of stones.

Harris & Christian are the owners of a mill still further south on the stream. It was built in 1856 by William How, and has four runs of stones.

The Beaver Dam Agricultural Works.—Established in 1855, by John S. Rowell, upon a capital of about \$1,500, for the purpose of manufacturing seeders and other agricultural implements. In 1861, Mr. Rowell built what he supposed to be a perfect seeder, but, upon testing its merits upon the farm of G. C. Gunn, it was discovered that, while every part of the implement worked like a charm, there was lacking the pliable or flexible tooth. This deficiency was supplied by the invention of what is known as the "slip tooth," which was patented October 14, 1862, and has ever since been in successful use. The patentee receives a royalty upon the "slip tooth" from the Van Brunt Seeder Manufactory at Horicon; also from the establishments located at Winona, Minn., Fond du Lac, Appleton, and other places.

There have been many changes in the proprietorship of the factory since it was founded by Mr. J. S. Rowell, the original owner, however, remaining through them all. The firms have been Rowell & Gibson, Rowell & Lowth, J. S. & Ira Rowell, J. S. Rowell & Co., J. S. & Ira Rowell again, and J. S. Rowell, Sons & Co. The manufactory is one of the most extensive of the kind in the State. The capital stock of the concern is given at \$218,000. About \$100,000 worth of business was done during the past year. Besides the combined broadcast seeder and cultivator, the company manufactures "Tiger" thrashing-machines, sulky rakes, stubble plows, fanning-mills, ordinary wheat and grain drills, and general mill machinery. Sales of these implements are made throughout Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, California and Dakota; also in Canada and Germany.

The Messrs. Rowell (J. S. & Ira) are also the owners of the celebrated trotting mare, Badger Girl, who has a public record of 2:22½, and a private record of 2:18 and 2:19¼. Badger Girl is now thirteen years of age, and was retired from the turf a year ago, for breeding purposes.

Chandler, Congdon & Co.'s Woolen-Mill.—Established in 1853, by S. P. K. Lewis, Abram Ackerman and G. H. Stewart, under the firm name of G. H. Stewart & Co., and was known as the Farmers' Woolen-Mill, until 1866, when a re-organization took place, the style and name of the firm becoming Chandler, Congdon & Co., the silent partnership being represented by S. P. K. and C. E. Lewis. In 1867, a large four-story brick structure was erected, in which was placed a complete outfit of new machinery, possessing the requisite advantages for producing woolen goods by all the improved methods. The sales from this factory during 1879 amounted to about \$110,000. The present capacity of the factory is something like 12,000 yards per month, from fifty to sixty operatives being employed. The articles manufactured are chiefly fancy cassimeres, made almost exclusively of Wisconsin wools. Shipments are made throughout Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas and Nebraska.

Beaver Dam Woolen-Mills.—Established on the site of the old oil-mill, built at an early day by Dr. Hoyt, at the west end of the third dam in 1866, by E. C. McFetridge & Co., with a capital stock of \$30,000, and a working force of twenty-eight operatives. In 1870, the firm became McFetridge, Burchard & Co., and at the same time the capacity of the factory was doubled. John Smith was soon afterward admitted as a partner, and on the 1st of January, 1879, Mr. Burchard's interest was purchased by Henry W. Hildebrandt, the firm name now being McFetridge, Smith & Co. About 160,000 pounds of pure wool is used annually in the manufacture of fine doeskins, fancy cassimeres and superior flannels. Sales are made throughout the Northwest.

The productions of the Beaver Dam woolen factories are regarded everywhere with favor, and those who have tested them prefer them to foreign manufactured goods of the same character.

PLANING-MILLS.

In 1858, Parish & De Clark, established a planing-mill near the depot. There were several changes in the proprietorship, and the building was torn down a few years since. In 1858, Mr. Griswold built a fanning-mill manufactory near the depot, which in 1860 was converted into a planing-mill by Hayden & Rood. In 1877, it was converted into a cheese factory by James Rood, and is now run as a planing-mill by Martin & Sybrant.

Thomas & Eggesfield now carry on a planing-mill in Beaver Dam, built about 1874.

BREWERIES.

Where the thirsty citizens of Beaver Dam obtained their supply of that fermented potation called lager beer prior to 1853 is not exactly known. In the fall of that year, Mr. Biersack built a brewery, and commenced the manufacture of his native beverage, and two years later took into partnership with him Mr. Frank Liebenstein. In 1856, John Gœggerle and John and Joseph Patzlsberger purchased the property, and, upon the death of the latter, in 1859, Mr. Gœggerle became sole proprietor by purchase. The capacity of the Beaver Dam brewery, at that time, was 500 thirty-two-gallon barrels per annum. Eleven hundred barrels is the present yearly production of the establishment, for which there is a ready home market.

In 1857, the Farmers' Brewery, the second institution of the kind in the city, was established by a Mr. Schutte, who soon afterward sold the property to Philip Binzel, the present proprietor. The production of this institution is about 1,000 barrels per annum.

In 1868, "The New Brewery" was founded by a Mr. Pfestel. It is now the property of Xavier Steil, and has a capacity of 200 barrels per year.

BRICKYARD.

The first brick for use in Beaver Dam was burned by O. C. Hart, about 1850. The next brickmaker was the Hon. A. Williard, who established a yard in 1855. John Malone also engaged in the business in 1863. In 1866, B. Thorp established a brick manufactory in Beaver Dam, and burns about 300,000 a year, sold principally in the city.

TANNERY.

William Rueping built a tannery in 1865, and commenced the manufacture of leather. William Galloway succeeded Mr. Rueping as proprietor of the tannery, and conducted it until his death, September 1, 1879. His widow is now in charge of the business.

These are the principal manufacturing institutions in Beaver Dam. There are various minor establishments, such as are to be found in all prosperous cities and villages.

THE ABORIGINES.

For several years after the advent of the whites in Beaver Dam, Indians were very numerous in the neighborhood, but they rarely became troublesome. Located on the west side of the lake was an extensive Pottawatomie camping-ground, the peace and quiet of which were occasionally disturbed by some brawling Winnebago under the influence of whisky. One instance of this kind will suffice to illustrate a few of the peculiarities of the red race. In February, 1849, Wiscopawis, a prominent Winnebago Indian, and a bad man withal, had been on a protracted spree, and found himself among the Pottawatomies on the occasion of the death of a squaw belonging to that tribe. "Scop" was sufficiently sober to realize the solemnity of the event, and apparently felt much disturbed. Besides being naturally "a bad Winnebago," even when on his good behavior, at this particular time, when every coarse black hair in his head seemed inclined to pull, he was extremely ugly: in the language of the literary editor of the *Chicago Times*, he was "all broke up," and, during the funeral ceremony over the dead squaw, he capped the climax by stabbing to death a young Pottawatomie boy. Friends of the

murdered lad, living near Watertown, brought old "Scop" to task for the deed, and made him promise, in a certain number of moons, to pay to them sixty silver dollars, by way of compensation for the loss of the boy, or forfeit his own life. When the time came for the payment of the money, "Scop" found himself, as usual, sadly embarrassed, and at once made preparations to sacrifice his life, which he did, soon afterward, at Portage, baring his breast to a Pottawatomie, who stabbed him in the same manner "Scop" had killed the boy. In the mean time, the squaw and "Scop's" victim were buried in the Indian burying-ground, near the present site of the Polish Church, whence the bodies were soon afterward taken, in the night, by disciples of the Madison Medical College, and applied to the uses of science. The sight of an Indian on the streets of Beaver Dam at the present time is as rare as were the sober moments in the life of old "Scop."

THE BURSTING OF THE DAM.

On the 17th of May, 1849, owing to the accumulation of water in the pond, the upper dam gave way. Soon the greatest consternation prevailed among the citizens. They were face to face with circumstances which, if allowed to mature, would in all probability, prostrate the entire population with sickness. Should the pond become dry, and the fish and vegetation it contained be permitted to remain and decay, the result was easily foreseen. Men, women and children turned out, and every available team was pressed into service to aid in "bridging the chasm." In the mean time, the volume of water passing out of the pond was becoming greater every moment. Already considerable property had been washed away. A new bridge, which had just been completed across the river at Beaver street, was carried away, and when the massive structure reached the second dam, it scarcely paused, but passed on and took the dam with it; and so with the third dam. During the excitement, a strange incident was witnessed by an old settler. Forty large fat hogs belonging to one of the mill companies, were taken with the flood, but the current, striking a bend in the embankment on the north side of the river, landed them safely on *terra firma*. The swine, not seeming to realize that they had been "saved from watery graves," plunged back into the stream and were drowned. The original break was finally filled up, and the reign of terror ceased.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

It is the fate of all cities, at some time in their history, to be wrapped in devouring flames. Beaver Dam has not had the good fortune to be an exception in this regard. On the 17th of January, 1863, a fire broke out in John Malone's building, on the south side of Front street, and the flames spread east and west, burning J. T. McGlashen's grocery, E. S. Kellogg's art gallery, C. Henseler's furniture store, J. Imerhooff's gunsmith shop, Huth's meat-market and residence, Miller's meat-market and residence, F. Tillman's flour and feed store, R. Whittaker's building occupied by J. H. Babcock & Co's drug store, John Whittaker's residence and the United States Internal Revenue Collector's office; Fringe's Block, occupied on the first floor by Marvin & Goodnow, furniture dealers; G. Stolz, saloon; A. D. Forbes, dry goods and Frederick Krueger, dry goods. On the second and third floors were the chambers of the Common Council, Jacob's tailoring shop, G. S. Shepard's dentist's rooms, Dr. Hart's office, the Temperance Hall, etc. Henseler's meat-market and the Center street bridge also took fire but were extinguished. While Kreuger & Leirkind's merchandise store was burning, it became evident that the flames would reach the cellar of the building, in which were stored a quantity of camphene, oil and gunpowder. A terrible explosion must certainly follow such an event, and, to prevent it, a few intrepid individuals descended to the cellar and commenced removing the dangerous combustibles. The powder was thrown into the river, but, while some of the oil was being removed, it caught fire, sending up a sheet of flame which communicated with Bloss' building on the north side of Front street, occupied by A. P. Lawrence. Then followed the destruction of Burgess' boot and shoe store, Mrs. Lewis' building, Brechter's hardware store, J. Q. Ordway's restaurant, Seybold's confectionery store, Mrs. Brooks' dwelling, Bergman's clothing establishment, W. D. Babcock's artist's rooms, and the City Clerk's office and Bonner's

saloon and eating rooms. The mad fury of the flames was stayed at the bank building, which was of brick. The fire originated in an ash barrel, in the rear of the *Whig of Seventy-Six* office. The loss was estimated at \$50,000.

The 7th of March, 1866, witnessed another visitation of the fire fiend, and the destruction of twelve wooden buildings on the north side of Front street. The fire started in the notion and variety store of Mr. Wheeler, and swept everything between the brick building of Hehgen & Lehrkind and that of Traver & Turner on the east. It is said, the ladies interested in the burning property joined in the work of subduing the flames, and handled water-pails with marked effect. This latter conflagration resulted in the establishment of fire limits and the building-up of numerous brick structures.

THE POST OFFICE.

J. H. Manahan was the first Postmaster in Beaver Dam. He was appointed some time in 1844. Prior to that time, Fox Lake was the nearest point rejoicing in a post office, and letters directed to citizens of Beaver Dam reached their destination very irregularly, being sent from Fox Lake by parties going thither on other business. All mail matter thus forwarded was taken to the cabin of Thomas Mackie, who attended to its distribution. Manahan kept the office in his store, which stood on the present site of the Milwaukee House. Dr. William H. Smith succeeded Mr. Manahan. He removed the office to a small building located not far from Mr. Griffin's drug store. J. H. Ward was Mr. Smith's successor. With this change in office also came the usual change in its location. A little building east of the Clark House was the headquarters of Mr. Ward. Edward Elwell was the next incumbent. He was followed by O. S. Phelps, who removed the office east on Front street, not far from Spring street. C. B. Beebe succeeded Mr. Phelps, and, in 1872, A. J. McCoy was appointed to the position. About 1874, the post office was removed to the rear portion of the building where it is now located; and, in 1876, when R. V. Bogert received the appointment, the commodious quarters now occupied were fitted up. It was made a money-order office February 5, 1866. The first order was sent by William M. Cole to L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, and was for \$4.50.

HOTELS.

The double log house built by Jacob P. Brower, in the fall of 1841, on or near the present site of the bank building, was the first structure erected in Beaver Dam that laid claim to any pretensions as a hotel. It became perforce a general resort for citizens and travelers alike, and for a long time was the only house beneath whose roof the weary could find rest. Sometime in 1844, John H. Manahan put up a light two-story frame building on the site now occupied by the Seifert House; and in 1846, Henry Ager built the Horn House, which stood where A. P. Lawrence's store now stands. The Hooper House, built in 1848, by John Hooper, at the corner of Spring and Front streets, was the next hotel that solicited "a share of the public patronage." This property was afterward purchased by a Mr. Stevens, and it became the Stevens House. H. G. Bicknell, who changed the name of the house to Bicknell House, was the next purchaser. It became the Stevens House again under the proprietorship of L. Valentine, and when J. E. Hoyt became the proprietor the title was again changed, and the institution has ever since been known as the Hoyt House. It is now the property of the Lawrence Brothers.

About the same time the Stevens House came into existence, J. H. Ward swung his shingle as a landlord over the door of a structure occupying the site of Mr. Newton's store. After several changes in the management, this hotel went out of existence, about 1856.

The leading hotel in Beaver Dam at the present time is the Clark House, the property of Lawrence Brothers (serene William and genial Thomas). It was built in 1853, by Andrew Haight, who purchased the Horn House and removed it a short distance west of its original site, built an addition to it and christened it the Clark House in honor of Dr. Asahel Clark, then a prominent citizen of Beaver Dam. In 1858, the entire structure was destroyed by fire. A

stock company was then organized, and by them the institution was rebuilt, Mr. Haight, whose exceeding *bonhomie* fitted him for the position, taking charge as landlord. He afterward purchased the property, and, in 1865, he leased it to Messrs. Hard & Hunter, and became a partner in De Haven's circus. Mr. Haight subsequently sold the Clark House to A. E. Smith, who leased the property to Lawrence Brothers. Mr. Smith in turn sold to Hezekiah Dunham, and, in 1877, T. D., and W. H. Lawrence became the proprietors.

The first frame hotel built in Beaver Dam is still standing near the Milwaukee House. It was originally known as the Washington House. It was subsequently purchased by John Lehrritter, who removed it to an adjoining lot and built upon the original site a new and more commodious structure by the same name. In 1872, M. Schreidbauer became the owner, and christened it the Milwaukee House. A. Seifert purchased the property in 1875, and three years later, built a two-story brick front, and continues to be proprietor of the Milwaukee House to the present time.

The Eagle Tavern, kept by David and Jarius Benjamin, will be remembered as one of the institutions under this heading. It was opened in the fall of 1846, and stood on the site of the new City Hall building.

GOVERNMENT.

Beaver Dam was incorporated as a city in 1856, the act of incorporation being approved March 18, of that year. Prior to that time, it was under town government, and unlike most of its sister cities, knows nothing of the hampered restraints of the village system. The first charter election was held June 2, 1856, with the following result, as shown by the canvass made by the Board of Supervisors of the town of Beaver Dam: There were 548 votes cast for Mayor, of which John Robinson received 298, and A. Scott Sloan 250. For Treasurer, J. H. Babcock, 303 votes; J. H. Ward, 247. Police Justice, G. H. Allen, 313; D. F. Stoll, 237. City Marshal, Columbus Germain, 340; S. S. Woodard, 194. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, Edward Elwell, H. B. Phelps and John Waldhier; Justice of the Peace, William L. Parker; Assessor, Bradley Noyes; Constable, Nicholas Schroeder. Second Ward—Aldermen, Eben Farrington, C. S. Snow and Joseph Esch; Justice of the Peace, John Perry; Assessor, Rees Evans; Constable, John Malone. Third Ward—Aldermen, E. Schribner, Lorenzo Merrill and J. E. Hosmer; Justice of the Peace, G. H. Allen; Assessor, Alfred Loomis; Constable, Gilbert Drown. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, J. W. Robinson, Alanson Tiffany and Matthias Heath; Justice of the Peace, D. F. Stoll; Assessor, O. K. Coe; Constable, James M. Conklin.

The first meeting of the first "City Fathers" of Beaver Dam, took place on the evening of third day after the election, at Union Hall; all the officers being present except Alderman Hosmer from the Third. The Board was organized by the election of Alderman Phelps as Chairman, and the appointment of C. E. Havens as Clerk pro tempore. The Board then proceeded to the election of a permanent Clerk, and after three informal and two formal ballots, the matter was postponed. L. D. Livermore received ten votes, and was declared elected City Surveyor. At the next meeting of the Council, Bradley Noyes was duly elected to the office of City Clerk.

In pursuance of an act of the Legislature, the time of holding the charter election was changed to the first Monday in March in each year, and, accordingly, at the election of 1857, the following officers were elected: Mayor, A. Scott Sloan; Treasurer, Horace D. Patch; Marshal, T. B. Catlin; Street Commissioner, Hiram N. Justice. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, Andrew Haight, Ferdinand Krueger and L. H. Marvin; Assessor, Bradley Noyes; Constable, William Ashton. Second Ward—Aldermen, Stephen P. K. Lewis, George H. Stewart and R. H. Ellis; Assessor, W. H. Bracken; Constable, James Graham; Justice of the Peace, John Perry. Third Ward—Aldermen, James B. Dickinson and Andrew Willard; Assessor, Harvey Smith; Constable, J. Q. Marsh. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, E. C. Stevens, A. Tiffany and Josiah Newell; Assessor, George C. Laine; Constable, Henry Shuart, Jr. John Mayne was chosen City Clerk by the Board.

1858.—Mayor, A. Scott Sloan; Treasurer, H. D. Patch; Street Commissioner, James E. Hosmer; Marshal, T. B. Catlin. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, C. B. Beebe and W. H. Smith; Assessor, Harvey Smith; Justice of the Peace, John Mayne; Constable, John Longstaff. Second Ward—Aldermen, W. D. Babcock and Edward Hohl; Assessor, Bradley Noyes; Justice of the Peace, S. W. Coburn; Constable, Elijah Allen. Third Ward—Aldermen, Hiram Booth and Rees Evans; Assessor, C. S. Billings; Justice of the Peace, John Perry; Constable, Nathan Marsh. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, John R. Traver and John A. V. Bogert; Assessor, Josiah Newell; Justice of the Peace, D. F. Stoll; Constable, James M. Conklin; John Mayne re-appointed City Clerk.

1859—Date of election changed to the first Tuesday in April: Mayor, E. P. Smith; Treasurer, L. H. Marvin; Marshal, T. B. Catlin; Street Commissioner, A. S. Dominy; Superintendent of Schools, E. Botsford. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, Charles Schutte, Gustavus Stolz and M. F. Lowth; School Commissioners, D. S. Ordway and Francis Brechter; Justice of the Peace, H. B. Phelps; Assessor, Edward Hohl; Constable, J. H. Pishery. Second Ward—Aldermen, Charles Burchard, George Heilig and Rees Evans; School Commissioner, G. H. Stewart; Assessor, W. H. Bracken; Constable, S. J. Tyrell. Third Ward—Aldermen, G. E. Redfield and I. Gale; School Commissioners, J. J. Miter and William Drown; Assessor, Andrew Willard; Constable, William Ashton. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, Andrew Haight and J. C. Hall; School Commissioners, Lucien Merrill and W. L. Parker; Assessors, A. J. McCoy and S. T. Canoll; John Mayne re-appointed Clerk.

1860—Mayor, A. Joy; Treasurer, Hiram Booth; School Superintendent, H. G. Bicknell; Street Commissioner, A. S. Dominy; Marshal, T. B. Catlin. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, M. F. Lowth and Gustavus Stolz; School Commissioner, Francis Brechter; Justice of the Peace, H. B. Phelps; Assessor, Edward Hohl; Constable, J. H. Pishery. Second Ward—Aldermen, E. J. Jones and Rees Evans; School Commissioner, John A. Douglas; Justice of the Peace, Charles Burchard; Assessor, W. H. Bracken; Constable, C. S. Snow. Third Ward—Aldermen, Henry Stultz and George W. Surdam; School Commissioner, John Mayne; Justice of the Peace, H. D. Patch; Assessor, S. F. Smith; Constable, William Ashton. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, J. C. Hall and A. Stansbury; School Commissioner, W. L. Parker; Justice of the Peace, D. F. Stoll; Assessor, George Shaw; Constable, S. T. Canoll. John Mayne re-appointed City Clerk.

1861—Mayor, R. V. Bogert; Treasurer, Aaron Lindsley; Marshal, C. S. Snow; Street Commissioner, Daniel Bicknell; School Superintendent, John A. Douglas. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, Jacob Ertl and Gustavus Stolz; School Commissioner, Conrad Lehrtritter; Assessor, Edward Hohl; Constable, Matthias Bamberger. Second Ward—Aldermen, William Wade and Edward Elwell; School Commissioner, G. H. Stewart; Assessor, C. W. Russell; Constable, C. S. Snow. Third Ward—Aldermen, J. S. Charles and J. F. McClure; School Commissioner, J. J. Miter; Assessor, S. F. Smith; Constable, Robert Longstaff. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, A. P. Lawrence and John De Clark; School Commissioner, Eli Botsford; Assessor, G. G. Shaw; Constable, Richard E. Thomas. John Mayne re-appointed City Clerk.

1862—Mayor, H. W. Lander; Treasurer, J. H. Ward; Marshal, A. Loomis; School Superintendent, L. D. Brainard; Street Commissioner, A. S. Dominy. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, G. Stolz and E. Hohl; Justice of the Peace, H. B. Phelps; School Commissioner, M. F. Lowth; Assessor, John Sherman; Constable, F. Drews. Second Ward—Aldermen, E. Elwell and F. Tillman; Justice of the Peace, Charles Burchard; School Commissioner, H. J. Boyer; Assessor, Charles Roth; Constable, C. S. Snow. Third Ward—Aldermen, H. Stultz and E. E. Holt; Justice of the Peace, L. D. Livermore; School Commissioner, John Mayne; Assessor, S. F. Smith; Constable, A. Loomis. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, R. Whittaker and W. L. Parker; Justice of the Peace, D. F. Stoll; School Commissioner, George Shaw; Assessor, J. Fisher; Constable, S. Canoll. John Mayne re-appointed City Clerk.

1863—Mayor, W. C. Barnes; Treasurer, E. J. Jones; School Superintendent, E. C. McFetridge; Street Commissioner, W. H. Clark; Marshal, S. Canoll. First Ward Officers—

Aldermen, C. Schutte and C. Schlehuber; School Commissioner, J. McHugh; Justice of the Peace, J. E. Hosmer; Assessor, E. Hohl; Constable, F. Drews. Second Ward—Aldermen, L. L. Harvey and William Wade; School Commissioner, B. W. Curtis; Assessor, W. H. Bracken; Constable, A. Wagner. Third Ward—Aldermen, J. S. Charles and J. H. Barrett; School Commissioner, T. Bull; Justice of the Peace, R. Judson; Assessor, S. F. Smith; Constable, A. Loomis. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, N. M. Gilbert, T. L. Newton and L. H. Marvin; School Commissioner, J. A. McFetridge; Justice of the Peace, D. F. Stoll; Assessor, James Fisher; Constable, S. T. Canoll. John Mayne re-appointed City Clerk.

1864—Mayor, E. E. Holt; Treasurer, A. Haight; School Superintendent, E. C. McFetridge; Street Commissioner, S. H. Dudley; Marshal, Robert Longstaff. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, G. Stolz and F. Brechter (B. F. Sherman elected to fill vacancy, occasioned by the removal of Mr. Brechter from the ward); School Commissioner, J. Ertl; Justice of the Peace, J. E. Hosmer; Assessor, E. Hohl. Second Ward—Aldermen, Rees Evans and C. Hemmy; School Commissioner, L. Mertz; Justice of the Peace, W. L. Parker; Assessor, A. L. Marvin; Constable, C. S. Snow. Third Ward—Aldermen, N. Hodgman and G. Foot; School Commissioner, J. Mayne; Justice of the Peace, L. D. Livermore; Assessor, S. F. Smith; Constable, R. Longstaff. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, T. L. Newton and A. Andrews; School Commissioner, T. Wilcox; Justice of the Peace, D. F. Stoll; Assessor, J. Fisher; Constable, J. Whitaker. John Mayne re-appointed City Clerk.

1865—Mayor, O. M. Warren; Treasurer, S. Haight; School Superintendent, Eli Botsford; Street Commissioner, A. S. Dominy; Marshal, R. E. Thomas. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, B. F. Sherman and C. Schlehuber; School Commissioners, J. E. Hosmer and F. Ege; Assessor, E. Hohl; Constable, J. Sherman. Second Ward—Aldermen, G. Stolz and J. I. Warner; School Commissioner, S. P. K. Lewis; Justice of the Peace, F. Lehrkind; Assessor, Rees Evans; Constable, C. S. Snow. Third Ward—Aldermen, E. E. Holt and N. Hodgman; School Commissioner, A. Willard; Assessor, H. Stultz; Constable, R. Longstaff. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, C. Miller and A. Andrews; School Commissioners, A. P. Lawrence and J. M. Sherman; Justice of the Peace, A. M. Dunten; Assessor, J. Fisher; Constable, R. E. Thomas. John Mayne re-appointed City Clerk.

1866—Mayor, H. W. Lander; Treasurer, J. H. Barrett; School Superintendent, Eli Botsford; Street Commissioner, A. S. Dominy; Marshal, R. E. Thomas. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, J. Ertl and C. Schlehuber; School Commissioner, B. F. Sherman; Assessor, John Sherman; Justice of the Peace, J. E. Hosmer; Constable, J. Knapp; for soldiers' bounty, 54; against, 17. Second Ward—Aldermen, Rees Evans and G. Stolz; School Commissioner, L. Mertz; Assessor, J. H. Pishery; Justice of the Peace, William Reuping; Constable, C. S. Snow; for bounty, 78; against, 51. Third Ward—Aldermen, W. Hathaway and I. Gould; School Commissioner, N. Hodgman; Assessor, S. F. Smith; Justice, L. D. Livermore; Constable, B. P. Barber; for bounty, 42; against, 103. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, A. P. Lawrence and I. B. Record; School Commissioners, J. W. McNitt and J. J. Williams; Assessor, B. Goulding; Justice, A. M. Dunten; Constable, R. E. Thomas; for bounty, 28; against, 75. D. C. Gowdey appointed City Clerk.

1867—Mayor, H. W. Lander; Treasurer, J. H. Pishery; School Superintendent, J. F. McClure; Street Commissioner, Rees Evans; Marshal, T. B. Catlin. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, B. F. Sherman and J. Ertl; School Commissioner, Charles Schutte; Assessor, E. Hohl; Constable, G. O. Behling. Second Ward—Aldermen, Rees Evans and Gus Hammer; School Commissioner, W. L. Parker; Assessor, C. Hemmy; Constable, C. S. Snow; Justice of the Peace, G. Hammer. Third Ward—Aldermen, W. Hathaway and J. H. Barrett; School Commissioners, J. Mayne and A. Willard; Assessor, S. F. Smith; Constable, W. B. Ash. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, E. E. Holt, M. G. Howard and J. A. McFetridge; School Commissioner, J. H. Babcock; Assessor, C. H. Johnson; Constable, R. E. Thomas; D. C. Gowdey re-appointed City Clerk.

1868—Mayor, John S. Rowell; Treasurer, A. P. Catlin; School Superintendent, Z. C. Trask; Street Commissioner, D. Blissett; Marshal, T. B. Catlin. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, Jacob Martin and C. Schlehuber; School Commissioner, B. F. Sherman; Justice of the Peace, J. E. Hosmer; Assessor, J. Ertl; Constable, John Malone; Second Ward—Aldermen, J. H. Pishery and J. Brazell; Assessor, C. Hemmy; School Commissioner, E. Elwell; Justice of the Peace, G. Hammer; Constable, C. S. Snow. Third Ward—Aldermen, J. H. Barrett and John Mayne; Assessor, S. F. Smith; School Commissioner, E. C. McFetridge; Justice of the Peace, L. D. Livermore; Constable, T. B. Catlin. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, O. F. Hawley, M. G. Howard and T. L. Newton; School Commissioner, H. A. Reid; Justice of the Peace, C. W. Russell; Assessor, C. H. Johnson; Constable, R. E. Thomas; C. W. Russell appointed City Clerk.

1869—Mayor, J. E. Hosmer; Treasurer, G. Hebgen; School Superintendent, J. F. McClure; Street Commissioner, E. L. Jacobs; Marshal, R. E. Thomas. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, B. F. Sherman and C. Schlehuber; School Commissioner, John Sherman; Assessor, E. Hohl; Constable, C. Schutte. Second Ward—Aldermen, R. Evans and William Biemdieke; School Commissioner, W. L. Parker; Assessor, C. Hemmy; Constable, J. Brazell. Third Ward—Aldermen, J. E. Flanders and O. Ashley; School Commissioner, E. Martin; Assessor, J. Mayne; Constable, W. Ashton. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, S. P. Doolittle and C. Burchard; School Commissioner, J. H. Babcock; Assessor, J. R. Traver; Constable, A. M. Parker. For removal of county seat, 781; against removal, 4. D. C. Gowdey appointed City Clerk.

1870—Mayor, E. C. McFetridge; Treasurer, R. C. Gaton; School Superintendent, J. F. McClure; Street Commissioner, W. B. Ash; Marshal, A. Loomis. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, P. Binzel and D. B. Phelps; County Supervisor, E. Hohl; School Commissioner, A. B. Hopkins; Justice of the Peace, J. E. Hosmer; Assessor, A. Spuhler; Constable, C. Schlehuber. Second Ward—Aldermen, W. L. Parker and J. Becker; County Supervisor, T. Huth; School Commissioner, A. Dries; Justice of the Peace, G. Hebgen; Assessor, J. H. Pishery; Constable, C. Hemmy. Third Ward—Aldermen, O. Ashley and A. Willard; County Supervisor, E. C. McFetridge; School Commissioner, John Mayne; Justice of the Peace, L. D. Livermore; Assessor, John Mayne; Constable, A. Loomis. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, A. G. Weed and B. Thorp, Sr.; School Commissioner, L. H. Marvin; Justice of the Peace, C. W. Russell; Assessor, J. Fisher; Constable, R. E. Thomas. Thomas Hughes appointed City Clerk.

1871—Mayor, S. D. Burchard; Treasurer, B. F. Sherman; School Superintendent, J. F. McClure; Street Commissioner, J. Healy; Marshal, A. Schluckebier. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, E. Hohl and B. F. Sherman; County Supervisor, Jacob Martin; School Commissioners, J. Geoggerle and A. B. Hopkins; Assessor, A. Spuehler; Constable, C. Schlehuber. Second Ward—Aldermen, G. Stolz and Rees Evans; County Supervisor, T. Huth; School Commissioner, W. L. Parker; Assessor, C. Hemmy; Constable, C. Schultze. Third Ward—Aldermen, C. E. Lewis and Ira Rowell; County Supervisor, G. H. Stewart; School Commissioner, A. Scott Sloan; Assessor, John Mayne; Constable, W. Ashton. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, W. Hathaway and M. G. Howard; County Supervisor, S. P. Doolittle; School Commissioner, J. H. Babcock; Assessor, J. Fisher; Constable, A. M. Parker. D. C. Gowdey appointed City Clerk.

1872—Mayor, E. C. Stevens; Treasurer, F. Tillman; School Superintendent, J. F. McClure; Street Commissioner, Joseph Bowes; Marshal, R. E. Thomas. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, B. F. Sherman and P. Binzel; School Commissioner, C. Schutte; Justice, J. E. Hosmer; Assessor, A. Spuhler; Constable, C. Schlehuber. Second Ward—Aldermen, Rees Evans and G. Scheutz; School Commissioner, G. Hammer; Justice, G. Hebgen; Assessor, C. Hemmy; Constable, J. Spohn. Third Ward—Aldermen, A. Willard and J. S. Rowell; School Commissioner, J. Mayne; Justice, L. D. Livermore; Assessor, C. H. Johnson; Constable, J. H. Messenger. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, C. Burchard and N. Hodgman; School

Commissioner, J. H. Babcock; Justice, C. W. Russell; Assessor, J. Fisher; Constable, R. E. Thomas; D. C. Gowdey re-appointed City Clerk.

1873—Mayor, S. P. K. Lewis; Treasurer, C. E. Smith; School Superintendent, John Mayne; Marshal, R. E. Thomas. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, B. F. Sherman and J. Martin; School Commissioners, C. Schutte and John Sherman; Assessor, A. Spuhler; Constable, C. Schlehuber. Second Ward—Aldermen, J. Becker and G. Stolz; School Commissioners, G. Hammer and Fred Hemple; Assessor, C. Hemmy; Constable, P. Breivogle. Third Ward—Aldermen, A. Willard, O. H. Crowl and R. H. Ellis; School Commissioners, J. J. Miter and W. B. Hazeltine; Assessor, J. E. Flanders; Constable, G. L. Stultz. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, W. Hathaway and M. G. Howard; School Commissioners, J. W. McNitt and J. A. McFetridge; Assessor, J. Fisher; Constable, R. E. Thomas; C. W. Russell appointed City Clerk.

1874—Mayor, S. P. K. Lewis; Treasurer, Alexander Samuels; School Superintendent, J. J. Dick; Marshal, R. E. Thomas. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, Charles Schutte and Jacob Martin; School Commissioner, John Sherman; Justice, J. E. Hosmer; Assessor, R. N. Banks; Constable, C. Schlehuber. Second Ward—Aldermen, Rees Evans and F. Brechter; School Commissioners, George Scheutz and S. P. K. Lewis; Justice, G. Hebgen; Assessor, C. Hemmy; Constable, P. Breivogle. Third Ward—Aldermen, C. Hambright and Benjamin Bayley; School Commissioner, J. Hayden; Justice, L. D. Livermore; Assessor, W. B. Hazeltine; Constable, John Yetter. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, C. Burchard and J. Bowes; School Commissioner, J. H. Babcock; Justice, C. W. Russell; Assessor, James Fisher; Constable, R. E. Thomas. C. W. Russell re-appointed City Clerk.

1875—Mayor, J. E. Hosmer; Treasurer, L. W. Barber; School Superintendent, J. J. Dick; Marshal, A. Schluckebier. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, B. F. Sherman and Jacob Martin; School Commissioner, C. Schutte; Assessor, R. N. Banks; Constable, C. Schlehuber. Second Ward—Aldermen, F. Brechter and John Healy; School Commissioner, Rees Evans; Justice, G. Hammer; Assessor, J. H. Fishery; Constable, P. Breivogle. Third Ward—Aldermen, O. H. Crowl and R. H. Ellis; School Commissioners, J. J. Miter and Thomas Hughes; Assessor, W. B. Hazeltine; Constable, J. Brooks. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, J. Bowes and W. Hathaway; School Commissioner, L. H. Marvin; Justice, R. V. Bogert; Assessor, James Fisher; Constable, R. E. Thomas; D. C. Gowdey appointed City Clerk.

1876—Mayor, H. W. Lander; Treasurer, Charles Mann; School Superintendent, J. J. Dick; Marshal, R. E. Thomas. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, P. Binzel and J. Scherubel; School Commissioner, John Sherman; Justice, J. E. Hosmer; Assessor, R. N. Banks; Constable, C. Schlehuber. Second Ward—Aldermen, F. Brechter and John Zander; School Commissioner, W. L. Parker; Justice, G. Hammer; Assessor, A. F. Mirlach; Constable, P. Breivogle. Third Ward—Aldermen, Ira Rowell and W. B. Ash; School Commissioners, W. D. Martin and John Trask; Justice, L. D. Livermore; Assessor, W. B. Hazeltine; Constable, J. Brooks. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, P. White and H. Booth; School Commissioner, M. G. Howard; Justice, J. H. Ward; Assessor, J. Fisher; Constable, R. E. Thomas; G. Hebgen appointed City Clerk.

1877—Mayor, John T. Smith; Treasurer, W. E. Turner; School Superintendent, J. J. Dick; Street Commissioner, J. Bowes; Marshal, R. E. Thomas. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, B. F. Sherman and J. B. Scherubel; School Commissioners, C. Schutte and A. Golling; Assessor, R. N. Banks; Constable, C. Schlehuber. Second Ward—Aldermen, G. Stolz and G. Scheutz; School Commissioner, C. Germain; Assessor, A. F. Mirlach; Constable, P. Breivogle. Third Ward—Aldermen, R. H. Ellis and E. Peachey; School Commissioner, John Trask; Assessor, W. B. Hazeltine; Constable, E. Young. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, Charles Mann, W. Hathaway and A. J. Smith; School Commissioner, W. C. Griffin; Assessor, J. Fisher; Constable, A. G. Dominy. G. Hebgen re-appointed City Clerk.

1878—Mayor, E. Elwell; Treasurer, J. Hanrahan; School Superintendent, J. J. Dick; Street Commissioner, E. L. Jacobs; Marshal, R. E. Thomas. First Ward Officers—Aldermen,

B. F. Sherman and P. Binzel; School Commissioner, A. B. Hopkins; Justice, J. E. Hosmer; Assessor, R. N. Banks; Constable, C. Schlehuber. Second Ward—Aldermen, C. Germain and F. Brechter; School Commissioner, R. E. McGlashan; Justice, G. Hammer; Assessor, W. F. Frenzel; Constable, M. Biersack. Third Ward—Aldermen, D. C. Gowdey and W. Ashton; School Commissioner, J. H. Barnett; Justice, C. Leichardt; Assessor, John Mayne; Constable, John Dumas. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, E. Hohl and J. W. Howard; School Commissioner, J. H. Babcock; Justice, H. Ward; Assessor, J. Fisher; Constable, F. Killips. F. Tillman appointed City Clerk.

1879—Mayor, A. Scott Sloan, by a majority of 729; Treasurer, L. Frank; School Superintendent, J. J. Dick; Street Commissioner, L. H. Marvin; Marshal, R. E. Thomas. First Ward Officers—Aldermen, P. Binzel and J. B. Scherubel; School Commissioner, A. B. Hopkins; Assessor, R. Kolbe; Constable, J. Duzinski. Second Ward—Aldermen, T. Huth and F. Brechter; School Commissioner, R. E. McGlashan; Assessor, A. F. Mirlach; Constable, J. Brazel. Third Ward—Aldermen, E. Peachey and P. V. Haring; School Commissioner, C. B. Beebe; Assessor, John Mayne; Constable, H. P. Young. Fourth Ward—Aldermen, G. Warren and B. Thorp; School Commissioner, W. C. Griffis; Assessor, J. Fisher; Justice, M. Shafer; Constable, T. G. Stafford. F. Tillman re-appointed City Clerk.

STAGES AND OMNIBUSES.

Before the days of railroads, modes of travel were somewhat antiquated. There were no stage lines even in Dodge County until the spring of 1848. Prior to that time, an ox team was a luxury, but the old settlers rarely rode in wagons when the walking was good. The pedestrian feats performed by the early pioneers were of a character in comparison to which the exploits of Weston, O'Leary, and the rest of the band of walking lunatics, would pale into insignificance. Mr. Shafer, of Beaver Dam remembers having made the trip, on foot, from Milwaukee to Beaver Dam, in twenty-four hours, arriving at the latter place about daylight, where he ran a foot-race with a neighbor before taking rest or refreshments.

The first stage (a four-horse, thorough-brace mud wagon) reached Beaver Dam from Watertown, in the spring of 1848. When the strange vehicle drove up to the Eagle Tavern, the greatest excitement prevailed. The occasion was duly celebrated in true frontier style. The stage belonged to Davis & Moore, of Milwaukee, and was a part of the extensive system then in existence in the Northwest, under the control of Frink, Walker & Co., of Chicago. In 1849, the Concord coach came in vogue, and a daily line of stages was established. This continued until 1856, when the railroad was completed. Omnibus lines were then established in connection with the hotels—the Clark House and the Stevens House. Mr. Haight, the proprietor of the former, disposed of his bus line to the Phelps Brothers, who carried on the first independent bus line in Beaver Dam. Mann, Brown & Co. then purchased the property of the Messrs. Phelps, and, a year ago, the property passed to the control of William M. Brown.

STEAMBOATS.

Beaver Dam Lake furnishes unsurpassed advantages for aquatic sports—sailing and swimming in summer, and skating and sailing in winter. Its waters also afford ample resources for larger craft propelled by steam. In 1875, Samuel Rowell and L. V. Moulton purchased from Milwaukee parties the hull of a small sailing vessel, known to the fraternity of skippers as a "plunger," and brought it to Beaver Dam, where they overhauled it and put into it a boiler and engine and a screw wheel. It was the pride of the lake for a time, being especially noted for its speed.

A small propeller, called the "Senator Mc" (Fetridge), built, some years since, in Fox Lake, and brought to Beaver Dam by Richard Parmalee, was the next attraction in the steamboat line on the lake. It was taken back to Fox Lake, and has since been stripped of its machinery.

In the spring of 1879, Rowell, Sons & Co. built, at their machine-shops in Beaver Dam, a beautiful little side-wheeler, 37 feet long and 12 feet breadth of beam, and fitted it up with a six-horse-power engine, a commodious cabin, storeroom, etc. It was launched on the 5th of June last, and christened the "Belle Rowell," in honor of Capt. Rowell's third daughter. This vessel is used by its owners for hunting and fishing excursions and private picnics. G. B. Congdon now owns an interest in the "Belle Rowell."

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The history of the establishment of the first school in Beaver Dam has already been given. In 1859, the Board of Education adopted the graded system, with such rules and regulations as were thought to be essential. In 1866, a change was made in the system, and again in 1874, when the present system was adopted. The course of instruction covers a period of twelve years, and the schools are divided into four departments, viz.: Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School. The first two require a course of three years each, the third two years, and the fourth, or High School, four years. The school year is divided into three terms, the first commencing the first Monday in September, continuing sixteen weeks; the second, the first Monday in January, twelve weeks; the third, the first Monday in April, twelve weeks. The corps of teachers consists of a Principal and assistant, and as many teachers for other grades as the necessities of the case may require, all under the control of a Superintendent, who, under the advice and direction of the Board of Education, has the general supervision of all the public schools, school houses and property. The Hon. James J. Dick, since 1874, has been the efficient Superintendent, and to day the schools of Beaver Dam rank second to none in the State. In this work he has had, as he well deserves, the co-operation of teachers, parents and friends of the school.

Says Mr. Dick, in his report at the close of the school year of 1878-79: "The work done in the schools the past year has generally been quite satisfactory, and they are now in better condition than at any previous time since my connection with them; the teachers have generally faithfully seconded my efforts for the advancement of the schools, and have labored untiringly for the interests of their pupils; and the citizens, not only those who have children in the schools, but all who have a pride in the growth and improvement of our city, have manifested an increasing interest in the schools, not only by placing no obstacles in the way, but by being ready at all times to co-operate with the teachers and Superintendent in all the efforts made for their general advancement."

In his report for the school year of 1876-77, the Superintendent says: "The best evidence that our schools are worthy the support given them, is the fact that the citizens of the city send their children to them for instruction. It was considered highly commendable in Senator Kernan, of New York, that he sent his children to the public schools of his town; and the same commendation can be given to the citizens of the city of Beaver Dam. And it is the best recommendation that the schools can have. It should be our constant aim to so administer the schools during the present year, that the same state of affairs will continue. Keeping the schools up to the same high standard of scholarship; under the charge of competent instructors, and offering to the parents the security they now have—that their children will be efficiently protected from vice and contamination."

That this high standard has been maintained is evident from the increased attendance and the pride with which the schools are spoken of by the citizens. All this is being done, too, at a nominal cost, the average amount per pupil being less than any city supporting the same grade of schools in the whole Union. As evidence of this fact we append the several amounts expended during the past seven years: 1872-73, \$7,705.43; 1873-74, \$7,069.24; 1874-75, \$6,587.28; 1875-76, \$7,677.62; 1876-77, \$7,339.44; 1877-78, \$6,256.17; 1878-79, \$5,700.92. Thus it will be seen for the years 1878-79 the total cost is only \$5,700.92, and this for an enrollment of 813 pupils, only about \$7 each for a ten-months school. This includes every expense—teachers, janitors and clerks' salaries, fuel, school supplies, repairs, etc.

Again have we recourse to the report of the Superintendent: "It has been the aim not to push one department of the schools to the neglect of any other. No good system of graded schools can exist without thoroughness in the lower grades; and especial attention is therefore paid to the Primary and Intermediate Departments. Many pupils do not remain in school after passing through the Grammar Schools; and the course of study of the Grammar Schools has been arranged therefore with especial reference to affording to the pupils who avail themselves of their advantages, a fair knowledge of the most important elementary English studies. It is necessary, in order to maintain graded schools in all their integrity and usefulness, to have in connection a High School, not only that it may supplement the course of study, and afford an opportunity for pursuing an advanced course of study, but also for the purpose of inciting the ambition of those in the lower grades. It is an object ahead, for the pupils to strive to reach. It is true that many may not reach it, on account of leaving school, or otherwise, yet some will, and in the desire to push forward and reach it, they carry, in a great measure, the others with them, and in this way better work is not only done, but better deportment secured. The good effect is felt in all the departments of the school. A blow struck at the integrity of the High School, therefore, strikes with equal or greater effect at the other departments."

In the report of the Board of Education for 1878-79, we find the following general statement: Number of children of school age, 1,698: number of pupils enrolled in the schools, 813; number of pupils enrolled in the High School, 103: number of public schoolhouses (one now being erected), 5: whole number of schoolrooms (not including classrooms), 15; whole number all the schoolhouses will accommodate (including new ones), 850: number of days taught, 196: per cent of attendance of number enrolled, 89: per cent of tardiness, .02: number of foreign scholars, 11.

Of the five school buildings, one each is located in the First, Second and Third Wards, and two in the Fourth—one of the latter being an old frame building, erected in 1859, which is not now used. In the Second Ward is the High School building, built of brick, and erected in 1871, at a cost of \$8,500. It is two stories in height: in size, 44x66, with two projections, each 44x8. There are five rooms, with cloak-rooms, etc. This building also accommodates the ward school. The Grammar School building is located in the Fourth Ward, and was erected in 1879, at a cost of \$8,000. It is two stories in height, built of brick: in size, 74x37, with two projections, each 37x18½; has eight rooms, with cloak-rooms, closets, etc., and is designed to accommodate the ward school as well as the grammar. In the First Ward, there is a brick building, two stories in height; size, 35x55, with three rooms, and was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$4,650. It is only for the accommodation of the ward school. In the Third Ward is a brick building, 32x36, with three rooms, and erected in 1867, at a cost of \$4,800. It is only for the accommodation of the ward school.

The first year in which graduating exercises were held was in 1871, when three young ladies passed examination, and were rewarded with diplomas, and received the congratulations of friends. The following is a complete list to the present time:

1871—Jennie Evans, Linnie Aiken, Anna Mayne.

1872—Kittie Hosmer.

1873—Jessie Manson.

1874—Charles O. Hawley, Arthur McCoy, Elbridge E. Lewis, Ernest C. Helm, Frank McGuire, Ella D. Clason, Charra M. Daniels.

1875—Carrie E. Ashton, Dora G. Howard, Nellie M. Wilson, Ada C. Redfield, Hannah M. Douglas, Emma T. Snyder, Kate M. Billings, Rose M. Willard.

1876—Dana S. Lander, Walter B. Helm, De Witt Cochrane.

1877—Arthur C. Smith, Elbert J. Boomer, John L. Sharpstein, Ernie E. Wheeler, Ella M. Lawrence, Olive J. Reid, Kittie E. Berry, Jennie S. Lewis, Carrie F. Hayden, Mary E. Reynolds, Barbara M. Sherman.

1878—Henry S. Rollins, Nellie L. Higbee, Minnie Evans, Nellie M. Burchard, Mamie E. Marden, Ethie Hawley, Libbie M. Wilson, Mattie C. Johnson.

1879—Otto E. Hemple, Lottie E. Bogert, Anna E. Wilson, Fannie E. Evans, Ella Talbert, Anna E. Hibbard, Hattie A. Doolittle, Lula M. Lawrence.

The following named persons compose the Board of Education for 1879-80: Officers of Board—James J. Dick, Superintendent; A. E. Willard, Clerk; Louis Frank, Treasurer. Commissioners—A. B. Hopkins, Louis Kress, R. E. McGlashan, William L. Parker, C. B. Beebe, J. H. Barrett, W. C. Griffis, J. H. Babcock. Standing Committees, 1878-79—Finance, W. L. Parker, J. H. Babcock, A. B. Hopkins; Claims, R. E. McGlashan, A. B. Hopkins, C. B. Beebe; Building and Repairs, W. C. Griffis, J. H. Barrett, Louis Kress.

The staff of Teachers for 1879-80 is as follows, with their salaries: High School—George H. Miner, Principal, \$800; Miss Mary L. Nelson, Assistant, \$500; Miss C. A. Curtis, Assistant, \$25 per month, half time. Grammar Schools—First Division, Miss Jennie Evans, Principal, \$320; Second Division, Mrs. Annie E. Goetting, Principal, \$320. Intermediate Schools—Miss Mila Hazlewood, First Ward, \$260; Miss Ella Madlen, Second Ward, \$260; Miss Anna M. Ellis, Third Ward, \$260; Miss Olive J. Reid, Fourth Ward, 260. Primary Schools—Miss Barbara M. Sherman, First Ward, \$260; Miss Susie Steptoe, Second Ward, \$260; Miss Ora H. Beebe, Third Ward, \$260; Miss Maria E. Cary, Fourth Ward, \$260.

German-English School.—August 1, 1872, was organized and incorporated under provisions of an act of the Legislature, the German-English School of Beaver Dam, for the purpose of giving the children of German parents such education as was thought by the incorporators to be necessary, without the necessity of taking the course prescribed in the public schools. The first year, school was held in the First Ward Schoolhouse, and in the mean time, steps were being taken for the erection of a good, substantial brick building for that purpose, which was completed in time for its use the second year, at a cost of \$2,000. Prof. Newborn was the first teacher. Prof. Aug. Brunke occupies the position in the session of 1879-80, at a salary of \$700 per year. About forty pupils are in daily attendance. In connection with the school is a gymnasium, with the following officers elected January, 1880: A. Brunke, 1st Speaker; G. Hammer, 2d Speaker; C. Miller, 1st Turnwart; L. C. Gebard, 2d Turnwart; John Zander, Treasurer; Henry Krueger, Secretary; Will H. Sherman, Property-man. This society was organized November 14, 1878.

PUBLIC HALLS.

The first hall calculated for the accommodation of public gatherings in Beaver Dam, was in the upper portion of Horn's Tavern, which stood on the present site of A. P. Lawrence's store. When the old Stevens House was built in 1848, a portion of the structure was devoted to a dance hall, which was used for Terpsichorean and other purposes, until the erection of Concert Hall, about 1855. Prior to the latter date, however, William Farrington had drawn plans and specifications for a three-story frame building, on the south side of Front street, in which he proposed to maintain a large public hall. The contract for building the framework of the structure was let to William Gowdey, father of our mutual friend, Dave, while the masonry was given to another party to perform. When the stone-work had been finished, Mr. Gowdey came upon the scene with his oaken sills, sleepers, beams and joists, and proceeded to carry out his agreement. The frame up and the roof nearly on, Beaver Dam was visited by a terrific wind-storm, which shook the very foundations of the most substantial buildings, and caused the "oldest inhabitant" to sigh for the safety of his property. Of course Farrington's new building, open on every side and no holes in the top, the roof being about completed, was but a toy for the eccentricities of the blizzard, and was, consequently, lifted from its foundations; but fortunately, Old Boreas let go to get a fresh hold, when the whole concern went to pieces. Mr. Gowdey and a fellow-workman, named Ezekiel Swarthout, happened to be in the building at the time, the former in the cellar, searching for a tool that had slipped from his hands while on the roof, and the latter in the second story, in the act of climbing to the third. Mr. Swarthout felt the building start from its foundation, and grasping an upright beam, he clung to it until the crisis came, which was very soon. When the building reached terra firma, the beam to which Mr. Swarthout was clinging, sprang and threw him out into the middle of the street,

beyond the danger of falling timbers, without injuring him a particle. Of course Mr. Gowdey was crushed to atoms beneath the mass—or at least it was very natural to think that he was. The usual excitement followed, the citizens gathering from every direction, to feast their morbid curiosity, and speculate upon the cause of the calamity. A few of them commenced removing the debris, to find the mangled remains of the unfortunate Mr. Gowdey, while others shuddered and looked sad and pale in anticipation of beholding a frightful spectacle. Slowly the work of excavation proceeded, when finally, as if emanating from the recesses of a sepulcher, a "still, small voice" was heard: "I'll make it hot for some one if you don't take this stick off my heel!" Mr. Gowdey was soon brought to the surface without a scratch. The grief of his distracted wife and children, who had been kindly informed that the husband and father was dead, was soon turned to joy at seeing the beloved one walk into the house minus a boot-heel. The wreck was collected and used in the reconstruction of the building, the lower portion of which is occupied by N. W. Goodman, as a store.

Concert Hall Building, a three-story brick, was built in 1855, by Bicknell & Thorn. It is now the property of Doolittle & Babcock. Loomis' Hall, over Tillman's feed store, and the old Masonic Hall, in Ackerman's Building, came into existence soon afterward. Music Hall Building was built in 1866, soon after the second great conflagration, by F. Ege. It is now the property of the Krueger estate. The three-story brick at the corner of Front and Center streets, in which are located the halls occupied by the Masons and Odd Fellows respectively, was constructed in 1867, by Krueger & Lehrkind, the present owners.

Old Temperance Hall was in the third story of Fring's Block, which was destroyed by the first fire, of 1863. The hall at present occupied by the cold-water advocates, was built in 1863, by A. P. Lawrence, in connection with that gentleman's store.

THE RACE COURSE.

In December, 1866, an organization of citizens of Beaver Dam was formed, known as the Beaver Dam Agricultural, Mechanical and Stock Association, for the purpose of maintaining a fair ground and race course. Twenty-one acres of land were purchased of the Ackerman estate, at a cost of \$1,700, upon which were erected and laid out a grand stand and other buildings and a half-mile race track. Among the original stockholders were T. L. Newton, D. J. Pulling, G. C. Gunn, W. D. Edgerton, S. D. Burchard, E. J. Boomer, M. W. Erway, W. L. Parker, J. S. Rowell, H. W. Lander, Ira Rowell and others. About two years ago, John S. Rowell purchased the grounds of the Association, and is the present owner.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The city is well provided in case of fire, with a perfectly organized fire department, composed of the Germania Fire Company and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, under one chief. Germania Fire Company was organized December 1, 1867, and in June following they received their new engine, which has ever since been in constant use, and is the pride of the boys, its capacity having been tested on more than one occasion, and in a manner to merit all the praise bestowed upon it. The cost of engine and hose cart was \$3,200.

September 3, 1878, a large number of citizens assembled in Music Hall and organized a Hook and Ladder Company of twenty-one members, and ordered from the Babcock Manufacturing Company of Chicago, a truck and all necessary apparatus. Immediately after organizing the Hook and Ladder Company, the members of the two Companies united for the purpose of organizing a complete fire department under one chief. At their first meeting in 1879, the following named were elected: Theo. Huth, Chief Engineer; John T. Smith, First Assistant; Philip Binzel, Second Assistant; John S. Rowell, Third Assistant; G. Stolz, Secretary; S. P. K. Lewis, Treasurer; Ira Rowell, Steward. Fire Wardens—Joseph Caspari, John Neuhrohr, D. D. Gowdey and H. L. Bogert, in their respective wards. At the annual meeting in January, 1880, these officers were unanimously re-elected.

The Germania Fire Company at the same time elected Andrew F. Mirlach, Foreman; F. W. Menkey, First Assistant; George Sipplein, Second Assistant; Michael Schwieger, Hose Captain; Robert Kolb, Secretary; John Sherman, Treasurer; Christ. Gensen, Steward.

The officers of the Hook and Ladder Company are E. C. McFetridge, Foreman; F. M. Van Bergen, First Assistant; W. E. Shipman, Second Assistant; A. M. Burns, Secretary; L. W. Barber, Treasurer; George Eggesfield, Steward.

BANKS.

Among the banking institutions that have existed in Beaver Dam may be mentioned the Dodge County Bank, (a private institution), established in 1854, by J. A. Nehrig; the City Bank of Beaver Dam, B. G. Bloss, President, and W. S. Huntington, Cashier; Bank of Beaver Dam, Charles Miller, President; the Farmers' Bank and the National Bank of Beaver Dam. The Farmers' Bank was organized in 1865, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The officers were S. S. Sherman, President; Charles Miller, Vice President; C. W. Whinfield, Cashier. Directors—Charles D. Nash, Charles Miller, G. H. Stewart, S. S. Sherman, and Abiatha Joy. In 1866, it was re-organized as the National Bank of Beaver Dam, with the following officers: J. J. Williams, President; Charles Miller, Vice President; C. W. Whinfield, Cashier. Directors—S. S. Sherman, Charles Miller, A. Joy, Charles Burchard and J. J. Williams. The present officers are J. J. Williams, President; Charles Miller, Vice President; C. W. Whinfield, Cashier. Directors—J. J. Williams, Charles Miller, C. W. Whinfield, C. W. Daniels and C. E. Lewis.

THE VITA SPRING.

The recent discovery, within the corporate limits of the city of Beaver Dam, of a mineral spring possessing unexcelled medicinal properties, lends an additional charm to this beautiful place, and brings it within the pale of the most attractive of summer resorts. The history of Dr. Swan's spring cannot better be told than by reproducing articles from the *Citizen*, written by Rev. Silas Hawley to Judge L. D. Livermore, soon after the fortunate discovery was made:

"Our citizens, generally, have never known their own place, have never properly estimated it. Its rare beauties and advantages they have not understood. Familiarity has blinded them. Strangers are quick to see our superior charms and opportunities, and go into ecstasies over them. And yet they do not see all. A few here have long felt that we had grand possibilities as a watering-place. And this without reference to any springs known to exist. It was believed that by artesian fountains we could have the best quality of magnetic water, and, perhaps, that containing other properties. All that seemed needed was enterprise and means. The writer of this has so urged. Dr. Swan, though only a resident of four years, became enthusiastic in this belief, and strove nobly, before discovering the great spring that is sure to make his name famous, to stir up the citizens to bore for such fountains. But he found little to encourage. In this extremity a better thing disclosed itself. (The best things turn up in extremities.) It was suggested to him that there was an old spring in a certain pasture, that must some day prove valuable. This came as a revelation. He went and examined the spring. It was evident at once as tested by both feeling and taste, that it contained alkaline substances, and presumably other mineral properties. It was, in addition, clear, pure and cold. Besides, the capacity of the spring was simply enormous. These discoveries very quickly fixed his course. The spring must be his. And, before 9 o'clock of the morning of the discovery it was his, together with the two acres of pasture-land in which it was embosomed. * * *

The subsequent analysis of the water by Prof. Bode more than confirmed the convictions of Dr. Swan. It proved better than he had dared to hope. He had heard from the visitors at Waukesha that it tasted exactly like that of the world-famed Bethesda, and we who had drunk the water weeks together concurred in this. Still, he did not venture to hope that it had substantially the same ingredients. Yet the analysis makes this a certainty. Indeed, it shows



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that the proportions of the essential bicarbonates, if anything, are slightly in favor of this spring, while there is less organic matter. But it is quite enough for him to know that, in medicinal qualities, it is equal to that grand spring. It has, however, points of superiority. It is ten degrees colder, owing, doubtless, to its vastly greater depth and breadth. The Bethesda is 60° Fahrenheit, this 50°. And in capacity there is no comparison. The Vita Spring, according to the estimate of a Milwaukee engineer, has an outflow of 6,000 barrels per day!

From conversations with early settlers, much ancient history has been secured in regard to what has hitherto been familiarly known as the Ackerman Spring. The recent analysis having proved its efficacy by modern science, a brief recital of its knowledge by the Indians will be of interest. And although it may appear romantic or fictitious, the statements made are vouched for by reliable informants, and the authority is given in one or two instances, and we give it as related to us. The subsequent findings, in the shape of relics, etc., also corroborate, in incident, the statements made: This spring was well known to the red men of the forest, probably centuries ago, as the 'healing spring,' and was called by them the 'much good water.' Much-kaw, the great medicine chief of the Winnebagoes, continued to visit this spring as long as he lived. He died about the year 1860, at the great age, as he said, of over 120 years, and his appearance fully warranted his assertion. In talking about this spring, he said, so long ago as he could remember, it had been known to the Indians as 'healing spring': that, long years ago, there had been contentions between his tribe and the Pottawatomies for the possession of it for a 'medicine water' and a hunting-ground, it being a great resort for the wild animals, especially in times of great drought: that when all other water was dried up, this spring was running full. And this story is corroborated by the fact that it has never failed or materially changed its volume since it has been known to the white man. It is also corroborated by the great number of relics found in and about it while clearing it out and preparing the grounds this season, such as pieces of human skull-bones, other human bones, and a large number of the bones of animals. There were also found many elk and deer horns; one very large elk-horn was found in the center of the spring, several feet below the surface of the ground, on the stones that surround it, in perfect state of preservation. Some of those found outside the spring were in a partial state of preservation, while many of them were in such a decayed condition that they could not be saved. Other relics were found, such as pieces of gun-stocks, gun-barrels, arrow-heads, etc. The doctor has saved many of them.

Wiscopawis, chief of the Winnebagoes, prior to the tribes being removed to their western reservation, in conversation with M. Shafer, Esq., of Beaver Dam, told him this spring was much prized by his tribe. He called it 'the much good water.' And this is confirmed by the many Indian trails leading toward the spring. The great novelty of this spring is a bank or wall of large stone, found embedded in the clay, about twelve feet wide, lying out from the spring on either side about eight feet, and sloping toward the center of it, with a line of this bank of stone on the west side of the spring, extending to the hard land, about thirty feet. Whether this bank or wall of stone was made by man or eruptions of the earth, can never be determined. Some parts of it appeared to be quite regular, and other parts promiscuous."

Following is the analysis of the water, made by Prof. Bode, the well-known chemist, of Milwaukee:

OFFICE OF GUSTAVUS BODE, CHEMIST,
MILWAUKEE, August, 1879.

G. E. SWAN, M. D. Dear Sir:—Herewith please find the result of my analysis made of the water you furnished. One gallon United States measure contains total quantity of solid substances, 28.0155 grains, consisting of

	Grains.		Grains.
Chloride of sodium.....	0.1755	Bicarbonate of iron.....	0.2047
Sulphate of soda.....	0.4563	Alumina.....	0.1462
Sulphate of lime.....	0.6453	Silica.....	0.9945
Bicarbonate of lime.....	12.1212	Organic matter.....	1.4008
Bicarbonate of magnesia.....	11.8638		

Yours respectfully,

GUSTAVUS BODE, Analytical Chemist.

After carefully watching the effects produced upon the consumers of the waters of this spring, the Doctor has indited the following scientific opinion upon its merits :

Here in this beautiful little Wisconsin city of 4,000 (located sixty-five miles northwest of Milwaukee), I have discovered a valuable mineral spring, whose waters are very cold, pure and clear as crystal, with a flow of 6,000 barrels per day. Over this spring I have erected a lovely pavilion, formed three fine lakes below, and on the seventeen acres surrounding it made delightful walks and drives. Meantime, I have carefully watched the effects of this water on the hundreds here using it, and the result is conclusive. It does have a specific and peculiar affinity for the kidneys, ureters, bladder, urethra and neck of the bladder, removing all congestions, irritations and inflammations of those structures, and toning them up in a few weeks or months to a complete state of health. Other organs are also benefited, but these so decidedly that I name this water *Vita* (or life)—life to the whole urinary economy, and better health to the entire system.

The Vita Spring has become a favorite resort for the citizens of Beaver Dam and the numerous individuals attracted thither for purposes of business or pleasure; and, in fair weather, hundreds of people make daily pilgrimage to the place that, only a few months ago, was a cow pasture. During the coming spring, 500 maples, 50 elms and a large number of other varieties of trees, such as basswoods, butternuts and walnuts, together with a corresponding amount of shrubbery and evergreens, will be set out within the eleven-acre park surrounding the spring. A neat picket fence around the grounds, a rustic observatory and boat-house, to be located near the junction of the second and third lakes, gold-fish, row-boats, a beautiful greenhouse, a bath-house, and a system of posts and chains on each side of the numerous walks and driveways, a compressed-air engine and fountain, are improvements that will come with the winds of March, the buds of April and the blossoms of May. Come and drink of this nectar, ye listless denizens of the ("solid") Sunny South, and ye torpid-livered automatons of the great cities North, East and West, and have your physical (and political) disabilities removed.

THE PERRY SAFETY CAR-COUPLER.

Twenty-six years ago, W. V. Perry, of Beaver Dam, conceived the idea of inventing and perfecting a coupler for use on freight cars, which would lessen the dangers attending the lives and services of brakemen and others employed upon railroads, and at the same time furnish railway companies with an article whose durability and simplicity would so far recommend it as to insure its adoption by the managers of the great freight lines. The vicissitudes encountered by Mr. Perry at times almost overwhelmed his energy and genius, but he persevered, working by day and thinking by night, until it would seem success was soon to follow the recent realization of his dreams. An intelligent description of Mr. Perry's invention is impossible, but, as an illustration of its merits, it is sufficient to say that its gradual adoption by one of the largest railway corporations in the United States, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, speaks for it far more than could be written here, and fully as much as is claimed by the patentee. The advantages claimed for it over couplers at present in use are, first, the absence of danger to those engaged in coupling and uncoupling the cars, both being performed by a system of rods from the top or sides of the car, making unnecessary a most perilous duty, by which so many lives have been lost and limbs maimed. It is positively stated, though the statement seems incredible, that the average life of a railroad brakeman is seven years. Any invention that will aid in lessening the number of frightful accidents that are of daily occurrence among the large army of railroad operatives, is certainly deserving of encouragement. From the standpoint of economy and durability, the Perry Coupler, as has been proven by their use for the past eight months on fifty of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Company's freight cars, without a breakage of any kind, has no equal in the long list of similar inventions. It is to freight cars what the Miller platform and coupler is to passenger cars.

The Perry Coupler was first patented in 1871, again in 1875 and 1877, and, in January of the latter year, with the object of universalizing the wonderful invention, a stock company was incorporated, with the style and name of "The Perry Safety Car Coupling Company of Beaver Dam, Wis.," by the following named individuals: President, Oliver H. Crowl; Vice President, Richard Ackerman; Secretary, O. L. Moore; Treasurer, J. S. Church. Directors—W. A. Stuart and W. H. McReynolds, of Kokomo, Ind.; Calvin E. Lewis, W. R. Chatfield,

W. V. Perry, and Messrs. Crowl, Church, Ackerman and Moore, of Beaver Dam. The present Board of officers is as follows: President, R. Ackerman; Vice President, J. S. Church; Secretary and Treasurer, F. Hempel. Directors—Thomas Hughes, Lyman Wetherell, Orville Burgit, and Messrs. Ackerman, Church, Chatfield, Perry, Stuart and McReynolds. W. V. Perry is the General Agent; post office address, Chicago, Ill. The capital stock of the Company is \$50,000, divided into 2,000 shares.

BEAVER DAM MINSTRELS.

To relieve the monotony of the existing state of affairs, and for their own amusement and that of the public, a number of young men of Beaver Dam, in the fall of 1872, organized the Beaver Dam Minstrels, the following named composing the organization: A. F. Lydston, bones; O. F. Weaver, middleman and interlocutor; A. M. Burns, tambourine; H. Rogers, W. H. Lewis, H. Moore, M. Evans, E. A. Crane, John Hensler, A. Jordan, S. W. Rowell, Theodore Rowell, L. Sherman. Their first performance was given that same fall to a crowded house, and at every succeeding entertainment, they were given assurances by the crowds in attendance that their efforts were appreciated. In consequence of some of their number leaving the city, the organization was soon disbanded, but, in the fall of 1879, it was re-organized on a much grander scale, there being four end men and other accessories. Their first performance was given on the evening of December 18, 1879, Concert Hall being well filled with the amusement-loving citizens of the city. The members of the troupe were O. F. Weaver and G. H. Hibbard, bones; A. M. Burns and F. S. Lewis, tambourine; O. M. Davis, middleman; J. C. Harder, L. W. Sherman, Henry Harder, T. B. Rowell, Charles Hensler, F. M. Van Bergen, W. H. Lewis, George Brown, E. E. Lewis, Charles Nowack. In order to show the style of performance and for the benefit of posterity we append the programme in full:

INTRODUCTORY OVERTURE,	HARDER'S ORCHESTRA
OPENING CHORUS,	COMPANY
COMIC SONG—"Perhaps,"	O. F. WEAVER
BALLAD—"Homeless and Friendless,"	QUARTETTE
COMIC SONG—"Summer Sounds,"	A. M. BURNS
FINALE,	COMPANY

OVERTURE.

BALLAD—Guitar Acc'pan'mt,) "My Home in Kentuck,"	O. M. DAVIS
BONE SOLO,	G. H. HIBBARD
FARCE—"Backwoods Echo,"	F. S. LEWIS, O. F. WEAVER, A. M. BURNS

OVERTURE.

SKIDMORE GUARDS—*Marching Song of,*
Introducing the entire company in military costume,
and executing a series of drill unparalleled in
Military Tactics.

SONG AND DANCE—"I want to See the Dear Old Home." A. M. BURNS
FARCE—"Troublesome Infant."

Mr. Jenkins,	:	:	:	:	W. H. LEWIS
Mrs. Jones,	:	:	:	:	F. M. VANBERGEN
Little Tommy Jones (2 years old),	:	:	:	:	G. H. HIBBARD
Utility Sam,	:	:	:	:	O. F. WEAVER

OVERTURE.

SERIO COMIQUE—"Where can the Old Man Go,"	O. F. WEAVER
PLANTATION SONG—Duet,	DAVIS AND HIBBARD
PLANTATION SCENE—"Walking for dat Cake,"	COMPANY

Concert Hall was crammed full, and, with the exception of the bursting of a button on a strange-looking garment worn by Fred Lewis, nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the assembled multitude.

A BEAVER DAM MURDER.

The history of Beaver Dam is comparatively free from crime. In September, 1858, occurred, probably, the only deliberate murder that the local press has been called upon to chronicle. James M. Conklin, a disreputable character, and Simon Malone, having been engaged in a protracted family quarrel over the use of a well located on the line dividing their respective premises, the feud culminated in Conklin's insulting, and ill-treating members of Malone's family, after which he proceeded to a saloon on Front street, and, while standing at the bar drinking, having remarked in the presence of Malone that he would "drive the red-mouthed Irishman out of town," the latter deliberately drew a revolver and shot Conklin in the back, the ball passing through his lungs, resulting in death within the next forty-eight hours. Malone, after the shooting, ran down Center street, passing a number of men working on that thoroughfare, without exciting any particular wonder or immediate inquiry. He made his escape to the woods south of the city, and has not since been seen or heard of except, perhaps, by his relatives.

Several years previous to this tragedy there was a case of blood-letting in the Fourth Ward, in which one McCabe was shot and killed by William Haskell, who, however, claimed that the shooting was accidental, he having aimed to kill a dog. Haskell was acquitted at the preliminary examination of intent to murder.

On the 9th of February, 1869, Franklin Butterfield brought into the city the dead body of Putnam Stevens, his brother-in-law, who was a man of weak intellect, the two having started fishing and gunning together. Stephens was shot in the mouth, the charge passing out of the back of the neck. The preliminary examination of Butterfield revealed the fact that Stevens' life was insured in favor of Butterfield for \$10,000. The prisoner was held for trial and was afterward acquitted before the Circuit Court. There is a well-founded belief, in the community, that this was a foul and premeditated murder. Butterfield, to save being mobbed, quit the country. The suits for the insurance money were compromised, but it is well understood that Mr. Butterfield never profited thereby.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

On the 5th of August, 1879, the Fire Department of Beaver Dam petitioned the City Council to build better quarters for their engine. A committee was appointed to select a site, which they did, and, on the 15th of the same month, a large lot at the corner of Spring and Middle streets was purchased for \$825, the Council in the mean time having decided to build a City Hall, which should also furnish accommodations for the Fire Department. Plans and specifications were advertised for, and those drawn by H. C. Koch & Co., of Milwaukee, were accepted by the Council. The building will be of brick, 70x44 feet, three stories high and roofed with tin. The contract was let to S. P. Doolittle for \$10,580, the structure to be completed by September 1 of the present year.

THE CHURCHES.

The early history of the most of the religious institutions of Beaver Dam is given in the interesting papers read before the Old Settlers' Club, which have already engrossed the attention of the reader. The compiler has endeavored to "take up the thread," as it were, and pursue, briefly, the history of each church and denomination. If any inaccuracies or omissions are found in the result of our efforts, the fault occurred on account of the great difficulty encountered in obtaining the material for our facts.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—Among the first members of this denomination in Beaver Dam were Ruben Dexter and wife, Mr. Peters and wife, Mrs. M. H. Baldwin, and Mr. L. H. Marvin, the latter being the Class-Leader. There was preaching every two weeks, the society being in the Burnett Circuit. In the spring of 1847, a small church edifice was built on the lot recently purchased by the Irish Catholics on the corner of Beaver and Middle streets. This was occupied until 1871, numerous improvements being made, when the present handsome

structure belonging to the society was built at a cost of \$8,000. Following is a list of the Pastors who have filled the pulpit since the foundation of the society: Revs. A. P. Allen, W. H. Hayward, Henry Requa, William Barnes, James Lawson, N. S. Greene, J. M. Walker, E. Tucker, D. Stansbury, G. Fellows, I. M. Leiby, S. L. Brown, N. J. Aplin, A. C. Huntley, C. E. Carpenter, A. A. Reed, Isaac Wiltsie, S. Smith and E. D. Farnham. The church officers at the present writing are: Trustees—O. O. Burgit, D. Dickinson, S. H. Ford, J. H. Howard, W. D. Hambright, Joseph Bowes, J. C. Hunt, O. G. Yates and J. I. Warner. Stewards—F. Hempel (Recorder), A. P. Lawrence, D. Dickinson, E. Smith, J. E. Flanders, I. J. Hibbard, S. Hogeman, A. Tibbits and M. G. Howard. The society is out of debt.

Free Methodist Church.—This denomination differs from the Methodist Episcopal brethren in that they do not countenance secret societies. The first preaching by one of this faith in Beaver Dam was by Rev. J. Traves, and their first place of meeting was in Ackerman's Hall. A church was organized here in 1866, Rev. J. S. Ladue being its first Pastor. In 1872, the Church purchased and fitted up for their use the stone schoolhouse in the Third Ward, at a cost of about \$300. It will seat about one hundred and fifty persons. The first officers of the society were William Lindsay, Isaac T. Morrison, Peter Palmiter, Walter Markham and Levi Johnson, Stewards, and George Colby, Class-Leader.

For 1880, the officers consist of Bros. Pomeroy and Chichester and Sister Ann Peachy, Stewards, and Levi Johnson, Class-Leader. The society pay no stated salary to their preacher, giving "as the Lord prospers them;" present membership, thirteen. The following named have served as Pastors: Revs. J. S. Ladue, W. Cooley, W. A. Noble, James Kelso, John A. Murray and Robert Page.

German Methodist Episcopal Church.—Organized in 1868. First Trustees—F. Hempel, W. Berg and G. Linde. Stewards, A. Lange and W. Freidrich. A brick church edifice was erected in 1871, on Spring street, at a cost of \$3,500. The Pastors have been the Revs. Th. Stuble, Charles Ewent, Chr. Wentz, G. Linsenmeyer, W. F. Kruckmann and A. Meixner.

The present Trustees are G. Linde, Z. Groose, G. Henz, W. Zrewel and A. Schmutzler. Stewards, W. Zrewel and W. Freidrich. The society is out of debt and consists of about thirty-eight families.

The Baptist Church.—The first place of worship by this society was a small frame house which stood on the present site of the residence of Mr. Schutte, on Center street. Dr. Hitchcock lived in a portion of the building. As the society grew and prospered, they built a church edifice on the lot now occupied by their present place of worship. This was destroyed by fire in 1863, and upon the ruins was soon afterward erected, at a cost of \$11,500, the commodious structure now occupied.

The regular Pastors who have preached the doctrine of John the Baptist in Beaver Dam are Revs. Mr. Pillsbury, Alva Burgess, N. E. Chapin, E. M. Gates, M. F. Hodge, J. E. Johnston, R. E. Manning, N. E. Wood and J. M. Coon. The present officers of the Church are: Trustees—C. B. Beebe, Caleb Perry, P. V. Haring and George B. Chatfield. Deacons—G. B. Chatfield, E. P. Cady and Rufus Clason. The membership is given at 155.

First Presbyterian Church.—The original place of worship was a small frame structure which stood on the lot now owned and occupied by Mr. Loomis. It was afterward moved to the present site of W. H. Lander's residence, on Spring and Third streets. In 1847, the society built a neat little frame on Front street. The structure is still standing, and is the residence of S. Johns. In 1851, the present church edifice was erected. Many improvements have been made, and it is now one of the most comfortable churches in the city.

The list of Pastors comprises the names of the Revs. Moses Ordway, Alexander Montgomery, William A. Niles, Reuben Smith, J. J. Miter, William F. Brown and G. F. Hunting.

The present officers of the society are: John W. McNitt, Moderator; E. L. Hall, Clerk; C. W. Winfield, Treasurer. Trustees—G. B. Congdon, M. E. Stevens and L. H. Marvin. The membership is given at about two hundred.

Assembly Presbyterian Church.—This Church was organized May 3, 1858, by a committee of the Presbytery of Winnebago, consisting of Rev. G. C. Heckman and Rev. H. M. Robertson. On presenting their credentials, twenty-nine persons were enrolled as members, as follows: Judah Paddock, Mrs. Miranda Paddock, Benj. Clason, Mrs. Maria Clason, Jos. Clason, Mrs. J. Clason, J. H. Montgomery, Mrs. L. M. Montgomery, Alexander Clason, Mrs. L. A. Clason, Elizabeth Clason, Louisa Clason, Washington Clason, Orpah Clason, Mary Clason, Nesbit Ross, Mrs. Margaret Ross, Thomas Samuels, Mrs. Jane Samuels, Caleb Reed, Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, Mrs. Alfred Marden, Mrs. Augusta Marden, M. A. Chapman, Ann Morton, Adolphus Paddock, Elizabeth Kellogg, Robert Norris and Charlotte Smith. The first meetings were held in the Bicknell Building, in the room now occupied by the *Citizen* printing office. The church was built in 1859, at a cost of about \$1,200. It will comfortably seat 250 persons. Rev. Dr. J. M. Buchanan preached the dedication sermon. The following named Pastors have occupied the pulpit: Rev. L. M. Chapman, Rev. E. L. Peck, Rev. Joseph Vance, Rev. H. P. Peck, Rev. T. S. Johnson. The Church now pays its Pastor a salary of \$900 per year, and raises for charitable and benevolent purposes some \$200—a total of \$1,100 for all church purposes. The present officers of the Church are: Elders—N. Ross, S. D. Mason, N. W. Goodman. Trustees—A. Marden, O. R. Williams, W. Bonner, W. Wadley, A. Ganski, H. B. Cochrane; Secretary, S. Carroll; Treasurer, J. H. Barrett.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church.—The first services of the Church in Beaver Dam were held by Rev. L. D. Brainard, a missionary of the Domestic Board, on the 5th of November, 1855. There were then but two communicants—one of whom died shortly after, and the other moved away. Mr. Brainard held services here and at other places, after an itinerant manner, and gradually secured means to aid in the erection of a church building. A lot and \$300 worth of material had been secured in 1857. On the 13th of April, 1858, Mr. Brainard resigned his charge, and the Rev. Luther Gregory succeeded him. On the 15th day of May, 1858, the corner-stone of the church was laid. Mr. Gregory went East to raise money for the building, but, having raised only \$100, became discouraged by lack of success, and resigned his charge. At the request of Bishop Kemper, Mr. Brainard returned to the work on the 22d of October, 1858. He succeeded in raising \$1,500 in the East and South, and the church building was completed and freed from debt, and, on the 5th day of September, 1860, was consecrated by Bishop Kemper. In July, 1864, Mr. Brainard resigned his charge at Beaver Dam, and in August, 1864, Rev. R. F. Sweet was elected Rector of the parish. In July, 1865, it was decided to remove and repair the church building. The lot on which the church now stands was purchased for \$275, and the church was removed and thoroughly repaired at a cost of \$1,200. In November, 1865, the Rev. Mr. Sweet resigned the parish, and in June, 1866, Rev. William E. Wright was elected Rector and remained in charge until September, 1867. In December, 1868, the work in the parish was placed in charge of an associate mission, under Rev. William B. Bolmer, and so continued until May 1, 1872, when the Rev. S. K. Miller became Rector of the parish, and so remained until February 14, 1875. On the 1st of May, 1875, Rev. F. C. Eldred became Rector, and resigned his charge June 8, 1879. On the 14th of September, 1879, Rev. S. S. Burleson, as missionary in charge, under appointment of the Bishop, commenced work at Beaver Dam, in connection with Juneau, Fox Lake, Columbus and Doylestown. The size of the church is 30x50; chancel, 12x14. The bell is from the foundry of Jones & Co., Troy, N. Y., and was presented to the parish by business men in New York. The number of sittings in the church is 162. The present number of communicants in the parish is 26. The officers of the parish are: Charles Weston, Senior Warden; Hiram Booth, Junior Warden; J. J. Dick, Charles Leichardt, W. H. Ford, Vestrymen.

The Catholics.—In 1855, the German and Irish Catholics co-operated in organizing a parish, and together built a small frame church edifice (the structure now occupied as a residence by the Sisters of St. Peter's Church), where for a time, the spiritual welfare of both nationalities seemed to prosper, but in 1860 a split occurred, and the Hibernian element quit the fold. The Germans then re-organized and commenced the erection of a church building,

which was dedicated as St. Peter's Church November 17, 1862, by Archbishop Henni. The structure cost \$4,000. The Pastors have been: The Revs. Martin Kundig, Matthias Gernbauer, James Stehle, Sebastian Seif, Fr. Shroudenbach, P. De Berge and F. Fusseder. Father Fusseder was a Chaplain in the Union army, and accompanied Gen. Sherman on his famous march to the sea. He has been in charge of St. Peter's parish since July, 1866. His congregation consists of 150 families.

St. Mary's Church.—When the proposition to build St. Peter's Church was first advanced, in the early part of 1861, quite a number of those interested were in favor of locating the structure in the southwestern portion of the city, but the majority insisted that the elevation east of the river, near the site of the original place of worship, be retained and built upon. This difference of opinion caused a serious rupture, and those in favor of a new location rebelled to the extent of leaving the fold and erecting a structure of their own, at a cost of about \$2,000. The question had been submitted to Bishop Henni for his decision, which he gave in favor of retaining the old site, and he, therefore, for some time, refused to recognize the recalcitrants. Father Fusseder was finally deputed to effect a reconciliation, which he did, on the 19th of March, 1867. He now preaches to both congregations. St. Mary's parish comprises about forty families.

St. Michael's Church.—Society organized in 1875, by a number of Polish Catholics who had previously worshiped with their German brethren. Hippolite Gurski was the first Pastor. He was succeeded by C. Rogozinski. F. Dombrowski is the present Pastor. The congregation comprises between seventy and eighty families. The church and parsonage buildings cost \$7,000, about \$3,000 of which is yet unliquidated.

St. Patrick's Catholic Church.—The church edifice was erected under the supervision of Rev. P. De Berge, in 1858. Among the original members of the congregation when first organized were John Malone, P. Brennan, M. Kelly, John Kelly, W. Baskfield, W. McGill, John Moylan, James Guilfoyle, John Sullivan, P. Lillis, James Anderson, P. Ring and James Kennedy.

The first resident Pastor was Rev. P. Allen, from 1868 to 1869, followed by the following named: Rev. J. Vahey, Rev. D. Tierney, Rev. John J. Buckley, who took charge of the parish in September, 1871, and has since continued in charge. The church property is now valued at \$3,500, but the congregation has lately purchased property on which they intend to build a handsome brick church in the near future. Number of families represented in the congregation is about eighty, with a membership of some four hundred and fifty.

Evangelical Lutheran Church.—Society organized in 1860, under the Wisconsin Synod (the unaltered Augsburg faith). Occasional meetings had been held prior to the organization, in the First Ward Schoolhouse. The German Singer Society Hall, on the east side of the river, was then purchased for \$300, and converted to the uses of a church. The first officers of the society were F. W. Menkey, E. Seibold, Ed. Leibig, John Sherman, Theodore Huth and Henry Weaver. The different Pastors who have preached to the society are the Revs. Duberg, F. Bochner, Adolph Rehim, Philip Springling, Paul Lucas and Edward Jonas. Present Trustees —F. W. Menkey, Charles Dusel, John Harre, George Elser, Philip Weaver, William Kluge, August Butterbrod, Carl Kuhnke and John Winning. The society comprises about eighty families.

Second Evangelical Lutheran Church.—This society was organized December 5, 1875, by Rev. Philip Lucas, with about twenty families who had formerly held membership in another organization in this city, and who felt it their duty, in consequence of a violation of one of the rules of the Synod with respect to church membership by some of their number, to go out from them. After organizing, they appealed to the Synod to sustain them in their action, and, after hearing the case, the Synod recognized and admitted them to membership in that body. Immediately on perfecting their organization, they proceeded to purchase property as a home for their Pastor, and a lot on which to erect a church. In the summer of 1876, they completed and dedicated to the service of Almighty God a small house, in which they yet

assemble from week to week for worship. Rev. Mr. Lucas continued to serve as Pastor of this Church until March, 1878, when he resigned, and was succeeded in April following by Rev. Christian Probst, who yet remains with them. The congregation has increased steadily though not rapidly in membership, and now numbers forty-five families. The Pastor's salary is \$350 per year. Value of church property, including parsonage, \$1,500.

SOCIETIES.

Dodge County Lodge, No. 72, A., F. & A. M., was organized in June, 1856. A. B. Manzer, Sewell Haskell, Abner Remington, J. W. Robinson, D. A. Stevens, A. Hyde, Paul Kribs, John Robinson, Charles E. Manzer and I. V. Shaw, charter members. John Robinson, W. M.; I. V. Shaw, S. W.; A. B. Manzer, J. W.; John W. Robinson, Sec., composing the first officers. The Lodge has continued steadily to grow, and January, 1880, it reports a membership of 119. Officers elected at that time were R. E. Thomas, W. M.; John Ferguson, S. W.; J. E. McClure, J. W.; J. H. Barrett, Sec. Meet first and third Wednesday evening of each month.

Beaver Dam Chapter, No. 26, R. A. M., organized September, 1864, with twelve charter members, as follows: John McCullough, S. H. Bailey, O. M. Warren, T. L. Newton, Michael F. Lowth, A. B. Chamberlain, P. W. Thompson, Ben. Ferguson, Arie Banta, L. P. Converse, H. C. Wing, G. F. Hartwell. Its first officers were John McCullough, H. P.; J. H. Barrett, Sec. At their first meeting in 1880, the following named were installed: W. H. Ford, H. P.; R. E. Thomas, K.; Rev. George F. Hunting, S.; J. H. Barrett, Sec. Meets first and third Friday in each month.

Beaver Dam Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., was instituted December 20, 1866, with the following named charter members: James Monroe, Edwin E. Holt, S. T. Canoll, Andrew Willard, S. F. Smith, L. D. Livermore, H. R. Hawks, Thomas Turton, George Foote. First officers: James Monroe, N. G.; E. E. Holt, V. G.; L. D. Livermore, R. S.; Andrew Willard, P. S.; S. F. Smith, Treas. At their first meeting in 1880, were installed the following: George Egglesfield, N. G.; Joseph Bowes, V. G.; E. A. Crane, R. S.; Andrew Willard, P. S.; John P. Brown, Treas.; M. G. Howard, R. S. N. G.; A. P. Partridge, L. S. N. G.; Jacob Martin, J. W.; James H. Messenger, Con.; Charles E. Dickinson, R. S. S.; Edward Flanders, L. S. S.; James H. Conlon, O. G.; W. D. Hambright, I. G.; James E. Flanders, R. S. V. G.; A. Farrington, L. S. V. G.; George F. Hunting, Chap.; J. D. Brooks, P. G. Regular meetings Tuesday evening of each week. Present membership 128.

William Tell Lodge, No. 162, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 1, 1869, with sixteen charter members, as follows: G. Hebgen, John Wurster, William Beimdicke, Philip Binzel, George Hofferbert, Joseph Caspari, Charles Groling, Andrew Schluckebier, Henry Harder, Andrew Mirlach, Fred Lehrkind, William Gallun, Ferdinand Krueger, Henry Grams, John Sherman, Charles Schutte. First officers: G. Hebgen, N. G.; John Wurster, V. G.; William Beimdicke, R. S.; George Hofferbert, P. S.; Philip Binzel, Treas. For the term beginning January, 1880: G. Stolz, N. G.; G. Hebgen, V. G.; Lewis Frank, R. S.; H. Lambeck, P. S.; John Sherman, Treas.; Fred Osterthun, R. S. N. G.; Gust. Iauch, L. S. N. G.; C. Gensen, W.; John Wurster, Con.; Robert Kolb, O. G.; Charles Hopf, I. G.; Jul. Konke, R. S. S.; Jul. Miller, L. S. S.; Jacob Ertl, R. S. V. G.; Charles Hinig, L. S. V. G.; John Winning, P. G.

Beaver Dam Encampment, No. 24, I. O. O. F., was instituted April 1, 1868, with Edward Elwell, Andrew Willard, H. B. Phelps, J. S. Rowell, J. C. Roper, James J. Dick, Thomas Hughes, L. D. Livermore and L. C. Gebard as charter members. On organizing, the following named were chosen first officers: H. B. Phelps, C. P.; Andrew Willard, S. W.; E. Elwell, J. W.; J. J. Dick, H. P.; L. D. Livermore, Treas.; Thomas Hughes, Scribe. January, 1880, the following were elected and duly installed: George Egglesfield, C. P.; Jacob Martin, S. W.; Andrew Willard, H. P.; E. A. Crane, Scribe; J. H. Conlon, Treas.; J. D. Brooks, J. W. Present membership thirty-eight.

Beulah Lodge, No. 4, D. of R., was instituted January 21, 1875, with J. C. Roper, William Wade, H. B. Phelps, S. F. Smith, C. W. Russell, John Wurster, William Beimdieke, and Sisters M. A. Roper, E. R. Wade, M. A. Phelps, J. E. Flanders, S. E. Russell as charter members. Present officers: Mrs. E. R. Wade, N. G.; Mrs. George Egglesfield, V. G.; E. A. Crane, R. S.; Andrew Willard, F. S.; Miss Olive Edgerton, Treas. Membership eighty-eight.

Temperance.—The first temperance organization of which we can find record was that of the Sons of Temperance, who organized a Division in this city in 1849, but disbanded after two years' service. J. E. Hosmer and Daniel Howard are believed to be the only persons now living here who were members of it. But a short time elapsed when another Division was organized, which continued to battle for the cause until 1869. In 1856, the Good Templars entered the field, and for the space of twenty-three years have been in active existence. On Monday evening, December 15, 1879, the Lodge held its twenty-third anniversary exercises, on which occasion Hon. Andrew Willard read a very interesting history of its work, a synopsis of which we give below: Crystal Lodge, No. 6, I. O. of G. T., was organized by F. A. Artherly, G. W. C. T., December 17, 1856, at the residence of A. Tiffany. The charter members were M. Cullaton (then editor and publisher of the *Dodge County Citizen*), William Dean, S. B. Johnson, D. Newman, A. P. Lawrence, Mrs. A. Tiffany, C. R. Swallow, L. J. Gibson, Miss F. M. Tiffany, Miss C. L. Lawrence and Miss M. A. Lawrence. The G. W. C. T. installed the following officers: W. C. T., M. Cullaton; W. V. T., F. M. Tiffany; W. R. S., A. P. Lawrence; W. F. S., L. J. Gibson; W. Treas., Mrs. A. Tiffany; W. M., S. B. Johnson; W. I. G., C. L. Lawrence; W. O. G., C. R. Swallow. The W. C. T. made the following appointments: P. W. C. T., D. Newman; W. Chap., William Dean; W. R. S., M. A. Lawrence.

The next regular meeting was held December 22, in E. S. Kellogg's daguerrean rooms. At this meeting Henry Stuart was initiated, being the first initiation by the Lodge. The third meeting was held December 29, in the old Masonic Hall. The fourth meeting was held in the same hall, January 5, 1857, and the fifth regular meeting was held in the S. of T. Hall. The hall was over the meat market now occupied by Harvey & Son.

The Lodge, with the Sons, continued to occupy that hall until July 6, 1858, when, with the Sons, it removed to Fring's Block, near the southeast corner of Front and Center streets, and occupied that hall until the great fire of January 17, 1863, when the hall, together with most of the furniture, was burned, the books and regalia being saved. It then, with the Sons, moved to the second story of the furniture shop owned by C. B. Beebe, on the site where J. Wagner's greenhouse is now located. After being there a few months, Mr. Beebe moved the building to the north side of Front street, and it is now occupied by him. He there fitted up a comfortable little hall; but our membership increased so rapidly that we could hardly find standing-room in the hall. The Lodge occupied that hall until Brother Lawrence built this hall, expressly for a home for the two Orders—Good Templars and sons of Temperance. The Lodge removed to this hall January 1, 1864.

The Division surrendered its charter in 1869. At the end of the first year, after the Lodge was instituted, there had been admitted to the Lodge, by initiation, 116; by card, 2; charter members, 11—making a total of 129. Fourteen had withdrawn, leaving 115 in good standing. After two or three years of prosperity, came a re-action, and the membership dwindled down, so that, October 31, 1859, the Secretary reported only nineteen members in good standing—six sisters and thirteen brothers. From that time, the Lodge began to revive and increase its membership. In the beginning of the year 1866, the Lodge numbered 329 members in good standing, and the largest Lodge in the State or in the world; we were known as "The Banner Lodge of the World." It shows what a few can do, with brave hearts and a determined purpose. We find the following item in the *Dodge County Citizen* of February 12, 1863: "The Good Templars Lodge of this city has forty-one members in the Union army." From 1866 to 1870, the Lodge nearly kept its membership good. From 1870, we suffered another re-action: the membership gradually dwindled down, so that for the quarter ending April 30, 1879, we had only

seventy-eight members; but at the end of last quarter, October 30, the Lodge reported a net gain of eleven. We now number ninety-eight members in good standing.

The first death in the Lodge was Sister Matilda Loomis, who died March 9, 1858. The funeral service was conducted by the Lodge.

The following shows who was Worthy Chief Templar for the quarter of each year they occupied the chair, the first quarter commencing February 1 of each year:

1856—Fourth quarter, M. Cullaton. 1857—M. Cullaton, A. P. Lawrence, D. Newman, J. M. Hitchcock. 1858—A. P. Lawrence, M. Cullaton, George B. Congdon, J. A. McFetridge. 1859—A. P. Lawrence, A. J. Phelps, J. D. Jennings, J. M. Hitchcock. 1860—J. R. Chapman, B. F. Sherman, J. D. Jennings, J. A. McFetridge. 1861—B. F. Rogers, A. J. Phelps, D. Newman, A. P. Lawrence. 1862—J. A. McFetridge, J. M. Hitchcock, Theodore Wilcox, A. P. Lawrence. 1863—W. A. Mayher, A. P. Lawrence, E. P. Smith, E. P. Smith. 1864—J. M. Walker, G. S. Shepard, J. H. Montgomery, E. P. Smith. 1865—A. P. Catlin, O. F. Hawley, J. M. Hitchcock, A. P. Lawrence. 1866—Allen Andrews, W. B. Hazeltine, John F. McCollum, H. A. Reid. 1867—David Blissett, A. P. Lawrence, J. M. Walker, Theodore Farrington. 1868—John F. McCollum, A. J. Smith, C. E. Carpenter, C. E. Carpenter. 1869—L. D. Goodwin, C. Martin, David Blissett, C. W. Harvey. 1870—A. P. Lawrence, W. B. Hazeltine, C. W. Harvey. 1871—A. P. Lawrence, J. A. Crague, J. G. Carmody, David Blissett. 1872—A. P. Lawrence, Andrew Willard, I. J. Hibbard, I. J. Hibbard. 1873—F. J. Brobst, J. P. Brown, I. J. Hibbard, Mrs. A. P. Lawrence. 1874—Frank Snyder, S. W. Thurber, Mrs. A. J. McCoy, S. W. Thurber. 1875—A. P. Lawrence, A. M. Burns, A. M. Burns, C. W. Harvey. 1876—Charles Burchard, Charles Burchard, A. P. Lawrence, C. W. Harvey. 1877—A. Willard, Charles Burchard, W. B. Hazeltine, C. W. Harvey. 1878—A. Willard, Frank A. Traver, Frank A. Traver, C. W. Harvey. 1879—Frank E. Millard, J. P. Brown, A. M. Burns, Andrew Willard.

There have been initiated and admitted by card a grand total of 2,139; on which we have paid a Grand Lodge tax of \$1,221.63. From this great number who have taken our pledge there are less than two hundred now living in this city and vicinity. A goodly number of those who have been suspended for non-payment of dues, are yet in our midst. Many of them are keeping their pledge, so far as total abstinence is concerned, but we would remind them of that part of the obligation wherein we promised a life long fidelity to the Order of Good Templars! If any of those who have fallen are here to-night, our exhortation to them is, "Prodigals, return; we will kill the fatted calf, and gladly welcome you home." Of the number who have been expelled for violation of the pledge, some have passed to a drunkard's grave, and others are still following on. There have been fifty-three habitual and confirmed drunkards taken into the Lodge. While many of them, after remaining with us awhile, broke their pledge and returned to the fell destroyer, a goodly number of them have kept their pledge inviolate. There has been paid into the Lodge, from all sources (admission fees, dues, proceeds of festivals, etc.), \$5,569.52; an average of \$242.16 for each year since its organization.

For twenty-three years, not one week has passed without our hall being opened and the lights a-burning. Brother A. P. Lawrence is the only charter member now living in our midst. Three of them are known to have died, viz., Sisters A. Tiffany and Frances M. Tiffany and Brother C. R. Swallow.

Beaver Dam Temple of Honor, No. 18.—This Temple was organized April 22, 1875, by B. F. Kelsey, G. W. T., assisted by A. Lindon, G. W. R., with nineteen charter members as follows: L. H. Marvin, W. B. Hazeltine, A. P. Lawrence, Allen E. Willard, H. M. McCleary, John Clem, John Manson, A. Hargrave, A. C. Tibbits, L. D. Livermore, S. W. Thurber, A. M. Burns, A. A. Bassett, W. B. Ash, Harry Rogers, Thomas Hughes, J. L. Brown, Charles Ham-bright, D. F. Stoll. At its first meeting, the following named were elected to fill the respective offices: L. H. Marvin, W. C. T.; W. B. Hazeltine, W. V. T.; A. P. Lawrence, W. R.; Allen E. Willard, W. A. R.; H. M. McCleary, W. F. R.; John Clem, W. T.; A. Hargrave, W. Chap.; A. C. Tibbits, W. U.; L. D. Livermore, W. D. U.; S. W. Thurber, W. G.; A. M. Burns, W. S.; A. A. Bassett, P. W. C. T. The Temple has usually been in a very flourishing condition. The present membership is 96, with the following named officers: Allen E. Willard, W. C. T.; Curtiss Cass, W. V. T.; L. D. Livermore, W. R.; Charles Hood, W. A. R.; John Manson, W. F. R.; Sylvester Carroll, W. T.; A. Hargrave, W. Chap.; O. H. Crowl, W. U.; J. W. Hampton, W. D. U.; William L. Turner, W. G.; Thomas Hughes, W. S.; L. H. Marvin, P. W. C. T.

Beaver Dam Sunday Institute.—Among the many organizations, societies, clubs, etc., that have existed for a time in Beaver Dam and then dissolved, perhaps none will be remembered

more vividly than this. It was organized in the summer of 1858, the object being the promotion of universal mental liberty. It flourished for two or three years, or until the war broke out, when many of its members joined the Union army to fight for what they preached—Liberty. D. F. Stell, R. C. Scovill, Andrew Willard, Ingraham Gould, O. S. Phelps, J. E. Hosmer, H. B. Phelps, John F. Adams and his wife, Frances A. Adams, were the organizers.

Mrs. Adams died in November, 1859, and three days before her demise, she sent for Mr. Willard to bear witness to her "dying testimony" written, at her dictation, by her husband. This testimony was read at the grave of Mrs. Adams, and afterward found its way into the columns of the Boston *Investigator*. The paper is extremely lengthy, and we have space only for a few excerpts:

I am an unbeliever in either of the many systems of religion founded on pretended revelations from the Deity. I believe all the so-called sacred books which now exist or have ever existed on earth are of human origin, full of errors and productive of much injury to the world. * * * I see no reason to abandon a rational philosophy for the superstitions which were taught me in my childhood. * * * Why I believe it [Christianity] to be unnatural and selfish, is because all who believe it must suffer the keenest agony when they think that many, or a great majority of those whom they know and love here, must be eternally damned. How can the mother be happy in Jesus, when she thinks He is the stern judge that will one day sentence her only son, her heart's idol, to the awful flames of an endless hell? Can such a religion yield true happiness to any who love their fellow-creatures. It is immoral in its tendencies, because it teaches that the immoral have as good a chance for salvation as the moral; neither can be saved but by the blood of Christ, and that can cleanse from all sin. It can cleanse the most vile as well as the most pure, and, as there is more rejoicing in heaven over one sinner that repenteth than over ninety and nine just persons, what an inducement to lead a life of transgression! for if they can but repent in their dying moments, they can be saved even at the last minute of the eleventh hour, and claim an equal reward with those who have labored and borne the burden in the heat of the day. * * * I was a member of the Methodist Church; I was a Sabbath-school teacher, and I have spent much time in the study of the Scriptures, and have earnestly, diligently and *prayerfully* for I believe in prayer and prayer in faith sought the truth; and the result has been, the more I sought the truth the more I became convinced that the Bible is all human (or rather inhuman) and full of errors, the relics of barbarous ages, and that it stands in direct opposition to science and the laws of nature.

Brass Band.—The Beaver Dam Cornet Band, organized in 1860, is believed to have been the first brassband in the place. Jack Wade was the first leader. This band continued to furnish music for the æsthetic inhabitants of the Garden City until about 1869. During its existence several re-organizations took place, and soon after its collapse the City Band, composed of twelve members, with Frank Jordan as leader, was founded. Many changes have since taken place in its membership. It is now composed of the following individuals: John Harder (leader), Eb cornet; Charles Newark, Bb cornet; Edward Sewell, second B cornet; Adam Caspari, first alto; Henry Harder, first clarionet; Theodore Rowell, B clarionet; Peter Vilting, first tenor; William Vilting, solo baritone; Lawrence Sherman, base tuba; "Ratty" Ward, snare drum; Robert Kolb, base drum and cymbals. This band also furnishes string music, and its services are frequently in demand in the neighboring villages. It is the "Little German Band" of Dodge County.

THE HOME OF THE DEAD.

The Beaver Dam Cemetery Association was organized in 1847, with Malcolm Sellers as Secretary. Two acres of ground were purchased, in the northeastern portion of the city, of Rufus Lounsbury, and laid out by the Association for use as a cemetery. It was, for a long time, the only burying-ground for many miles about, and a large number of interments of those residing in the country were made within its sacred precincts, rendering necessary, in course of time, a two-acre addition, which is now almost filled with honored pioneers of Beaver Dam and vicinity. The present officers of the Association are S. P. K. Lewis, President; John Mayne, Secretary; A. S. Dominy, Superintendent.

Eleven years ago, the Oakwood Cemetery Association was organized—the act of incorporation bearing date of March 5, 1869—by the following gentlemen: President, George H. Stewart; Vice President, James Ackerman; Secretary, E. C. McPettridge; Treasurer, Gustavus Stolz; Superintendent, Ingraham Gould. The plat lies a mile east of the center of the city, on the Juneau road, and contains twenty-one acres. The grounds were dedicated June 24, 1869, an impressive address being made on the occasion, by Judge A. Scott Sloan. The

present officers of the Oakwood Association are: President, J. J. Williams; Vice President, Gustavus Stolz; Secretary, B. F. Sherman; Treasurer, Fred Tippenhauer; Superintendent, Caleb Perry.

Within the southern limits of the city are four other cemeteries, belonging to the German, Irish and Polish Catholics, and Lutheran Evangelical Churches, respectively. The history of these dates back to about the time the Churches to which they belong were founded.

The citizens of Beaver Dam have exhibited rare taste in the selection of locations for the different cemeteries. Oakwood, both in situation and surroundings, is destined to become the most beautiful spot in Dodge County for the interment of the dead. It is very appropriately named, being situated in a lovely grove of oaks, whose nodding branches softly whisper their mournful melody to the tender daisies below.

"Winds of Summer, oh! whisper low,
Over the graves where the daisies grow.
Blossoming flowers and songs of bees,
Sweet ferns tossed in the summer's breeze;
Floating shadows and golden lights,
Dewy mornings and radiant nights—
All the bright and beautiful things
That gracious and bountiful summer brings,
Fairest and sweetest that earth can bestow,
Brightens the graves where the daisies grow."



CHAPTER VII.

FOX LAKE.

THE PARENT SETTLEMENT—PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT—ORGANIZATION AND VILLAGE ROSTER—
EARLY SETTLERS—THE POST OFFICE—HOTELS—THE RAILROAD—BANKS—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES
—SOCIETIES—THE OLD SETTLERS' CLUB—THE LAKE—GROWTH—ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE PARENT SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settlement in Dodge County was made in March, 1838, by Jacob P. Brower, a brief sketch of whose life and services appears in another part of this work. In 1836, Mr. Brower came from his home in Jefferson County, N. Y., and, stopping for a short period in Milwaukee, made a prospecting tour on horseback through the Territory of Wisconsin, as far west as the present site of Madison. From there he went to Green Bay, passing through Green Lake County on his route. When eighteen miles out from Fort Winnebago, his horse was stolen by Indians, and he was compelled to return to the Fort on foot, where he obtained another horse, and set out for the second time for Green Bay. Arriving there, he was further reminded of "man's inhumanity to man," by being in some way victimized by certain individuals then connected with the land office at that place. But he reached his home in the Empire State in safety, and the next season returned to the then Far West, bringing with him his family and locating at Sheboygan, where he remained about one year. In March, 1838, he found himself the legal possessor of a claim on the northern shore of a beautiful lake, whose waters were almost as transparent as the rarefied air beneath the blue-vaulted heavens. Here he found a band of Winnebago Indians, headed by a chief named Mach-koo-kah, and a subordinate afterward styled "Dandy" by the early settlers, because of the magnificence of his paint and feathers and the number of squaws who claimed him as their liege lord. The band varied in numbers, at times ranging from one hundred to five hundred. Though the Winnebagoes were the most savage of the various tribes then inhabiting Wisconsin, Mr. Brower managed to get along with his dusky neighbors without any trouble; in fact, during the remainder of his life (about eight years), he was never molested by them. He soon came to comprehend their language, and from them learned that the Indian name of the lovely lake upon whose shores he had located was "Hosh-a-rac-ah-tah," signifying Fox Lake. Hosh-a-rac-ah-tah was soon "corrupted" into the more euphonious word Waushara (which really means fish-spear), and by the latter name the postoffice of Fox Lake was known until 1850.

Of course, the pioneer's first work was the construction of a rude log house for the accommodation of his extensive family, whose arrival was daily anticipated. This he built upon that portion of his claim now known as the Stoddard farm, being assisted in the work by his father, Paul Brower, and his sons, George W. and John L. Brower, the two latter still being residents of Fox Lake. In November of the same year, Mr. Brower disposed of his claim to Henry Merrill, and during the following month entered 240 acres in the name of Gov. Doty, on the south side of the lake, within the southern limits of the present village. There he erected, on the west side of the river, a double log house, and made immediate preparations for improving what he very wisely considered to be a valuable water-power. About the same date, Hamilton Stevens, with his family, arrived within hearing distance of the sound of Mr. Brower's ax, and, taking a mental survey of the surroundings, concluded to pitch his tent and cast his fortunes among the stalwart oaks. He entered the land upon which the principal part of the village now stands, and built a cabin, which stood, according to both the original and present surveys of the village, upon the north side of Hamilton street.

John Van Eps and Julius H. Williams were the next enterprising pioneers to follow in the wake of Messrs. Brower and Stevens. The foregoing is a brief outline of the facts connected with the first settlement of Fox Lake, as well as that of Dodge County.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT.

In the fall of 1841, Mr. Brower removed to Beaver Dam (see Chapter VI) and, returning to Fox Lake three years later, commenced the construction of a dam and saw-mill on his land. The work was vigorously prosecuted, and in October, 1845, the first effectual revolution of the machinery was made. The great demand for lumber kept the mill and its proprietor in almost perpetual motion. Prior to the completion of this mill, but little progress seems to have been made toward the substantial improvement of Fox Lake. About that date Mechanics (or Cork) and Hamilton streets were the principal thoroughfares, and less than half a dozen log tenements had been erected. Chief among these was the Sheboygan House, the first structure deserving or claiming the name of hotel. It still stands upon the corner of Center and Hamilton streets, and, we believe, is occupied by Mr. Minehan as a residence, necessary improvements having been made at various times. But the incessant buzz of Mr. Brower's saw was followed by the usual results. Neat and comfortable frame houses were soon to be seen looming up in every direction. A grist-mill was next in order, and this Mr. Brower had but just commenced, when his untimely death in November, 1846, temporarily checked not only the progress of Fox Lake, but also the phenomenal growth of Beaver Dam, where he had succeeded in earning distinction as an enterprising citizen. His sons, George W. and John L. Brower, soon afterward assumed the task of carrying out the designs of their father, and in August, 1851, the citizens of Fox Lake were fortunately favored with the advantages of a good grist-mill, which they long continued to enjoy. The Brower Brothers found more profit in the grinding of grain than in the sawing of lumber, and, consequently, the saw-mill was virtually abandoned.

In 1854, R. W. Drinkwater built a dam and saw-mill at a point on the river a mile south of the Brower mill. In 1856, J. L. Brower & Co. purchased this institution, and have since torn away and rebuilt the dam, upon which they are now erecting a large grist-mill. The original Brower mill was destroyed by fire on the 15th of February, 1878, after which the proprietors sold the power to Coman & Morrison, who built upon the old basement an extensive flouring-mill, which they own at the present time.

ORGANIZATION.

The first election in the town of Fox Lake under the Territorial government, was held on the 7th day of April, 1846. At this election the following town officers were duly elected, as appears by the return on file in the Clerk's office, in the hand-writing of Stoddard Judd: Supervisors, Stoddard Judd (Chairman), John Schamburgh and Darius J. Wells; Clerk, John L. Brower; Justices, Harvey P. Farrington, Alonzo Hawley, Lawrence H. Van Buren; Commissioners of Highways, James Evans, Freeman Keith and Vincent Goldsmith; Assessors, Manderville Burgit, Warren C. Ricard and John Cruden; Commissioners of Schools, Alonzo Hawley, G. C. Simons and Joseph Thomas; Collector, Benjamin Ferguson; Treasurer, Julius C. Williams; Constables, Putnam Farrington, John P. Putnam and Benjamin Ferguson; Sealer, Cornelius De Reimer.

This return is certified by Stoddard Judd, Chairman, and Gamaliel C. Simmons, Clerk. This is the first written record of any election held in this place, previous to that time Fox Lake being but a voting-precinct, the records of which have not been preserved. In the fall of the same year a general election was held for members of the State Council, Constitutional Convention and the county officers. At this time the political parties were Whig and Democrat, or "Locofoco," the latter being in the majority; 104 votes were polled.

The first village plat was made in May, 1849, by Judson Prentice, for Stoddard Judd, Elizabeth Judd, Benjamin Ferguson, Phoebe Ann Ferguson, L. H. Van Buren and Beulah L.

Van Buren. It was certified to before Quartus H. Barron. Fox Lake continued under town government until the 4th of May, 1858, when, pursuant to and in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature, entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Village of Fox Lake," the qualified electors of the said village convened at the American House, and chose William J. Dawes and David D. Cheeney, Judges, and Garret T. Hawley, Clerk of Election. Balloting then proceeded for village officers for the ensuing year, resulting as follows: President, Abel Merwin; Trustees, William D. Barnett, James L. Townsend, Wilson Torrey, William K. Parker, John L. Brower and David D. Thomas; Clerk, Arie Banta; Treasurer, Francis Hamilton; Marshal, Newton I. Crocker.

1859—President, Benjamin Ferguson (at this election William E. Smith, now Governor of the State, received one vote for President); Trustees, G. W. Brower, Smith Weed, Isaac W. Tower, John T. Smith, George Jess and John W. Davis; Clerk, Arie Banta; Treasurer, Darius J. Wells; Marshal, Edward Davis. Smith Weed failed to qualify, and W. H. Lander was chosen to fill the vacancy.

1860—President, John W. Davis; Trustees, Benjamin Ferguson, Stoddard Judd, William E. Smith, James B. Smith, G. W. Brower and Leland Crocker; Clerk, Arie Banta; Treasurer, Darius J. Wells; Marshal, Edward Davis. One vote was cast for William E. Smith, for Marshal.

1861—President, Benjamin Ferguson; Trustees, James B. Smith, George Jess, F. A. Liebenstein, William Shore, Charles Ihrie and Francis Ibberson; Clerk, Arie Banta; Treasurer, Darius J. Wells; Marshal, Edward Davis.

1862—President, Benjamin Ferguson; Trustees, William Shore, George Jess, James B. Smith, Charles Ihrie, Francis Ibberson and F. A. Liebenstein; Clerk, Arie Banta; Treasurer; D. J. Wells; Marshal, O. Waterman.

1863—President, Stoddard Judd; Trustees, James B. Smith, Charles Ihrie, William E. Smith, Francis Ibberson, William Shore, and F. A. Liebenstein; Clerk, Arie Banta; Treasurer, James L. Townsend; Marshal, Lorenzo Goodwin.

1864—President, Seymour T. Coman; Trustees, D. D. Thomas, W. H. Williams, W. J. Dexter, J. N. Hardy, C. J. Coleman and Edward J. Lindsay; Clerk, J. V. Fitch; Treasurer, J. L. Townsend; Marshal, E. W. Thayer.

1865—President, William McCaul; Trustees, R. D. Evans, E. Evans, John Medley, F. H. Walcott, P. S. Smout and Lewis Smith; Clerk, Arie Banta; Treasurer, George Hudson; Marshal, D. O. Fisher.

1866—President, Jonathan W. George; Trustees, Benjamin Ferguson, W. K. Parker, Edmund Purdy, Ira Metcalf, Smith Weed and L. Crocker; Clerk, Arie Banta; Treasurer, Alonzo Hawley; Marshal, John Clark.

1867—President, George Jess; Trustees, D. D. Thomas, S. T. Coman, W. D. Barnett, F. A. Leibenstein, E. Purdy and F. Ibberson; Clerk, Arie Banta; Treasurer, J. R. Townsend; Marshal, H. Germain, Jr.

1868—President, Seymour T. Coman; Trustees, Charles Merwin, E. J. Lindsay, James B. Smith, F. A. Leibenstein, J. L. Brower and Jeremiah Williams; Clerk, Arie Banta; Treasurer, A. B. Chamberlin; Marshal, G. D. Roberts.

1869—President, William K. Parker; Trustees, J. G. Parker, J. J. Roberts, J. Bent, J. Weed, L. Smith and S. M. Willmarth; Clerk, Arie Banta; Treasurer, A. B. Chamberlin; Marshal, G. D. Roberts.

1870—President, Charles Merwin; Trustees, W. K. Parker, J. Weed, F. A. Leibenstein, Alexander Stark, J. J. Roberts and R. P. Smith; Clerk, Arie Banta; Treasurer, A. B. Chamberlin; Marshal, Albert Frank; Supervisor, Benjamin Ferguson.

1871—President, George Jess; Trustees, Martin Stapleton, Quartus H. Barron, R. P. Smith, C. Merwin, W. W. Jones and F. A. Leibenstein; Clerk, Arie Banta; Treasurer, A. B. Chamberlin; Marshal, G. D. Roberts; Supervisor, Benjamin Ferguson; Justice of the Peace, Arie Banta.

1872—President, William K. Parker ; Trustees, J. T. Smith, M. Stapleton, F. A. Leibenstein, A. Stark, Julius H. Dawes and J. G. Parker ; Clerk, Arie Banta ; Treasurer, W. W. Jones ; Marshal, Virgil L. Reeve ; Supervisor, Benjamin Ferguson.

1873—President, Seymour T. Coman ; Trustees, J. Williams, C. Merwin, G. W. Brower, J. A. Williams, John Philipson and R. P. Smith ; Clerk, Arie Banta ; Treasurer, G. F. Townsend ; Marshal, G. D. Roberts ; Supervisor, George Jess.

1874—President, Seymour T. Coman ; Trustees, J. A. Williams, D. D. Thomas, J. Philipson, G. W. Brower, R. P. Smith and J. H. Dawes ; Clerk, Arie Banta ; Treasurer, Hamlin L. Chapman ; Marshal, G. D. Roberts ; Constable, William Germain ; Supervisor, George Jess ; Justice of the Peace, D. D. Thomas.

1875—President, Seymour T. Coman ; Trustees, W. P. Dexter, J. A. Williams, C. Merwin, R. P. Smith, J. Philipson and John Medley ; Clerk, Arie Banta ; Treasurer, G. J. Davis ; Marshal, G. D. Roberts ; Constable, Virgil L. Reeve ; Supervisor, D. D. Thomas.

1876—President, Benjamin Ferguson ; Trustees, J. A. Williams, C. Merwin, Q. H. Barron, Cassim B. Hawes, Raphael L. Parker and Charles H. Eggleston ; Clerk, Arie Banta ; Treasurer, Nicholas W. Tarrant ; Marshal, G. D. Roberts ; Constable, James Buckland ; Supervisor, George Jess ; Justice of the Peace, D. D. Thomas.

1877—President, William J. Dexter ; Trustees, R. P. Smith, Henry Clausen, J. H. Reysen, Charles H. Eggleston, D. D. Thomas and G. W. Brower ; Clerk, Arie Banta ; Treasurer, N. W. Tarrant ; Marshal, Robinson C. Penny ; Constable, G. D. Roberts ; Supervisor, Charles Merwin.

1878—President, Benjamin Ferguson ; Trustees, J. H. Williams, Andrew J. Hammond, C. H. Eggleston, Walter Buckland, William E. Cawley and G. F. Townsend ; Clerk, Arie Banta ; Treasurer, N. W. Tarrant ; Marshal, John Willett, Jr. ; Constable, John N. Hardy ; Supervisor, Benjamin Ferguson ; Justice of the Peace, W. A. Chapman.

1879—President, J. H. Williams ; Trustees, S. T. Coman, H. Clausen, L. N. Root, J. B. Smith, Michael Bloedel and J. A. Williams ; Clerk, John Medley ; Treasurer, D. D. Williams ; Marshal, Levy Messervey ; Constable, V. L. Reeve ; Supervisor, Benjamin Ferguson ; Justice of the Peace, A. J. Hammond. J. A. Williams refusing to qualify as Trustee, A. O. Wright was chosen to fill the vacancy.

EARLY SETTLERS.

From 1845, after the completion of Brower's saw-mill, there seems to have been large yearly accessions to the village of Fox Lake and the surrounding towns of Westford, Trenton, etc. In 1849, we find as residents here many whose names are now prominently known as those of early settlers. We append a few, as follows : George W. and John L. Brower, * John Van Eps, * Hamilton Stevens, Darius J. Wells, J. C. Williams, T. T. Blauvelt, * David Green, Q. H. Barron, * Stoddard Judd, George Jess, * Martin Webster, E. Purdy, William E. Smith, * Lawrence H. Van Buren, * W. D. Barnett, * Stephen D. Grout, Benjamin Ferguson, John W. Davis, Joseph Davis, Alexander Cameron, Alonzo Hawley, D. D. Ashley, John Cruden, Cornelius De Reimer, Joseph Thomas, J. P. Putnam, Mr. Crooker, G. C. Simmons, Perry Farrington, James Evans, * Ebenezer Germain, John Schamburgh, H. L. Smith, William Casey, Michael Mulvany, Manderville Burgit, John Bowe, D. J. Pulling, G. W. Huntley, Vincent Goldsmith, L. J. Stafford, John C. Webster, Putnam Farrington, Oliver O'Hearne and Mr. Rickard.

The "noble" red man has made himself exceedingly scarce of late years. In early days, he was an important part of the community ; for he did the hunting and fishing, and sold his venison and pickerel at bed-rock prices. During the summer, the east bank of the creek, between the mill and bridge, was lined with Indian lodges ; in the winter, they built and lived in wigwams on the islands in the lake, Brower's Island being the favorite rendezvous ; and upon the grassy knoll there—since the spacious arena of a thousand picnics and celebrations, public and private—the dusky matrons cultivated limited quantities of corn. The relations of

* Dead.



Samuel Eastman

JUNEAU



the Indians with the settlers, says Mr. Hotchkiss, were mainly of a friendly nature, save during the brief reign of the famous "Cruden War," in which none were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. Time has greatly toned down the atrocities of this affair, and its participants have had so much fun poked at them, that we will not dwell here upon the fascinating subject, but leave it with the expression of our disinterested opinion that the moving cause of the war is found in the fact that the Saloon de Cruden bartered "fire-water" for muskrat skins without license from the Village Board of Trustees. Indian remains, partial skeletons, pipes, arrow-heads, etc., have frequently been unearthed on the north shore of the lake, and also upon the hill just west of the village. In winter, the Indians deposited their dead in tree-tops and crotches on high ground; in the spring they were taken down and buried, apparently without much regard to locality or uniformity.

THE POST OFFICE.

The first post office established in Dodge County was at Fox Lake. It was known as Waushara Post Office until about 1850, when, upon application to the Post Office Department, the name was changed to Fox Lake. Its history dates back to 1839, when the only outlet was by way of the old United States road from Fort Howard to Fort Winnebago. The citizens were accommodated with mails once a week by an obliging horseman in the employ of the Government, who made the round trip between the two forts once in seven days. In 1844, a weekly post route was established between Fox Lake and Watertown, thus affording the citizens of the former place more ready communication with the Cream City on Lake Michigan, as well as with other points along the route. The names of those who have filled the position of Postmaster are George Clark, David Green, Benjamin Ferguson, Minor Porter, Benjamin Ferguson again, A. H. Pease (who successfully eluded the vigilance of a Deputy U. S. Marshal), L. S. Mallory, D. D. Thomas, John Medley, D. D. Thomas again, W. W. Jones and J. T. Smith, the latter being the present incumbent, having been appointed to the position in 1875, by Postmaster General Jewell. Mr. Jones also allowed his peculiar accounts with the Government to cause official inquiry during his self-imposed exile in Canada. His bondsmen made good the deficiency. Mr. Jones returned to the United States, and is now holding a position in the Land Office at Madison. Fox Lake was made a money-order office September 9, 1867, the first order being issued in favor of Lawrence Keho, of New York, for \$10, by William B. Dougherty, of Fox Lake. The number of orders issued since then is over 16,000.

HOTELS.

The first hotel was the Sheboygan House, built by Hamilton Stevens, early in 1839. We are credibly informed by an old settler of Fox Lake, that among the notable guests who put up at the Sheboygan during the first year of its existence, was Louis Philippe (Prince de Joinville), of France, who was at that time in exile in the United States. The Prince was accompanied by an extensive escort. The distinguished party rode upon Indian ponies, and were on their way from Green Bay to Prairie du Chien.

In 1845, Mr. Stevens also erected a portion of what is now the American House. Mr. George Jess was one of the early proprietors of this hostelry. The brick addition was built by Hezekiah Dunham, who kept it till about 1856, when he sold to Jones & Williams, from whom Charles Ihrie purchased the property, and, upon his death a few years ago, he left it to his daughter, the wife of Dr. Wallace.

The Barron House was built in 1850, by Frank Barnes, who afterward sold to Miner Porter. It was known as Porter's Hotel until it became the property of R. T. Jones, who called it the Continental Hotel. It received its present name, the Barron House, from Quartus H. Barron, the present proprietor.

The Union House, built by Martin Stapleton, in 1850; the Hudson House and the "Hole in the Wall" are the titles by which other establishments were known at one time or another in Fox Lake.

The first frame building erected in the village, was the one now known as the "old Purdy House," and occupied by Dr. Gillett. The frame was put up in the autumn of 1844, by T. T. Blauvelt. He then sold it to David Green, who completed it. The lumber for this house was procured at Fort Winnebago, twenty-eight miles west, and drawn from there with a team by Q. H. Barron, who made the trip in five days, thus having, of course, but a narrow margin of time in which to play "seven-up" on the road. The Indians at that day had not attained the mastery of the complex mysteries of "Penuckle," or the progress of that house would necessarily have been slow.

THE RAILROAD.

The original survey of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad, of which Dr. Stoddard Judd was President, passed through the village of Fox Lake, near the Brower mill. The question of the location of the depot was a source of considerable local agitation, the citizens being divided in their views upon the subject. The result was, the Railroad Company exercised its peculiar privilege, and changed the route, leaving Fox Lake two miles to the north. The Fox Lake Horse Railroad then grew out of the necessity for some sort of communication with the outside world, and it has answered the purpose very well. It was completed in 1859. Dr. Judd and J. W. Davis may be said to have been the designers. It is an incorporated company, the stock (of which there are 150 shares at \$100 each) being owned by Arie Banta, S. T. Coman, John Weed, J. W. Davis, Gov. William E. Smith, Dr. J. T. Smith and the heirs of Dr. Stoddard Judd. The depot building of this road was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1866, together with five or six warehouses and 1,000 bushels of grain, including one of the steam railroad company's freight cars loaded with wheat ready for shipment. The depot building was uninsured.

BANKS.

The first institution of this character established here was the Bank of Fox Lake, in 1854, John W. Davis, President, and Charles Luling, Cashier. Out of this grew the First National Bank of Fox Lake, in 1864, with a capital stock of \$50,000, which was increased soon afterward to \$80,000, and, in 1878, reduced to \$60,000. The officers are J. W. Davis, President; J. T. Smith, Vice President; W. J. Dexter, Cashier.

*SCHOOLS.

The first village school is said to have been held in the Sheboygan House, in 1844, by a Miss Alward. She was succeeded by Miss Butterfield, who taught in a building situated where the cemetery now is. The public school buildings of Fox Lake now consist of a two story academy, and two commodious schoolhouses adjacent thereto. The value of school property in the village is given at about \$5,000. The average appropriations for school purposes will reach \$2,000 per annum; the number of pupils about 300. The present corps of teachers is composed of the following individuals: A. S. King, Principal; David T. Jones, Intermediate Department; Mrs. Augusta Blake, First Primary; Miss Lizzie Hillier, Second Primary.

CHURCHES.

The first religious services held in Fox Lake, of which there is any positive recollection, were conducted by Mr. Kemper, the well-known Episcopal Bishop, in the winter of 1839.

It is believed that the Baptists were the first to organize a church society. The event occurred in 1845, the Rev. Mr. Pillsbury being the first Pastor. A small church edifice was erected the same year, and, in 1857, the present capacious structure occupied by the society was erected. The Rev. J. W. Fish, of Fox Lake, was Pastor for ten or twelve years, and the Rev. W. J. Walker seven or eight years. The Rev. W. G. Inman is the present Pastor.

The Catholics are believed to have organized the next church society, and built the next place of worship (St. Mary's), in 1849. The membership of this church has always been very

*The history of Fox Lake Seminary will be found in Chapter V. of this work.

large. Among the Pastors who have had charge of the parish may be mentioned the Rev. Fathers Morris, Smith, McGurke, Dougherty, Allen and Dumphy.

The Congregational society was organized in October, 1853, by Rev. E. S. Peck, its first Pastor. Its present edifice was built in 1856. Revs. Cowley, Peete, Dixon, Brown and Haire were its early Pastors. The pulpit is vacant at present.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1854, and has since been enlarged to accommodate the rapidly growing congregation; but it is said that services were held by believers of this creed at an earlier date than 1854. The Pastors, since 1866, have been the Revs. Grant, Eldridge, Bancroft, Smith, Treever and Faville.

The colored Methodists residing in the village organized a society and built a church edifice in 1872, and have continued to hold regular meetings ever since. The Rev. L. M. Johnson is the present Pastor.

The Episcopal (Christ Church) was erected in 1861 through the efforts of Rev. D. L. Brainard, who was its first Rector. The church, though small, is tastily finished. The Rev. Mr. Burleson is the present Rector.

SOCIETIES.

Among the various societies that have been organized in Fox Lake, the following may be mentioned as those surviving to the present time: The Odd Fellows organized a Lodge in 1850, with Quartus H. Barron as Noble Grand. In 1873, the Lodge erected an imposing brick building at a cost of about \$5,000, the lower portion being devoted to the purposes of a public hall, and the upper portion to those of a lodge-room. The membership is given at about 100. The style and title of the organization is Waushara Lodge, No. 50. The present officers are: S. Clausen, N. G.; A. Halstead, V. G.; D. W. John, R. S.; C. H. Eggleston, P. S.; H. Clausen, T.; B. Germain, W.; S. McDowell, C.; Chas. Lyle, L. S. N. G.; Chas. Merwin, R. S. N. G.; J. N. Hardy, O. G.; J. Peasley, I. G.; S. F. Tucker, R. S. S.; J. Lindlay, L. S. S.; George Townsend, R. S. V. G.; William Halstead, L. S. V. G. Meetings are held every Saturday evening.

Fox Lake Lodge, No. 67, A., F. & A. M., was instituted in 1856. It has a large and elegantly furnished hall in the Post-Office Building, and enjoys a membership of about fifty. The present officers are: David Metcalf, W. M.; J. F. Tuttle, S. W.; H. Clausen, J. W.; S. J. Clausen, S. D.; William Cawley, J. D.; Homer Germain, Secretary; H. C. Fleck, Treasurer; R. T. Jones, T.; J. Cawley, C. Heyer, Stewards.

The cause of temperance has found a host of friends in Fox Lake. The first public efforts on the part of the citizens of that place to reclaim the drunkard were made in 1857, when a Good Templars Lodge, which has maintained its good standing uninterruptedly ever since, was organized. In 1876, when but three of its charter members—O. N. Gorton, D. W. Stuart and Mrs. C. M. Stafford—remained, it had a membership of eighty-four. Fox Lake Lodge, No. 12, has received valuable assistance in the prosecution of its work from the Ladies' Temperance Union, which was instituted in March, 1874, with 100 signers to the pledge. Mrs. George Warren, Mrs. J. B. Woodruff and Mrs. S. T. Coman have been prominent workers in the latter organization. Then there is Fox Lake Temple, No. 23, T. of H., organized in October, 1875, with a large and enthusiastic membership. The combined influence of these three organizations have wrought a salutary revolution in Fox Lake. The writer was never more forcibly impressed with the importance of these organizations than while in that village obtaining material for this work. Calling upon Mr. F. A. Leibenstein, the brewer, for the facts concerning his business, that individual, in answer to interrogatories, said: "I built this brewery in 1856; it then had a capacity of 1,000 barrels per year. For a time my business increased, and I was compelled to enlarge my establishment to five times its original size. I also built seven beer cellars and a large ice-house; but, sir, there's no sale for my beer now. The red-ribbon fellows and temperance people generally have the best of it." Thus is a moral pointed and a tale adorned.

THE OLD SETTLERS' CLUB.

On the 22d of February—a day of good deeds, commemorating a notable event in the history of our country—1875, the Old Settlers' Club, of Fox Lake, was organized. After music and the reading of a poem, the following letters, from absent old settlers, were read. They are given in full, because they contain more history than we have been able to find in any other portions of the published proceedings of that meeting. The first was from Martin Webster, a cousin of the great and gifted Daniel, as follows:

UPPER ALTON, February 26, 1875.

DEAR FRIENDS BARRON AND FERGUSON: Your letters of the 9th inst. came to hand two days ago, containing your kind and flattering invitation to attend a meeting of Old Settlers at Fox Lake. At the time of their reception, the weather was very cold, and I concluded I could not risk the journey. Yesterday was mild and pleasant, and I thought to start; but this morning it is worse than ever. The wind is blowing, I suppose, from Greenland or the North Pole, and, to my great grief, I must, as a prudent man, give it up. It is too cold for an old settler.

Thanking you most sincerely for the friendly expressions of regard contained in your invitation, and hoping your gathering may be all you anticipate, I remain, your ancient friend,
M. WEBSTER.

The second was from Francis Ibberson, dated Sleepy Eye, Minn., February 15, 1875:

BENJ. FERGUSON, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Your invitation to the "Old Settlers' Club Banquet" is to hand. Accept my thanks for your kind remembrance. Circumstances will not admit of my presence there, but I assure you that my heart warms toward every old settler of my acquaintance. I may not have so exciting an experience to relate as some others, as my advent in Fox Lake was subsequent to the memorable siege of *Fort Cluden*; but the kindness always manifested toward me and mine, when overtaken by trouble and affliction, will ever be remembered with gratitude, and the substantial support I received for twenty years, from the old settlers of Fox Lake, will never be forgotten. *God bless the Old Settlers.* Yours truly,
F. IBBERSON.

And the third from the Hon. H. W. Lander, of Beaver Dam:

Hon. Benjamin Ferguson, Chairman, etc.:

DEAR SIR—It is with regret that other engagements prevent my accepting your kind invitation to attend the Old Settlers' Club Banquet, on Monday evening, "when a good time may be expected," and many happy reminiscences will be related by those composing and taking part at your meeting. I rejoice in your object, and sincerely wish I could share in your pleasure.

Your gathering will call to mind many pleasant recollections of the past, and of those who have shared with you the privations of old settlers. Old settlers alone can commune with old settlers in words and mind, of the hardships, doubts, wants and joys of frontier life. The early settlers did not have all hardships, and all darkness. Care was less then than now—wants were less and more easily satisfied. Trouble was not to be harbored, but turned from the door. The sun shone brighter a quarter of a century ago, and less clouds obscured its rays than now. Old Time did not whet his scythe as often then as now, and in the classic language of your speaker, "times ain't now as they used to was."

I have only seen twenty-eight winds of winter sweep through the oak-trees on your prairies, where waving boughs seemed intent on beckoning the tardy down-eater to come with plow, ax and strong arms to make a home in Eden: have seen only twenty-eight summers of perpetual flowers, whose fragrance the west wind wafted to the fair Eastern wife and maiden, beckoning her to come with firm step and warm heart to bless his home. Faithfully and well have they done their work. Many have gone, and have their reward. Give them an earnest and silent thought. Many are with you now. Cheer them with a good word from the heart. And the men of over a quarter of a century ago—many are gone. Dr. Judd's work was well done. He passed kind and honored to immortality. Stevens, Edward Davis, Germain and many others, and now Gallup, see no more of frontier life; they are no longer old settlers; all is well with them.

Twenty-eight years ago—over a quarter of a century! Let us find some *now* who were *then*. Well, there was Dave Pulling. He was not "old Judge" then, but was at Watertown, "letting the molasses run!" He is not as sweet now as when we boys quarreled over a dog suit in his court.

Then there is Banta. He has been here *long* enough, and is old enough, but the girls say he don't love worth a cent. He is a bad man to settle up a new country.

And the Browners. Whoever is curious to know how long they have lived West can find out if they have patience to read the Book of Genesis. There is no other authentic history of their exodus from the land of dykes and ditches. The record says they came here full size, and history will make note that they are still growing. Ask Hotchkiss to record the fact in connection with his next account of the health of the Baby's Grandfather.

I suppose Gibbs, of Trenton, is with you. He used to be a good man, but look out for him now that he has become President of an Insurance Company!

Davis, John W., has fought well for the allotted measure of the sands of life. Commencing with the jack-plane, he has successfully barred the wolf from the door.

And then yourself, Mr. Chairman. Not content to dwarf yourself upon the sterile hills of Maine, you sought the sea for ample space to obtain full growth. For amusement you harpooned whales and sharks in the Indian Ocean. For profit you gathered the cast-off horns of the unicorn on the coast of Africa. To gratify your taste for art you worshiped at the feet of Castor and Pollux. For love you came West, and became foremost in that noble band of pioneers.

And another you have among you who will never be forgotten, though he may fade. He came West the same year that Boaz wedded Ruth. He is a hen-fancier by education. He selected the different species of birds for Noah's Ark. About the eighth century his hair was yellow, and it has not changed! He has performed many deeds of valor—was sword-bearer to the Queen of Sheba, was Justice of the Peace in the Court of Solomon's Temple—was a member of the Roman Senate, and played seven-up and "pennuckle" with Nero! Was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature and voted large supplies to Black Hawk. He never was a safe or profitable man. In the beginning he called himself "Barron," and the record shows that he is *Barren* now!

Wishing you a pleasant reunion, I remain,

Yours truly,

H. W. LANDER.

After more music and the reading of the Constitution and By-Laws of the society, the following officers were elected: President, B. F. Gibbs; Vice Presidents, James H. Williams, Samuel Kimball, Randall Hilsley; Secretaries, W. J. Dawes, David Metcalf; Marshal, D. C. Williams; Speaker, W. J. Dawes—Alternate, N. E. Allen; Lady Essayist, Mrs. J. B. Woodruff—Alternate, Mrs. Q. H. Barron.

Addresses then followed by Judge Pulling, Gov. Smith, Messrs. Gibbs, Lindsay, Allen, Barron, Tarrant, Brower, Gorton, Hawley, Reeves and others, after which a sumptuous banquet commanded the undivided attention of the vast assemblage—and the Old Settlers' Club of Fox Lake was organized. The Glee Club, comprising Miss Anna Coleman, Mrs. L. E. Ford, Mr. D. D. Williams and T. R. Daniel, with Mrs. George J. Davies, accompanist, contributed very much to the pleasures of the evening.

Meetings have been held regularly once a year. At the fourth annual meeting, the following letter was read from Judge D. J. Pulling, dated Oshkosh, March 11, 1878:

DEAR SIR—I received your kind invitation to the "Old Settlers'" meeting at Fox Lake, to be held March 13, inst. Unfortunately, an adjourned term of the Circuit Court commences in Ozaukee County to-morrow, the 12th, and I shall be unable to attend. But I send you kindly greeting to all. I remember with great pleasure all the "Old Settlers," and with pride that Fox Lake was for nearly twenty years my home. It was there that I spent the best years of my manhood. I am proud of her people; they are the peers of any. They have furnished to the State her present Governor, and another who was thought worthy by political friends of a nomination for the office of Governor, and most worthy to have filled the office had the members of his political party been sufficient to have sent him there. And another, who filled the office of Circuit Judge for twelve years, and whose warmest support always came from his old home. And another, a member of the Constitutional Convention, and who also filled many other offices of trust, a better man than whom never lived. He is now gone, taken from us in his ripe old age. But he has left us many kind remembrances; memory of him will live as long as we do. She has also furnished many members of the Legislature, both of the Senate and the Assembly, and among her people there have been and are now many others worthy and competent to fill any exalted position of either trust or honor. And, when I think over the past, I am proud that Fox Lake is my "old home," and I yearn to meet my old neighbors face to face, but official duties prevent, and I will try and content myself by contributing an early reminiscence.

When I first came to Wisconsin, the law business did not pay very well; I was poor and must live; I tried "keeping store" at Fox Lake. The business was new to me and I conducted it rather unskillfully. One day I was reading, and a little girl came for some molasses. I went into the back room and drew it, and sat down again to my reading. After a time I went into the back room again, and stepped into molasses up to my shoe tops. I had forgotten to close the faucet and the barrel of molasses had all run out on the floor. Hence came the expressive saying, now known all over the world, "Let the molasses run."

And now, my dear old friends, good-night. May you all live to have many of these meetings, and may I hereafter be with you.

Truly yours,

D. J. PULLING.

At the fifth annual meeting, held December 10, 1878, the following officers were elected: President, Junius Marvin. Vice Presidents—S. T. Coman, John Rose, L. J. Cady. Secretary, W. J. Dawes (Assistant, David Metcalf); Marshal, O. N. Gorton; Orator, O. N. Gorton (Alternate, E. J. Lindsay); Essayist, Mrs. O. A. Buck (Alternate, Miss Lena Dexter); Poet, George W. Peck (of the *Sun*); Toastmaster, Dr. C. B. Hawes.

The annual address was read by S. C. McDowell; an essay by Mrs. M. E. Warren, and a poem by C. F. George.

THE LAKE.

Fox Lake, upon whose outlet the village is located, is justly its pride. It is three and one-half miles in length by about two and one-half in width, divided centrally by two wooded islands, one (Pulling's or Brower's) being one mile long and one-fourth wide, the other (Sawyer's) about half a mile in extent. Brower's Island has a dwelling upon it, and is partially cultivated. It is connected with the main land on the south by a bridge, and its special

adaptation to picnic purposes is known and appreciated throughout all this section of country. A grand hotel or summer resort will one day add to the attractions of this truly beautiful island. The average depth of water south of the islands does not exceed five feet. North of Brower's, the bottom gradually inclines Chinaward, and in the central part the sounding line finds no resting-place. The north shore has grassy, wooded banks, the southern and eastern, boggy. The water north of the islands is pure and transparent, furnishing an extra quality of ice. The lake abounds with some twelve varieties of fish, and is unrivaled as a fishing resort. In the winter of 1874-75, 20,981 pounds of fish, chiefly pickerel, perch and pike, caught from the lake, were shipped by Mr. John Medley to the Milwaukee market. This amount was less by at least one-third than the total catch. Last winter, the fishing was not as good, and a fish law is again needed. Four miles north of this lake is Lake Emily, a beautiful sheet of water, about a mile in extent.

GROWTH.

Although the growth of the village has not been rapid, it has, in the main, been permanent and substantial. Its census of 1875 showed a population of 1,012, and the town 853, making a total of 1,865. Its standing among first-class "beautiful villages" ranks No. 1. It has numerous private residences which wealth and good taste have combined to make all that could reasonably be desired. The nationality of population, both town and village, is about 70 per cent American and the remainder principally Irish, German and Welsh. In its immediate vicinity are numerous farms equal in point of excellence to any in the State. The largest, and among the best farms, is that of D. C. Williams, embracing 680 acres, upon which is an extensive barn, built at an expense of \$8,500.

There are many other farms worthy of special mention, among which are those of George Jess, W. H. Lindlay, N. W. Tarrant, Brower Bros., Messrs. Kennedy, Lemon, Lyle, Cameron, N. E. Allen and George Warren. Some of these latter are not within the town limits, but so near that the citizens of Fox Lake feel justified (with the permission of Trenton) in claiming them—especially George Warren's \$20,000 residence. The average value of these farms is \$50 per acre.



CHAPTER VIII.

HORICON.

AN ANCIENT INDIAN VILLAGE—FIRST SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES—GRAPHIC PEN PICTURES BY A LADY RESIDENT—PERMANENT GROWTH—MANUFACTORIES—THE RAILROADS—THE CHURCHES—SECRET AND OTHER SOCIETIES—THE POST OFFICE—HOTELS—CONFLAGRATIONS—DISASTERS ON HORICON LAKE—GOVERNMENT.

RECOLLECTIONS OF SATTERLEE CLARK.

“White Breast (Maunk-shak-kah, the Indians called it),” says the Hon. Satterlee Clark, “was for many, many years—I don’t know how long—a noted Winnebago village. On the night of September 2, 1830, I slept in an Indian lodge on the east bank of Rock River, where Horicon now stands. There were two rows of lodges extending several rods north from a point near where the Milwaukee & St. Paul bridge spans the river. The population of White Breast, I should judge, was close upon two thousand—bucks, squaws and paposes. I was on my way, in company with White Ox, to an Indian settlement at the head of Lake Koshkonong. I was but fourteen years of age, and lived with my father at Fort Winnebago. The Indians treated me well, and I have no cause to complain of ill usage at their hands at any time during the seventeen years thereafter that I traded with them. They always possessed and exhibited the warmest friendship for me, and now, when the few scattered remnants of the once powerful tribes that inhabited Southeastern Wisconsin come to Horicon, they never go away without paying me a visit. As an illustration of their fidelity toward me, I will relate an incident that occurred a few years since. While going to Milwaukee, half a dozen Indians got on the rear platform of the car in which I was sitting with two or three ladies I met on the train. Just as we were pulling out from the station, I heard an unearthly yell, and, looking up, saw those Indians coming down the aisle on a run, throwing up their hands and uttering all manner of joyous exclamations in their own tongue. In a moment, they were upon me, pulling my clothing, shaking my hands and arms, and jabbering away with all their might. Every one in the car was frightened nearly to death. The ladies with whom I had been conversing almost fainted. It was not until they saw me shaking hands with my old friends that they recovered from their fright. There were some *pale faces*, sure enough, in that car. In the midst of the excitement, the conductor came along and ordered the Indians to “get out,” but I told him it was only a little peace powwow, and that, when they got through talking, I would send them away, which I did after shaking each of them by the hand again and wishing them good luck.

“How did the Wisconsin Indians pass their time? O, very easily indeed, and pleasantly withal. Hunting and fishing and trading were the chief pursuits of the males. The squaws devoted their attention, during the spring and summer months, to raising corn, and the autumn and winter to dressing deer hides, making moccasins and building fires in their wigwams. During warm weather, they lived in lodges built of white cedar bark. Within these lodges were constructed, of poles and grass mats, very comfortable berths, where the weary huntsman stretched himself in sleep at night. In the winter, wigwams were substituted for these airy lodges. The wigwams were made of heavy mats prepared from the grass which grew upon the marshes and the borders of the lake. A strip of matting, two or three feet wide, would be stretched around the bottom of a series of poles placed in the ground certain distances apart, coming together at the top eight or ten feet from their base. An embankment of snow, or earth, if the former did not exist in sufficient abundance, was then thrown up about the outside

of the matting: another and another strip of the same grass material being placed above the first until the circular wall became of sufficient height to protect the inmates from the chilling blasts of wind which howled through the forest, the top of the wigwam being left open to allow the smoke to escape from the fires, around which the Indians gathered at night to relate their deeds of war or tell their tales of love. When the drowsy god of sleep asserted himself, they would wrap themselves in their blankets, turn their feet to the fire and obey his commands. Their bed was the cold, solid earth: their sheets, simple grass mats. The couch was not downy, but it was comfortable.

"Yes, they *buried* their dead above ground. Along the banks of the river could be seen the last resting-places of many 'good Indians.' When one of their number died, a rude platform was constructed of poles and brush, six or seven feet from the ground. The corpse, being placed in an old canoe covered with bark and hermetically sealed with tamarack gum, was then deposited upon this platform, and the last sad rites were over."

Isaac H. Chandler, who, with his parents, settled on a portion of what is now the Birge farm, in the fall of 1844, tells of having seen and examined the funeral piles of three Indians—a man and two papooses—which stood on the west bank of Rock River, near the present railroad crossing. The "big Injun's" remains had been deposited in a trough, hollowed out for the purpose, and covered over with a flat piece of timber, fashioned to fit closely over the top. Within this strange tomb, besides the bones of the unhallowed warrior, were a rusty flint-lock rifle and a Spanish dollar. The bleached bones of many an aborigine were strewn about upon the ground, indicating it as a favorite spot with the Indians for the interment of their dead. There was also to be seen the grave of a French trapper, who, so the Indians said, had "died while trading with them," but they were profoundly ignorant of the nature of his disease. They had, at least, shown enough respect for the customs of his people to place his remains beneath the ground, using his walnut canoe for a coffin. It is presumed that both the trapper and the canoe came up Rock River from the Mississippi, as the black walnut is not indigenous to Wisconsin.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

As already indicated, this place was formerly the site of an extensive Indian village—the only one, Mr. Clark says, within what is now Dodge County. The date of its settlement by members of the red race whose scions inhabited it when our pale-faced ancestors came upon the scene is, of course, a matter of conjecture. The evidences of this Indian occupation are still to be seen in the form of numerous earth mounds, of various patterns, and thousands of well-defined corn-hills, whose obliteration time and the energy of man have not yet accomplished. Though Mr. Clark (perhaps from motives of modesty) does not claim to be the discoverer of this portion of Rock River, the circumstances of his voyage down that stream, in 1830, are not unlike those encountered by Father Marquette on the great Mississippi two decades ago; and he certainly deserves a place in the category of "antediluvians."

The first entry of land now included in the village limits of Horicon was made by Gov. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, after the sale of Government lands in 1838. His claim included a tract of nearly five hundred acres, embracing all that portion of the present village limits lying south of Main street and east of the river, in Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8, Township 11 north, Range 16 east. Gov. Hubbard afterward sold a part of his claim to John B. Preston and others for "town and water site purposes," and the place became known as Hubbard's Rapids. The first actual and permanent settler at the Rapids was Joel Doolittle, and Mrs. Doolittle, who is still alive, has the honor of having been the first white woman upon the ground. In December, 1845, Mr. Doolittle made a claim and built a log shanty on the west side of the river, just south of the present site of H. B. Marsh's brick mill. He had previously signed a contract to build a dam across Rock River for the proprietors of the water site, Messrs. Larrabee & Preston and Martin Rich; the latter, who lived near Juneau, also having become interested. The contract price was \$700, but, after spending considerable time and labor upon the project, Mr. Doolittle found that his estimate was too low, and, by general consent, withdrew

from the task. The dam was afterward completed by Mr. Rich, in the winter of 1846. The summer and fall of 1846 brought several new faces upon the scene, and the new settlement soon became one of activity and enterprise. George H. Beers, H. B. Marsh and S. N. Rice came in this year and located permanently. In October, Mr. Beers and Garry Taylor commenced the erection of a saw-mill, and in June, 1847, the first lumber was manufactured. It was used in building the residence now occupied by Sylvester and William Rice, on Vine street. The iron-work of the saw-mill was furnished by Mr. Marsh, who built and carried on the first blacksmith-shop and ironed the first wagon built in the place, the wood-work of the vehicle being made by Mr. Rice.

The first store was built and stocked with goods by William Larrabee. The building was made of logs and covered with hand-made shingles. It was 30x40 feet in size, and stood on the corner of Main and Vine streets. Mr. Larrabee purchased his goods in Chicago, shipping them by boat to Milwaukee, and hauling them from that point over bad roads.

In the fall of 1848, a grist-mill was erected at the north end of the dam, by William Sullivan and a gentleman living in Milwaukee. It stood on the site now occupied by Van Brunt & Davis Co.'s seeder factory, and was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1857. Prior to the building of this mill, the citizens living in that vicinity got their breadstuffs in Beaver Dam, or "Grubville," as Mr. Hamilton Stevens would say, were he alive.

The hardships endured by the early settlers, in many instances, resulted in sickness, and occasionally death became the host of some unfortunate household. Dr. S. P. Thornhill was the pioneer physician. He came in the fall of 1847, and his services were of great value to every one, his very presence seeming to have a wholesome influence.

In the summer of 1848, a hotel (the Horicon House) was built by William Cady and George Gifford. It is still one of the old landmarks, being occupied at the present time as an office by Van Brunt & Barber.

In the mean time, the lake was becoming larger and larger, increasing the strength and value of the water-power day by day. Fully two years elapsed after the building of the dam before the water reached the top of it. The building of mills and factories progressed rapidly, each year seeing the completion of new mechanical enterprises. Among the earlier institutions was a wagon-shop and fanning-mill factory, put up by S. N. Rice; a blacksmith-shop, by H. B. Marsh; a turning-lathe and hand-rake factory, also by Mr. Rice; a sash-factory, by George W. Beers; a chair-factory, by Jones & Chipman. Most of these concerns were swept away by fire in 1859.

Prior to 1850, several futile attempts were made by the villagers to establish a school for the benefit of their children, but, in the rush of business consequent upon founding and building up a new place, nothing definite was determined upon until June of that year, when an informal meeting of the citizens was held for discussion of the subject. A tax of \$400 upon the assessable property in the district was voted, and, before the close of the year, the people were enjoying the advantages of a good school. The advance of education has since kept pace with all other enterprises to be found in prosperous and happy communities.

The Rev. Mr. Peck was the *avant courier* of Christianity. He preached the Gospel in Horicon as early as 1847. Services were held in Mr. Larrabee's store. Mr. Peck was of the Presbyterian persuasion, but denominational lines had not then been drawn in this section, and he had for his listeners almost the entire population.

At a later period in the history of the village, in addition to those already mentioned, we find the following institutions: H. Winter, foundry; D. Winter, harness-shop; M. Winter, wagon-shop; Mrs. Merrick, milliner store; J. Wood, tailor establishment; J. Parker, shoe-shop; W. E. Croft, printing office; G. S. & R. Barnes, hardware store; H. B. Marsh, livery stable, and many other enterprises which have either ceased to exist or been forgotten in the whirl of progression.

Horicon (signifying clear or pure water), derives its name from Lake George, in New York, or rather from the name by which that lake was known before it was re-christened by the

English, over one hundred years ago. William Larrabee, generally recognized as the founder of Horicon, was one among a number of individuals living in the vicinity of Lake George, who, in 1822, made an unsuccessful effort to have the name changed to Lake Horicon, its original title, so called by a tribe of Indians (the Horicons), living upon its shores. The water of this lake has always been famous for its purity. Many gallons of it have been carried to Rome to be consecrated by the Pope, for use in Catholic churches of parts of the United States and throughout the Canadas. When Mr. Larrabee came to Dodge County and cast his fortunes in a dam at the foot of a beautiful lake, whose banks were fringed with stately oaks and basswoods, through whose branches curled the smoke from the wigwam fires of a peaceful tribe of Indians, he was reminded of the familiar scenes on Lake George, among the Horicon Indians as he saw them when a boy. Being the proprietor of the dam, no one had a better right to name the place than he, and, at his solicitation, Horicon was substituted for Hubbard's Rapids.

PEN PICTURES.

Mrs. George H. Beers, a resident of Horicon, has drawn some graphic sketches of the place as she saw it in its infancy. The lady possesses a rare and peculiar talent, and has drawn what seem to be very accurate pictures of the scenes of thirty-five years ago. In permitting us to quote from these sketches for the purposes of this history, the authoress has consented that eliminations of such matter as belonged particularly to the occasion for which she wrote may be made at our discretion. In her initial paper written, perhaps, about 1865, Mrs. Beers says:

* * * I will give you a sketch of Horicon as it was nineteen or twenty years ago. This place was wild, yet beautiful. It was formerly an Indian planting-ground, and many of their corn hills are still visible, as they planted in the same hills each year without plowing as our farmers do. And where our beautiful lake now is was a marsh called Winnebago, after the warlike tribe that formerly occupied this place. Rock River flowed quietly along, and on its eastern bank near the [old] depot lay scattered along a number of mounds; whether thrown up by the God of Nature or the Indians, I know not, but we called them Indian mounds. They were similar to each other, usually with a large tree in the center of each. On the bank near the river, was an Indian trail worn deep into the earth; for it had been trodden by Black Hawk and his tribe, as well as other tribes for many long years.

* * * There was a fine spring on the bank of the river under a large tree; it was a splendid place, and for a long time we got all the water from there that we used for drinking or cooking purposes, crossing the river in a small boat to obtain it. I well remember the first night I ever stayed in this place. It was dreary enough. The Indian ponies were grazing around the house all night, and their bells kept up a constant tinkling. The fear of the Indians troubled me somewhat, as my thoughts would go back to the narratives I had read of Indian cruelties to frontier settlers; but here they seemed harmless. They called themselves Pottawatomes or Menomonees, and seemed ashamed to be called Winnebagoes, as the latter were considered by the whites to be much more cruel than the former. We could usually distinguish the Winnebagoes by their red blankets, while the other tribes wore white or blue. Ofttimes, while about my work, I would look up to see black faces peeping in at my window, as that was their habit always before entering a house. Such sights startled me at first, but I became accustomed to it and learned to trade with them, and buy venison, fish, ducks, berries, etc. They usually wished to "swap" for flour or salt. They always seemed much pleased with the salutation *bashu* from us, which means, "How do you do?" and would respond with the same word immediately. I had nothing stolen by them except a pie, which I left out to cool; but they were almost always begging, saying they had no *shonettu* (money). In the winter the squaws and papooses would come to warm themselves by our fires. I very much disliked to let them in, as the house would smell of smoke for hours afterward; but they would say, "Heap cold," and look so wretched that I could not say *puckachee* (go away). During certain seasons of the year [in the winter], there would be a large number of wigwams where the [old] depot now is. We visited them, and found some of the squaws dressing fish, roasting venison or tanning deer-skins. Everything seemed quite comfortable, excepting the smoke from the fires built in the center of each wigwam, which scented the surroundings with an unpleasant smell. They often buried their dead above ground, usually in an old canoe, supported by four posts and covered over with bark, but as the white people came and settled here the Indians were induced to discontinue the habit and also to remove the old sarcophagi. Occasionally the Indians would have a pow-wow, which I always dreaded very much, as at such times they bought whisky, or *goodnatush* as they called it, from enterprising dealers in Grubville, now Beaver Dam. They would keep up their fires and make night hideous with their yelling, singing and dancing, but such things did not occur very often.

Mrs. Beers' second and third papers treat at length of the realities of frontier life, and the reader will recognize many familiar incidents that, but for the intelligence, ability and foresight of this lady, would now be buried in oblivion. She says:

* * * I will tell you about the first winter we spent in Horicon. Our house was built of boards brought from Watertown. It was very comfortable, although not plastered the first year, and for a long time we used benches instead of chairs, for we could not get the latter article this side of Milwaukee. Chairs had been manufactured in Watertown and Beaver Dam, but the manufacturers had laid aside their business to "shake," as

the ague and fever claimed much attention at that time, although it did not trouble us. Our post office was at Oak Grove. We usually sent for mail once a week, the postage on each letter being twenty-five cents. * * * If we needed a physician, we were obliged to send to Beaver Dam, and get a "quack" at that. Butter was exceedingly scarce, as farmers had but just begun to raise stock. We once sent to Watertown and purchased a few pounds, which lasted a long time, although we had a number of boarders; for most any of us would rather see it sitting on the table than to partake of it, and all admitted it to be very profitable butter. * * * Our Chicago boarders taught me much about cooking in a new country. I learned to make a very good mince-pie of dried apples, partially stewed, or pumpkin stewed in vinegar; but we were blessed with good appetites. During the first winter, as the white man came to settle, with progression as his motto, many improvements were made. The grass was burned off the marsh, ready for a lake, and a dam was built across Rock River. This troubled the Indians very much, as they came down the stream, paddling their light canoes. When they reached the obstruction, they were obliged to get out and carry their frail barks around it. At that time, teams had to ford the river, as there was no bridge, only a foot-path across the dam. * * * The next work was to build a large double saw-mill, and, when completed, "buzz" went the saw, from Monday morning till Saturday night: sharply rang the axes in the woodland, and hundreds of stately forest trees fell, only to rise again, not as the green and lofty bowers of singing birds, but as the cottage homes of true and loving hearts.

Many persons still among us will remember seeing an old log-house [William Larrabee's] on Main street, which once served as a dwelling-house, store and church, all at the same time. The Indians called it "heap wigwam." After it was completed, the occupants gave a party, and nearly all the inhabitants in the place were invited. We had an oyster supper, which was a great treat at that time, when all our extras came from Milwaukee, a journey of four or five days. * * *

The second winter, the grist-mill was put up and finished, ready for the summer harvest. It was hailed with welcome by every one. A boarding-house was the next greatest need, for the few who had settled here were heavily taxed with boarders. Our house, though small, had accommodated from fifteen to twenty for a long time. This want was supplied in the building of the Horicon House, including a ball-room, as dancing was the chief amusement in those days. Previous to this, a party was given not a thousand miles from here, in a house built of logs, with hewn timbers, or puncheons, for a floor, which had shrunk considerably, leaving large cracks between. A Swede, who boarded with us, attended the party, and not knowing how to express his thoughts in better language, told me he had been "dancing over canals" all the evening. This Swede afterwards started for California, but was shot by an Indian with a poisoned arrow, when within three days of his destination. Thus ended his golden prospects.

* * * Our lake was three years in filling, and for a long time afterward, large patches of the sod at the bottom would loosen, rise to the surface and come floating down. After a while it would seem to decay and then disappear. The fish that this lake and river contained would astonish a stranger. No one who had not witnessed the spectacle would believe the truth, but called it a Horicon fish story. We have seen farmers load their wagons with fish in a short time by dipping with a basket. They fed their swine with them, and, in later years, used them for fertilizing their lands. We packed some of the larger ones in ice and sent them East to our friends.

In all this time, the Indians stayed among us. They were far too numerous to be agreeable. So, fourteen years ago last summer, they were gathered in Horicon by hundreds to be taken across the Mississippi, by Mr. Juneau and others. They had to be carried in wagons, as there were no railroads then as now. A few returned, however, not being pleased with their new home. But they did not trouble us until 1861, when they came by thousands (in imagination), and every poor, harmless cow grazing among the bushes was taken for a dusky warrior, lurking for mischief. The men turned out en masse, some with old, rusty guns, that had lain by for years; others with pitch-forks, axes, hatchets, butcher-knives or anything that would kill an Indian. The farmers turned their scythes into swords, the cannon was mounted and scouts were sent out to reconnoiter. Dispatches for assistance were sent. All things were in readiness for a great battle: but it passed off victoriously, without a man being hurt.

Before the advent of the iron horse, farmers were obliged to take their grain to Milwaukee in wagons, through the mud and over corduroy bridges. It needed a person of strong nerve to pass over the latter without grumbling. The settlers usually went in companies, so that, if one team got fast in the mud, the others would combine to pull it out. They generally took their provisions with them, for, after tugging and toiling until they reached Milwaukee, they received but a very small price for their grain, and by the time they returned home there would be but little left if they failed to exercise the most rigid economy. * * * But the railroad gave a new impetus to all kinds of business. It could be seen in the marts of trade; in the noisy, dusty workshop; in the busy, humming schoolhouse. I often think of the day when the first locomotive was expected in Horicon. At the sound of the whistle, the men and boys ran, pell mell, to the depot to see the great sight. Among the crowd stood a gray-haired old gentleman [James Anderson, then in his sixties], who had never before seen a locomotive. He had emigrated Westward just ahead of railway improvements; but they overtook him in Horicon. For a time, the value of property was increased: the population swelled; churches and schools were reared, and Horicon was numbered among the most thriving villages of the State.

Our little frame schoolhouse was used for church purposes as well, until the present place of instruction was built, for the accommodation of our union school, where the children have passed from one department to another, under the fatherly care of Principal Pickett, who has the eloquence of the ancient Aaron. He does not approve of using the rod, but laid it aside years ago, not in the tabernacle, but in some grand old forest in Ohio, where, perchance, one might find it budded, blossomed and yielding hickory nuts instead of almonds.

PERMANENT GROWTH—MANUFACTORIES.

One of the first institutions to attract the attention of the stranger when he alights from the train at Horicon is the monster motionless windmill which overhangs and overshadows the old

brick mill at the south end of the lower bridge. In 1857, William Johnson, Charles H. Larrabee and Alexander Harper associated themselves together for the purpose of erecting a first-class grist-mill on the dam. Their purpose was carried out, and the old brick mill was the result. Mr. Johnson soon sold his interest to James Conkey, and, in consequence of Mr. Larrabee's election to the office of Circuit Judge, Mr. Satterlee Clark became a nominal partner in the concern. The property was subsequently mortgaged to the Bank of Milwaukee, the interests of Messrs. Larrabee and Conkey passing to the hands of Albert Rice and Samuel C. Brown. H. E. Conitt afterward became the sole proprietor, but being unsuccessful as a miller, the bank foreclosed its mortgage. H. B. Marsh then purchased the property of the bank, and is its present owner. Mr. Marsh has added a large amount of new machinery, making the old brick mill, after all the vicissitudes through which it has passed, one of the permanent institutions of Horicon. He says he intends to let the big windmill remain where it is, "as a \$4,000 monument to the wisdom of Ernest Stolbe, its designer, and the folly of Harry B. Marsh."

The Old Iron Foundry.—In 1853, Martin Rich and Morris Grout built a foundry a short distance below the old brick mill for the purpose of manufacturing bar iron from scraps gathered throughout the country by junk dealers, etc. The enterprise was carried on about one year, during which time the Horicon youth harvested their mothers' pothooks and shovels and converted them into cash at the foundry. The building was afterward occupied by William Jones as a foundry and machine shop until the dam was taken out, when he built and removed his business above the lower bridge, where he remained till 1873, and then closed out.

Bismarck Mill.—Built by Schoenmann, Rich & Rising, in the fall of 1868 and spring of 1869, as a stave factory, at a cost of about \$8,000. The firm manufactured staves for two or three years, and then converted it into a flouring-mill, but closed down after a short period of unsuccessful effort. In the mean time, Messrs. Rich & Rising sold to Mr. Schoenmann, who again commenced the manufacture of flour, but with the same degree of success. In 1878, F. Zollner became the purchaser, and the mill has been in operation ever since.

The Seeder Factories.—The institutions, however, to which Horicon owes its present prosperity and importance, are the manufacturing establishments of Van Brunt & Barber, and Van Brunt & Davis Company. In 1860, D. C. Van Brunt and George W. Van Brunt invented a broadcast seed-sower, the first entirely successful apparatus of the kind, it is claimed, ever invented. Six of these machines were manufactured the first year, and, as an evidence of the immediate popularity which they acquired, the following figures, showing the extent of their manufacture, are given: In 1861, the number made and sold was 60; in 1862, 500; in 1863, about 700; in 1864, 1,000; in 1865, 450; in 1866, 1,300; in 1868, 3,200; in 1869, 3,800; in 1870, 3,000. In 1863, Judge Hiram Barber joined the firm, and in August, 1870, he purchased the interests of the Van Brunts, and conducted the institution alone for three years, during which time he built 1,000 wagons and 3,000 seeders. Judge Barber then disposed of the manufactory to D. C. Van Brunt, William C. Wood and R. S. Barber. Mr. Wood subsequently retired, the firm becoming Van Brunt & Barber, its present style. In 1878, 1,500 seeders were manufactured, besides a large number of cultivators, hay-rakes, fanning-mills, etc. Various suits have been brought against this establishment, to recover damages for alleged infringements of patents obtained by other parties upon certain portions of similar machines; but its tribulations have been so very trifling, in comparison with the profitable results accruing from a good machine, that the gentlemen at the head of the enterprise have not been deterred from establishing one of the largest manufactories in the State. In the busy season, they give employment to from seventy-five to one hundred men. Their seeders are to be found in almost every part of the United States.

"The New Van Brunt."—In 1871, Willard A. Van Brunt commenced the manufacture of a patent seeder known as the "New Van Brunt," possessing all the advantages and improvements—though of different pattern and design, and working under dissimilar methods—hitherto discovered and utilized. The result of Mr. Van Brunt's first year's work was 250 seeders. The woodwork and blacksmithing were done in the shop of John Bushnell, while the castings were made in the foundry

of William M. Jones. In the spring of 1872, Mr. Van Brunt was joined by S. E. Davis, with whom he had been associated for several years previous in the manufacture of double harpoon hay-forks. Together they purchased the old sash-factory building, and established themselves permanently, under the firm name of Van Brunt & Davis. During the same season they made 525 seeders, and in 1873, 750 "New Van Brunts" were completed; in 1874, the name was changed to "The Monitor," and 963 were manufactured; in 1875, 1,373; in 1876, 1,500; in 1877, 1,833. In June, 1875, the firm purchased the adjoining stone building of A. B. Kellogg, and in August, 1878, D. D. French was taken into the partnership, the style of the firm then being changed to Van Brunt & Davis Company. During that year, 2,203 machines were manufactured. For two years past, the company has also been making the "Monitor Drill." Aside from building seeders and drills, "The People's Mower" and a patent revolving milk-safe have been manufactured by this firm. Seventy-five men are employed when the factory is in full operation. Shipments are made to all parts of the United States, and the more progressive sections of Germany.

The two stone buildings occupied by the Van Brunt & Davis Company were built in 1859 and 1861, respectively—the first as a sash-factory, carried on by Beers & Gates, and the second as a grist-mill, by E. V. White and M. Hyde. Marshall White and a man named Couzzens purchased the machinery of the latter and removed it to Minnesota.

Horicon Elevator Company.—Elevator established by Jonas Schoenmann, in 1863, at the junction of the two Northwestern Divisions of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. In 1869, Hanf & Hood purchased of Schoenmann, and, in 1872, Hood sold to Charles Miller, who, two years later, disposed of his interest to Charles Herker, the style of the firm becoming and remaining to the present time, Hanf & Herker. In 1879, a "California Combined Smutter and Separator" was placed in the institution, and is operated by a twelve-horse power engine. The bins of the elevator have a capacity of 3,000 bushels. Shipments of grain are made to Milwaukee and Chicago, an average of 45,000 bushels being handled each year.

Breweries.—In 1858, P. Dierleins built the first brewery, and brewed the first beer in Horicon in April of the following year. In 1864, John Groskop appeared upon the scene as a competitor for the patronage of the Gambrianians. The combined capacity of the two breweries is about one thousand four-gallon kegs a year.

THE RAILROADS.

The La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company completed their line from the lake shore to Horicon in 1856. During the same year, the Milwaukee & Horicon Company (Jasper Valeet, J. B. Smith and I. N. Mason) commenced a branch from the La Crosse road to Berlin, in Green Lake County, but this line was afterward absorbed by the La Crosse company. A set of depot buildings was erected on the east side of the river, at Horicon, but when, in 1863, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul got control, the present depot on the west side was located, and the original passenger-depot building was purchased and removed to a site south of the public-school edifice, where it has ever since answered the purpose of a house of worship for the German Methodists. The railroad roundhouse was put up in 1856-57, and the car and repair shops were built in the fall of 1861, large numbers of passenger and freight cars being manufactured within the succeeding two years.

THE CHURCHES.

The investigations of the compiler, wherever made, have not as yet failed to disclose evidences of Christian effort dating back to the earliest period within the memory of the pioneer. According to the records of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Horicon, a class of that denomination was organized in the eastern portion of the town of Hubbard, as early as June, 1845, "near the residence of John Andrews," Mr. Andrews, and his wife and sister Elizabeth, uniting there by letter. The society formed on that occasion was within the Horicon Circuit, which

also included Kekoskee, Mayville and Iron Ridge. The Rev. Mr. Burton appears to have been the first minister to preach to the then small congregation. The Rev. Mr. Smith's name also appears in the record, soon after the date of organization. In 1850, the Rev. R. W. Barnes filled the appointment; and he was followed in the charge by the Rev. N. S. Greene, who was the first to preach the Gospel from a Methodist standpoint in the village of Horicon. The society was founded in Horicon in 1853, by the Rev. R. Cobban. For awhile, services were held at the residences of members of the congregation, and in the public schoolhouse. The society continuing to prosper, in 1855 the present church edifice was erected. In that year, the Horicon Mission reported to the Conference fifty-nine members, one probationer and one church. The Pastors, since the time of Mr. Cobban, have been the Revs. O. E. Hall, D. O. Jones, R. M. Beach, S. L. Martin, W. J. Olmstead, A. C. Elliott and G. W. Delamatyr, under whose ministry the church debt was greatly decreased, while the membership grew largely in numbers; the Rev. R. Blackburn, the Rev. Mr. Moore, the Rev. J. T. Boynton, the Rev. W. J. Olmstead and the Rev. A. J. Marsh, the latter being the present Pastor. The present Trustees of the church are John Wood, H. Gessner, S. H. Palmer, Vincent Roberts and Henry Visgar.

The German Methodists.—A society of German Methodists was organized in Horicon in 1861, with the Rev. Mr. Salzer as Pastor. Henry Gessner and wife, and August Roeder and wife, were among the original members. Services were held in the old Baptist Church for a few years, when the society purchased the old passenger depot building and removed it to a site near the public school building, and fitted it up for church purposes. The Pastors, since the time of the Rev. Mr. Salzer, have been the Rev. Henry Schentz, the Rev. Fred Gotschalk, the Rev. Philip Walker, the Rev. Mr. Steibler, the Rev. Charles Iwert and the Rev. Chr. Wentz, the latter being the last regular Pastor. A diminished membership, among other things, caused a suspension of regular meetings, in 1872, and the society has not since been re-organized.

The Catholics.—In 1855, the Rev. Father Kundig, belonging to the Beaver Dam Mission, visited Horicon and took steps toward the organization of a parish. During the following year, the framework of a church edifice was constructed by Samuel Wiseman upon a site donated for the purpose by Mrs. Larrabee. The building was completed in the summer of 1857, funds having been raised by means of a raffle held on St. Patrick's Day, a fine horse, donated by an enthusiastic member, being the tempting prize. The following Pastors have presided over the spiritual destinies of this parish: The Rev. Fathers Schroudenbach, De Berg, Vahey, Allen, Tierney and Buckley. Minnesota Junction and Burnett are included in the parish. The membership is given at forty-three families. A cemetery, wherein are buried those who die firm in the belief of Catholicism, is situated in the rear of the church. Mrs. John Cottrell is believed to have been the first grown person buried there.

The Baptists.—An organization of this creed was effected in 1854 by the Rev. George W. Freeman, and a church edifice erected during the same year. Among the Pastors who have been called to the charge may be mentioned the Revs. Delaney, Knapp and Sweet. The society ceased to exist in 1871.

The Presbyterians.—From the records of this denomination now in the possession of Elder Enoch Hood, it appears that a preliminary meeting of the society was held at Burnett March 28, 1846. The Rev. Moses Ordway was chosen Moderator, and H. C. Glover, Clerk: Ozias Woodford was chosen Stated Clerk. The original members were Alexander McConnell and his wife Jane, Tunis Voorhees, wife Sarah, and daughter Gertrude, James Anderson and wife Amanda, Henry Glover and Mrs. Sarah Brown. The Elders chosen were Messrs. Voorhees, Anderson and Woodford. The Rev. S. S. Peck was the first regular Pastor. He was succeeded by the Rev. B. Phillips, and, in 1854, the place of meeting was transferred to Horicon, where services were held in the Baptist Church by the Rev. H. M. Robertson. A church edifice was erected in 1855-56, and dedicated September 28 of the latter year by Rev. J. M. Buchanan, of Milwaukee. In 1859, the name was changed from the Church of Horicon and Burnett to the Horicon Presbyterian Church. Mr. Robertson's successors have been the Revs. P. Camp, J. H. Carpenter, J. Lynn Milligan, G. W. Lloyd, David Street, James S. Westcott and Mr.

Wykoff. The latter preaches in Horicon twice a month, alternating with a charge in Juneau. The present Trustees are Henry C. Glover, Enoch Hood and Amos Hart; Elders—James Anderson, O. Woodford, Henry Glover and Enoch Hood.

The Lutherans.—Society organized in 1867. Among the original pillars were A. Hoernlein, Charles Hanf, Chr. Raasch, Charles Feuerhammer and William Wrucke. The Rev. Mr. Multonowsky was the first Pastor. Services were held in a small frame building which now stands in the rear of the Presbyterian Church, at present occupied as a parochial school. The next Pastor was the Rev. Chr. Berner, and his successor, the gentlemanly divine now in charge, the Rev. Chr. Holst. An imposing church edifice was built in 1875 at a cost of \$4,000. The membership is given at sixty families. The present Trustees are Bernard Beck, Charles Dowe, Charles Hanf, Charles Feuerhammer and Chr. Raasch. The average attendance at the parochial school is about eighty scholars.

There are two branch organizations connected with the Horicon Society—one at Brown's Corners, founded in 1866, and at present composed of forty families; and the other at Burnett, organized in 1869, with forty-two families as its present membership. Parochial schools are connected with each of the above, the number of pupils in attendance at the former being given at fifty, and the latter at forty-five.

Evangelical Association.—Formed in 1871; church edifice erected same year. Ministers: Revs. Guelich, Hilster, Clemens, Zimmerman and Liewert. Present Trustees—John Malcho, George and Carl Lindermann, and Aug. Koppitsch.

SECRET AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

Horicon Lodge, No. 40, F. & A. M.—Dispensation granted September 7, 1851; charter granted June 11, 1852. First officers—Peter Winter, W. M.; John B. Redsell, S. W., and S. N. Rice, J. W. Under the charter, Peter Winter continued as W. M.; S. N. Rice was elected S. W.; M. Winter, J. W.; Norman H. Winter, Tr.; Eli C. Lewis, Sec.; D. W. Hall, S. D.; C. Cleveland, J. D.; Thomas Hayes, T. Present officers—D. J. Clark, W. M.; S. C. Brown, S. W.; W. H. Thompson, J. W.; Sat. Clark, Tr.; C. L. Carr, Sec.; F. S. Moody, S. D.; A. G. Wood, J. D.; A. C. Discher, T. Forty-three members. Upon the recommendations of this Lodge, the first Masonic organizations in Beaver Dam, Waupun, Mayville, Juneau and Neosho obtained their charters.

Horicon Chapter, No. 24, R. A. M.—Organized June 6, 1864. First officers—D. W. Hall, H. P.; Jarus Alcox, K.; James H. Conkey, S. Charter granted February 1, 1865. First officers—D. W. Hall, H. P.; J. P. Barber, K.; J. H. Conkey, S.; W. M. Jones, Capt. of H.; E. V. White, P. S.; H. W. Croft, Royal Arch Capt.; C. S. Soule, M. of 3d V.; M. Winter, M. of 2d V.; S. G. Goss, M. of 1st V. Present officers—C. S. Brown, H. P.; G. T. Croft, K.; Rudolph Sauerhering, S.; W. A. Van Brunt, Tr.; C. A. Hart, Sec.; D. J. Clark, C. of H.; H. B. Marsh, R. A. C.; F. Smiley, P. S.; Sat. Clark, M. of 3d V.; N. C. Lawrence, M. of 2d V.; J. H. Andrea, M. of 1st V.; C. L. Carr, G. Forty-six members.

Horicon Council, No. 24, R. & S. M.—Organized in October, 1877. First officers—F. Smiley, T. I. M.; G. T. Croft, R. I. D. M.; Rudolph Sauerhering, I. P. C. W.; Sat. Clark, M. of E.; C. A. Hart, R.; D. J. Clark, C. of G.; W. A. Van Brunt, C. of C.; H. B. Marsh, S.; C. L. Carr, Sentinel. Present officers—S. C. Brown, T. I. M.; G. T. Croft, R. I. D. M.; R. Sauerhering, I. P. C. W.; W. A. Van Brunt, M. of E.; C. A. Hart, R.; D. J. Clark, C. of G.; F. Smiley, C. of C.; H. B. Marsh, S.; C. L. Carr, Sentinel.

The Odd Fellows, Horicon Lodge, No. 87.—Organized February 8, 1856. Charter members—J. B. Birge, N. B. Ward, Joel Rich, G. H. Beers, J. L. Albrandt, J. A. Roper. First officers—Joel Rich, N. G.; J. B. Birge, V. G.; J. L. Albrandt, Sec.; G. H. Beers, Tr. Present officers—A. E. Chase, N. G.; Aug. Luibkey, V. G.; J. A. Roper, Sec.; W. Rice, P. S.; H. S. Jones, Tr. Fifty-three members.

Badger Encampment, No. 6, I. O. O. F.—Re-organized in Horicon May 17, 1858, under a charter granted a few years previous to an Encampment at Fond du Lac. First

officers—E. T. King, C. P.; W. H. Butterfield, H. P.; S. T. Harshaw, S. W.; Martin Rich, J. W.; W. E. Croft, S.; J. B. Birge, Tr. Present officers—H. S. Jones, C. P.; S. Streeter, S. W.; J. Roper, H. P.; A. E. Chase, J. W.; W. Rice, S. and Tr. Fifteen members. Odd Fellows' Hall was built in 1874 by the Odd Fellows' Benevolent Association, at a cost of 5,000. Officers of the Association—Dr. H. L. Bradley, President; A. E. Chase, Secretary, and S. E. Davis, Treasurer.

Temple of Honor.—Organized December 1, 1875. First officers—F. W. Lund, W. C.; George Randall, W. V.; E. M. Griswold, W. R.; A. J. Inglis, W. A. R.; Otto Hagen, W. T.; Charles Butterfield, W. F. R.; J. T. Boynton, W. Chap.; O. E. Sherwood, W. U.; J. Bromley, W. D. U.; L. H. Streeter, W. S.; F. B. Griswold, P. W. C. Present officers—S. N. Rice, W. C.; John Yorgey, W. V.; Frank Marsh, W. R.; Albert Wood, W. A. R.; John Wood, W. T.; E. M. Griswold, W. F. R.; Rev. A. J. Marsh, W. C.; C. S. Converse, W. U.; William Hill, W. D. U.; B. F. Stetson, W. S.; George Williams, W. G.; Charles Butterfield, P. W. C.

THE POST OFFICE.

It is reasonable to suppose that the happiest period in the frontier life of the early settlers of Horicon, was on the occasion of the establishment of a post office at that place. This important event occurred in 1847. Prior to that time, Oak Grove was the nearest postal point, and when the roads were bad (which was generally the case) or the weather was cold, nothing but the prospect of hearing from dear relatives and friends in their far-off Eastern homes would induce any of "the neighbors" to make so long a journey. But Uncle Sam's saddle-bags are ever to be seen amidst advancing civilization, and no amount of hardship has ever deterred his couriers in the performance of their duty. Horicon's first Postmaster was Sylvester Rice. He held the office six or seven years, and it is said the joy he so long experienced in making the hearts of his friends glad by giving them letters accounts for the amiability of his nature. The first post office was kept in Mr. Larrabee's store. Since then it has been located in many different places, as the convenience of the public and each new appointee to the responsible federal position dictated. The list of Postmasters since Mr. Rice is as follows: Dr. Peter Winter, Jonas Schoenmann, John T. Randolph, Henry Bowers, W. H. Butterfield, E. M. Griswold and W. H. Butterfield again, the present incumbent, appointed June, 1875. The Horicon Post Office became a money-order office September 4, 1867, the first order issued being by Oliver E. Sherwood, of Horicon, to Milton H. Sherwood, of Kenosha, for \$10. The total number of orders issued to September 27, 1879, is 10,504.

HOTELS.

As already stated, William Cady and George Gifford built the first hotel in Horicon, the Horicon House, erected in 1848. It was a two-story frame building, containing eight or ten sleeping apartments, and was never known to have been "crowded," for in those days "three in a bed and two in the middle," was a prevailing custom in all well regulated taverns, that is, where beds were in use. The traveler was not particular about the amount of bed-room allotted to him; it was enough if he got a place beneath the roof. If the weather was not too cold, he did not object to hanging his feet out of the window, or allowing them to be used as a pillow by a companion.

The American House was the next hotel built. It was erected in 1849, by William Graves.

In 1852, John Devlin "solicited a share of the public patronage," and presided as the host of the Eagle House, "containing all the modern improvements."

The Winter House, however, was destined to be the leading hotel in Horicon. It was built by Dr. Peter Winter, in 1855-56; a three-story brick, containing forty or fifty rooms. In improvements and convenience, it was for a long time considered far in advance of the times, and at once became a popular resort for all classes. The managers of the Winter House, since



Ben^r Ferguson
FOX LAKE

the time of Dr. Winter, have been V. Tolliver, Peter Sellers, Michael Esser, John Mott (who brought "Ripon Boy" from York State), J. D. Flack, F. J. Gens, and C. W. Farnham and D. D. Smith. The two latter gentlemen purchased the property in May, 1879. Mr. Smith withdrew in June of the same year, leaving Mr. Farnham in possession of the Winter House until the first of the present year, when the property passed into the hands of the Scottish Loan Company, of Chicago. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout. Capt. A. P. Lyon, who has been in the hotel business for the past twenty-five years, is the manager of the Winter House, and the owner of the conventional diamond breastpin.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Horicon, in common with other cities and villages, has not escaped the terrors of the "fiend." The first notable "blaze" of which there is any recollection was that which destroyed the grist-mill of Messrs. Sullivan & Yale, in the spring of 1857.

Two years later, the hum of many a wheel was hushed by a second visitation of the destroying element. The sash and blind factory, the saw-mill, the rake-factory, the turner and joiner shops, the chair-factory, and, indeed, almost all the manufacturing interests in the place, were swept away.

In 1863, the principal business portion of the village met a similar fate. The Ribble Block (where the Odd Fellows' Hall now stands), Butler's hardware store, the *Argus* printing-office and the Masonic Lodge-rooms were all destroyed within a few hours.

The next fire of importance occurred in 1873, on the north side of Main street, burning Straw & Stillman's general merchandise store and Dahl's furniture and Griswold's jewelry stores; also Chase's restaurant and notion store, and J. P. Barne's agricultural warehouse.

In May, 1875, soon after the charter election (one of the issues of which was the question of whether or not measures should be taken for the proper protection of the village from the ravages of fire), the south side of Main street was again visited by the devouring element. The fire originated in Henry Bossman's barn, communicated to Fisher's barn, dwelling and meat market, and then to Otto's barber-shop and Carl Guetchow's harness-shop and dwelling, all being destroyed.

In the mean time, the scene of the fire of 1863 had been built up with brick buildings, only to be destroyed in 1877. This time the flames started in Herker's barn, spread to his saloon and dwelling, thence to Hanf's hardware store and a building occupied as a storehouse, and then to Bossman's building, in which was located the dry-goods establishment of Schoenmann & Co. The work of devastation was complete. Upon the ruins have been reared handsome and substantial bricks.

The Fire Department of Horicon, what there is of it, is of good material, as was shown on the occasion of the last conflagration, when a daring fireman stood upon the top of a tottering wall with his hose to prevent the flames from spreading, while his comrades played a stream upon him from below to prevent his suffocation. The citizens did not fail to testify their gratitude to this brave man.

DISASTERS ON HORICON LAKE.

While Horicon Lake was a navigable body of water, two appalling calamities occurred upon it, recollections of which will ever remain fresh in the minds of the people of Dodge County. The first of these took place about four or five miles from the village of Horicon in July, 1857, a scow, containing a crew of seventeen men engaged in rafting logs from Chester bridge, being struck by lightning during a terrible hurricane. Two men, whose names are not remembered, were killed outright, while thirteen others were more or less injured. Among the latter number was William Chisholm, now residing at Fond du Lac. His recovery was almost a miracle, his body being literally roasted.

The second disaster occurred about two years afterward, and was caused by the explosion of a boiler in the steamer M. Winter. Lawrence Gates, the engineer, was killed, and a young

man named Lake so fatally injured that he died in terrible agony a few hours after the explosion. Michael Winter was badly stunned and knocked overboard, but was rescued. The M. Winter was a new steamer, and it is supposed the accident was the result of carelessness. A new boiler was soon afterward put into the vessel, which continued to be used by Mr. Winter until about 1867, when G. H. Beers purchased the boiler for use in his planing-mill. The hull was bought by G. W. Van Brunt & Co., and used as a sailboat to convey lumber from the head of the lake to this point. The boiler and engine did service until recently in the seeder factory of Van Brunt & Davis Company.

GOVERNMENT.

Prior to 1855, Horicon was under town government, but on the 29th of March, of that year, a village charter was granted by the Legislature, and on the 2d of August following, an election for village officers was held, at which 99 votes were cast, as follows :

For President—Peter Winter received 58 votes ; Harvey Rice, 41 votes. For Trustees—Harvey Rice, 54 ; D. F. Winter, 56 ; S. T. Harshaw, 57 ; E. V. White, 59 ; H. Cook, 59 ; W. H. Butterfield, 46 ; Martin Rich, 38 ; H. B. Marsh, 39 ; R. Barnes, 40 ; D. W. Hall, 30. Assessor—J. F. Randolph, 55 ; William Hunter, 43. Treasurer—A. E. Hart, 54 ; Julius Allrand, 41. Police Justice, William E. Croft, 84. Police Constable—Thomas Baum, 51 ; G. A. Buffington, 42. Village Clerk, H. B. Marsh.

1856—Election held May 6. Officers elected : President, W. H. Butterfield ; Treasurer, C. D. Davis ; Assessor, J. F. Randolph ; Clerk, H. B. Marsh ; Police Justice, Franklin Smiley ; Constable, G. A. Buffington. Trustees—J. W. Stillman, H. E. Connit, Martin Rich, B. F. Jacobs and M. Winter.

1857—President, Joel Rich ; Clerk, C. D. Davis ; Assessor, C. L. Reed ; Constable, John Hanff ; Treasurer, A. E. Hart ; Justice of the Peace, John B. Ribble. Trustees—H. H. Rich, E. Benedict, Peter Winter and W. M. Jones.

1858—President, William Decker ; Clerk, H. M. Todd ; Treasurer, M. M. (Brick) Pomeroy ; Assessor, Peter Velie ; Constable, M. Winter. Trustees—Edward Cowen, H. E. Connit, D. E. Jacobs and G. S. Barnes.

1859—President, William Decker ; Clerk, J. B. Butler ; Treasurer, H. M. Todd ; Assessor, W. H. Sheldon ; Justice of the Peace, John B. Ribble ; Constable, Austin Cole. Trustees—Thomas Barron, John Hanff, E. M. Benedict and Sat. Clark.

1860—President, Amos J. Rising ; Clerk, Albert T. Rice ; Treasurer, Henry M. Todd ; Constable, Thomas McNeil. Trustees—Michael Winter, Samuel G. Goss, J. W. Clark and G. S. Barnes.

1861—President, William Decker ; Clerk, A. T. Rice ; Treasurer, H. M. Todd ; Justice, J. B. Ribble ; Constable, Harry Croft. Trustees—D. C. Conkey, C. L. Reed, Edward Schudel and Alexander Gilbert.

1862—President, James H. Conkey ; Clerk, A. T. Rice ; Treasurer, Henry M. Todd ; Constable, S. J. Loomis ; Justice, W. E. Croft. Trustees—M. Winter, D. W. Hall, Frederick Steidten, J. B. Birge.

1863—President, William Decker ; Clerk, W. H. Sheldon ; Treasurer, David E. Jacobs ; Justice, J. B. Ribble ; Constable, Julius Kastanyan. Trustees—Alexander Harper, J. P. Harlow, M. Winter and Henry Otto.

1864—President, A. J. Rising ; Clerk, A. K. Delaney ; Treasurer, John Rich ; Justice, J. B. Ribble ; Constable, Henry Otto. Trustees—J. H. Conkey, A. E. Haft, John Grosskopf and Alexander Harper.

1865—President, A. J. Rising ; Clerk, A. K. Delaney ; Treasurer, H. H. Rich ; Justice, Hiram Lake ; Constable, Henry Otto. Trustees—A. E. Hart, J. Kastanyan, M. Winter and Ed. Cowen.

1866—President, A. J. Rising ; Clerk, A. K. Delaney ; Treasurer, H. H. Rich ; Justice, James Pierce ; Constable, Michael Wild. Trustees—A. E. Hart, L. D. Moffatt, Julius Kastanyan and A. T. Rice.

1867—President, A. E. Hart ; Clerk, A. K. Delaney ; Treasurer, W. H. Sheldon ; Constable, J. J. White. Trustees—Ed. Schubel, M. Winter, George Carr and Ferd. Steinke.

1868—President, James B. Hays ; Clerk, A. K. Delaney ; Treasurer, W. H. Sheldon ; Justice, J. McFarlin ; Constable, Ernst Perleck. Trustees—Edward Schubel, Ferd. Steinke, Henry Gessner and Samuel C. Brown.

1869—President, J. B. Hays ; Clerk, Edward Schubel ; Treasurer, Fred Engel ; Justice of the Peace, J. F. Randolph ; Marshal, Job D. Francis ; Trustees—Lorenz Wolfrom, A. E. Hart, Paul Deierlein and Ferdinand Steinke. This was the first election held under the present charter.

1870—President, A. J. Rising ; Clerk, Edward Schubel ; Treasurer, Frederick Engle ; Justice of the Peace, James Pierce ; Marshal, J. D. Francis ; County Supervisor, A. J. Rising. Trustees—Andrew Inglis, Philander White, Charles Deninger and Marshall T. White.

1871—President, A. J. Rising ; Clerk, Edward Schubel ; Treasurer, Frederick Engle ; Justice of the Peace, Edward Schubel ; Marshal, Egbert McLees ; County Supervisor, A. J. Rising ; Trustees—A. E. Hart, George Carr, August Zedler and Lorenz Wolfrom.

1872—President, Charles Allen ; Clerk, James Pierce ; Treasurer, Frederick Engle ; Justices of the Peace, James Pierce and C. W. Rehfeld ; Marshal, J. J. White ; County Supervisor, Sat. Clark. Trustees—A. E. Hart, Henry Bowers, C. W. Rehfeld and Lorenz Wolfrom.

1873—President, Amos E. Hart ; Clerk, James Pierce ; Treasurer, Frederick Engle ; Marshal, E. F. Hale ; Justice of the Peace, Julius Hagan ; County Supervisor, Sat. Clark. Trustees—John Fisher, J. D. Francis, Julius Hagan and A. E. Chase.

1874—President, A. E. Hart ; Clerk, W. H. Butterfield ; Treasurer, Frederick Engle ; Marshal, E. F. Hale ; Justices of the Peace, Frederick Engle and Henry Otto ; County Supervisor, Carl Hanf. Trustees—Bernard Beck, S. E. Davis, A. W. Hall and F. Steinke.

1875—President, D. C. Van Brunt ; Clerk, Hiram Lake ; Treasurer, Frederick Engle ; Marshal, E. F. Hale ; Justices of the Peace, Henry Otto and Carl Dowe ; County Supervisor, Carl Hanf. Trustees—B. Beck, A. W. Hall, Carl Dowe and Frederick Hanf.

1876—President, D. C. Van Brunt ; Clerk, Charles Allen ; Treasurer, Frederick Engle ; Marshal, E. F. Hale ; Justice of the Peace, J. B. Ribble ; County Supervisor, Carl Hanf. Trustees—Frank Fisher, A. W. Hall, J. R. Freeman and J. D. Francis.

1877—President, R. Dow ; Clerk, Charles Allen ; Treasurer, Frederick Engle ; Marshal, A. E. Hart ; Justices of the Peace, H. Bowers and Hiram Lake ; County Supervisor, Sat. Clark. Trustees—Charles Miller, Miles Pluck, August Saecker and Carl Dowe.

1878—President, W. A. Van Brunt ; Clerk, Charles Allen ; Treasurer, Frederick Engle ; Marshal, A. E. Hart ; Justice of the Peace, Hiram Lake ; County Supervisor, Sat. Clark. Trustees—Frank Fisher, B. Beck, John Dimon and Charles Miller.

1879—President, D. D. French ; Clerk, Charles Allen ; Treasurer, Frederick Engle ; Marshal, A. E. Hart ; Justice of the Peace, E. M. Griswold ; Supervisor, Sat. Clark. Trustees—G. F. Randall, Charles Miller, H. B. Marsh and B. Beck. At this election there were 195 votes cast.



CHAPTER IX.

WAUPUN.

FIRST SETTLEMENT—MEANING OF THE WORD WAUPUN—FIRST EVENTS—GROWTH OF WAUPUN—VILLAGE AND CITY OFFICERS, 1857-1879—A REMINISCENCE—CHURCHES—WAUPUN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO—SECRET SOCIETIES—WAUPUN PIONEERS—MANUFACTORIES—BANKS—OLD SETTLERS' CLUB—WAUPUN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—WISCONSIN STATE PRISON—WAUPUN A DOZEN YEARS AGO—WAUPUN FIRE COMPANY, No. 1—DODGE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY—A CONTRAST—WAUPUN SCHOOLS—THE POST OFFICE—WAUPUN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION—CEMETERIES—PUBLIC HALLS—HOTELS—FUN IN THE OLDEN TIME.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

In the early fall of 1838, Seymour Wilcox, then engaged on the Government works near Green Bay, came to what is now the city of Waupun to locate land for a home. He did so at the suggestion of John Bannister, who had surveyed in the vicinity, and who described the Rock River Valley as the most beautiful and fertile he had ever seen. He determined to make himself a home where he afterward settled and resided, about twenty rods east of what is now Marhle & Harris' flouring-mill, on Rock River. Therefore, in February, 1839, with John N. Ackerman, Hiram Walker (and another man who remained but a few days), he arrived at the spot previously visited, driving from Green Bay a yoke of oxen laden with a few boards and some provisions. Four burr-oaks were found, to which the boards were nailed for shelter. In this small shanty they lived, or stayed, until a log house was nearly finished, when Mr. Wilcox returned to Green Bay for his family. Ackerman and Walker finished the house, which was occupied by Mr. Wilcox and his family for the first time on the 20th of March, 1839. Ackerman and Walker were single men, and boarded with Mr. Wilcox, helping him to break land and raise a few oats, some corn and potatoes and a little "garden truck," but no wheat. Pork and flour came from Green Bay, and, occasionally, \$20 was paid for a barrel of the latter, which was so hard and sour that it would stand alone after the hoops and staves had been removed.

From this time up to 1841, no other persons were added to the settlement. Living in that rude hut, the days came and went without registering any very strange event. They heard no startling news to disturb their serenity; no rise or fall of stocks broke in upon their equanimity; there was no crash in business, no downfall of dynasties, no new fashions to attract their attention. The gray of each morning was heralded by an old, pompous-looking rooster that had been imported, who blew his clarion trumpet at 4 in the morning, one blast following another with great rapidity. Around Mr. Wilcox's home were beautiful openings; beyond these were blooming prairies, extending he hardly knew where. These natural meadows were interlaced with silver rivulets that danced to their own music. Amid these openings—nature's mighty parks—roamed the noble deer; and over those prairies, which were like so many gorgeous pearls in richest settings, the soft wind played.

The first day of that pioneer family can well be pictured. It was in the season of the year when frosty nights were succeeded by sunny days; when the crows crept into the woods, as if they felt approaching May. The kittens ran round the cabin, and chased each other up the trees; and the dog wandered along the river-side, for reasons best known to himself. The woodpecker tapped his drowsy music on the decayed trunks; the turkey peered from behind the roots of the upturned trees, where she had been waiting so long to hail the blessed warmth, and inquired, "What business have you here?" The squirrel pushed his nose out of the door of his castle, and, after looking cautiously upon the intruders, threw his tail over his back, and,

with an angry chirrup, trotted to the nearest stump; and then, as the sunbeams pierced through the tangled woods, the bluebird broke forth into a note of song, tuned the strings of her harp for the coming summer, and inquired when gentle May was coming, with her music and her flowers.

In after years, the daughters of Mr. Wilcox would tell how they learned to get breakfast and wash dishes; how, one night, they heard a wolf howl in the woods; and how a dirty old Indian poked his head in at the door, and asked for fire-water. They would tell how they used to thrust their little bare feet into the faces of the violets, with a dainty sauciness; how they went down to the river, of a morning, to wash, and arranged their locks with a wooden comb; how, when they milked the cows for the first time, the white current went fizz into their eyes, and shot over into a cluster of wild roses that were blushing at the performance.

There are threads of beauty that pervade every household, wherever it may be, and whatever may be its lot. There are always pleasant thoughts, kind words and happy remembrances flying to and fro. How must the hearts of this family have rejoiced when, as the long shadows of evening were stretching over the landscape, some traveler, in his Kentucky-jeans coat and stoga boots, alighted from his shaggy old horse, and asked entertainment for the night. They looked upon it as a sort of angel-visit: each one strived to outstrip others in acts of hospitality; and though they could not offer him the luxuries of life, he soon felt that he was welcome to anything they had. The old fireplace, if it was winter, was soon piled with logs up to the very throat, and shook its shadows around the room in defiance of the winds that roared without. If the traveler happened to have a paper a month old, their joy was at its height, and the younger members of the family ransacked its columns with the greatest delight.

This little band had, as it were, severed all connection between themselves and the past. True to their purpose, they went to work in their new home as if they were going to tear down the whole forest and pile it into boards. Amid wind and storm and suffering and privation, they helped to lay the foundation of Wisconsin's greatness. Morn's early dawn, and evening's gentle hush, bore witness to their industry; and the happiness now enjoyed by the citizens of the city of Waupun is, in a degree, the product of their labor. They were firm to their purpose as flints, and the sparks struck from them are transfigured into images of beauty and romance. Their memory will ever be necessary to the loveliness of the city.

The family of Mr. Wilcox was relieved from the monotony of such complete isolation, in 1841. In that year, the settlement received an accession in the persons of C. Carrington, Mr. Town and others, who heroically entered upon the hardships of a pioneer life, in a section of country where everything was new. But to work they went, girdling the trees, fencing the land, raising log houses, and making the old "openings" echo with the din of their industry. From morn till night, they toiled in their new homes, and sent the breaking-plow, drawn by yokes of sturdy oxen, through the native sod. Then came the green grass, the corn and the wheat, some bearing sixty-fold and some an hundred-fold. There were no arbitrary lines drawn amongst them; no memorable fictions in the way of their progress; society, habit and custom hung no dead-weight on their ambitious minds. It was thus the first settlement began, in what is now the city of Waupun.

MEANING OF THE WORD WAUPUN.

The Indian word *Waubun* (meaning "the early day," or, perhaps, strictly speaking, "the early light or dawn"), which was intended to have been given to the town organized in 1842, in the western portion of Fond du Lac County, was, upon its first use by the early settlers, written incorrectly; and its orthography was not fully settled until some years after, when "Waupun" came into general use. The town in Fond du Lac County being called "Waupun," the name was also given to the village, although the latter was located both in Fond du Lac and Dodge Counties; and, of course, when the place grew into a city, and was incorporated, it was still called "Waupun," which name has the merit, at least, of being unlike any other in the United States. Although the place was first called Madrid, after the native place of Seymour Wilcox,

yet, when the commission of the first Postmaster arrived, it was found that the name had been changed to Waupun; this was done by James Duane Doty, who was then a delegate in Congress; so that to Doty belongs the honor of the name.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first store in Waupun was opened by Thomas C. Snow, in John N. Ackerman's house, in Upper Town, in 1845. He kept a limited stock of dry goods, groceries, crockery and a few medicines.

The first Postmaster was Seymour Wilcox, commissioned in the winter of 1840 and 1841. The first sermon was by Rev. S. Smith, a Methodist, who then lived at Calumet, in the little schoolhouse erected near where the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway crosses Main street, in 1844. He had presided at informal prayer or class meetings, at the house of Seymour Wilcox, as early as 1840.

At the first election held at the house of Seymour Wilcox, in the spring of 1842, eleven votes were cast.

The first hotel was the log residence of Seymour Wilcox, who entertained travelers as soon as he moved into it, in 1839. The next hotel was J. N. Ackerman's, opened in 1845.

The first grist-mill was built by Forest & Smith in 1846, where Markle & Harris' stone mill now stands. The same firm built a saw-mill a few rods distant a year earlier.

The first newspaper was the *Times*, in 1857, by J. H. Brinkerhoff.

The first school was opened in 1844, by Charles Cleveland, in a small frame building situated near where the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway crosses Washington or Main streets.

The first marriage in Waupun was that of William G. McElroy to Miss Lucinda Collis, in 1841, at Seymour Wilcox's house, by Mason C. Darling, of Fond du Lac. An enthusiastic pioneer, writing in 1857, thus describes the wedding:

"The wedding day came; the woods were a frozen poem written by invisible fingers. The earth was wrapt in its winding-sheet of snow, but in our little cabin the light flickered grotesquely from the fireplace on the unhewn rafters. There was no useless array among the bridal party, no satin dresses dotted with stars, no jewels spangled in the bosom of the bride, no bracelets encircled her arm, nor did any veil fall from the back of her head to hide the simple evergreen that shone in her hair. There were no dandified, white-gloved, scented, feline-looking, empty-headed scions of codfish aristocracy present; no fashionable birds with beautiful plumage and sickly looks; no pale pets of the parlor who had vegetated in unhealthy shades until their complexions had assumed a greenish color like a potato in a dark cellar. The ceremony throughout was characterized by Quaker-like simplicity. The building was humble. The ceremony over, I can see the white cloth placed on the table, and on it a plate or two of biscuits almost as white. Then I see a big gobbler, fattened for the occasion, and almost smell the sage with which the stuffing was sprinkled. Then came a bowl of pickled cabbage, a dish of baked beans, a plate of boiled beets fantastically decorated with cloves, and after that the crowning dish of all—a glorious jelly-cake, well seasoned with ginger and molasses plentifully spread between the layers for jelly. * * * The day following the wedding the bridal party proposed a journey to Lake Emily, where the bride's parents resided, and which lay twelve miles distant through roadless woods and prairies. And what was their chariot? a magnificent sled. By what was it drawn? a magnificent yoke of oxen. With what was it enshrined? a magnificent bundle of clean straw, and on this the beautiful bride and her attendant sat as dignified as did Cleopatra when surrounded with all that wealth could purchase."

The second marriage ceremony, performed October 11, 1842, although not performed in Waupun, snatched from single blessedness one of its earliest settlers, John N. Ackerman. Mr. Ackerman, with two small Indian ponies, went to Fond du Lac and secured the services of Alonzo Raymond, a Justice of the Peace, and the two proceeded by Indian trail to Oshkosh, where the bride, Miss Hannah A. Ford, was stopping. After the ceremony, the young couple

mounted the ponies and made the journey to Waupun. The trail was exceedingly rough in many places, making it impossible for the riders to stick to their ponies unless they sat astride, which they occasionally did. Just imagine a modern belle making her bridal tour astride of a shaggy little Indian pony!

The first birth was that of a son, Ira, to Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Wilcox, April 17, 1841. The second was that of J. N. Ackerman's daughter, Marian A., in October, 1843.

The first death was that of a boy named Town, which occurred at his father's house. At Mr. Town's "barn-raising" a pail of whisky was set out for the men, and the boy, unnoticed, drank so freely of it that he soon after died.

The first frame building was a barn built by John N. Ackerman in 1843. The next two were Mr. Ackerman's residence and a building erected by Seymour Wilcox, where the Exchange Hotel stands.

The first railroad train reached Waupun February 15, 1856.

The first church building was erected by the Baptists in 1849.

GROWTH OF WAUPUN.

The first settlement in what is now the city of Waupun was made, as we have seen, in 1839, at which time Seymour Wilcox, perceiving that here was a water-power on the west branch of Rock River—then a stream of considerable size—combined with other natural advantages, determined to locate at this point, and, in that year, removed with his family from Green Bay and became the first settler and founder of what has since become a beautiful and flourishing young city. At the same time, Hiram Walker and John N. Ackerman, attracted by the reports brought to Green Bay by Mr. Wilcox, were induced to accompany him and settle at this place, where Mr. Ackerman still resides on the farm originally entered by him, having lived to see the silence of the prairie where he had chosen to build his home give place to a community of happy settlers, again changing to a thriving village, and, again touched by the wand of progress, transformed into a busy and ambitious little city, of which he had the honor of becoming the first Mayor.

In these early days, the location of but a few families in one locality was necessary to form a nucleus for others, and, in this case, but few years had passed before a small store was opened, a mill erected, and it became evident that a village must eventually grow up. To facilitate that result, Mr. Ackerman, in 1846, laid out into village lots, platted and recorded as the village of Waupun, about ten acres of land on the southeast corner of Section 31, in the town of Waupun, Fond du Lac County, since known as the "upper town." The year following, Mr. Wilcox, whose farm lay about three-quarters of a mile to the eastward, unwilling to see the prospective village grow up without sharing in its benefits, proceeded, with others, to lay out and plat into village lots about fifty acres of land, lying across the county line, partly in Dodge and partly in Fond du Lac County, and called their village East Waupun. Then commenced a lively but friendly contest between the rival villages, to determine which should be the future city. This rivalry continued until the location of the Wisconsin State Prison, adjoining East Waupun, in 1851, and the completion, to this point, of the Milwaukee & Horicon, now the Northern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in the year 1856. These events practically settled the question, and the "upper town" reluctantly submitted to the inevitable, and, in 1857, the rival villages were united, under the name of the village of Waupun, by a special charter, granted by the Legislature, and approved March 6, 1857. By this act, the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 4, the north half of Section 5, and the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 6, taken from the town of Chester, in Dodge County, and the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 31, the south half of Section 32, and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 33, taken from the town of Waupun, in Fond du Lac County, was incorporated. The village lying thus in two counties, special provisions were required and granted in the charter, among which, jurisdiction in both Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties was conferred upon Justices of the Peace, and the Village Marshal was given authority to serve process in both counties.

The growth of the place had been so rapid, that at the first charter election in April, 1857, three hundred and twenty-three votes were cast, indicating a population of over sixteen hundred.

In 1858, and again in 1865, the charter was amended to provide more fully for laying out and opening new streets. In 1871, the original charter, with its amendments, was revised and consolidated by an act of the Legislature, approved March 21, 1871.

The steady growth of the place was such, that in 1878 it was considered advisable to incorporate as a city, with a charter entirely re-written, adapted to the peculiar geographical situation of the place. A city charter was accordingly granted March 5, 1878, including within the city limits additional territory, the residents of which, having observed the economy and good judgment displayed in the management of the affairs of the village, desired the advantages to be derived from a city rather than a town government. This additional territory was taken partly from each county. The southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 4, and the north half of the south half of Section 5, a total of 200 acres taken from the town of Chester, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 23, from the town of Waupun.

The growth of Waupun has been steady and constant from the beginning. Very few commercial failures have intervened, to retard its general prosperity. Its business men have, as a rule, been honorable and enterprising tradesmen. Its professional men and other citizens have generally been public spirited and liberal in everything tending to build up the place. The tone of its society and government was originally imparted, and has since been maintained, by the sound judgment and strict integrity of its earlier citizens, many of whom still remain prominent and influential in social and business affairs, among whom W. H. Taylor, who came in 1846, Dr. H. L. Butterfield, Eli Hooker, Edwin Hillyer and B. B. Baldwin, in 1847, John Bryce, M. K. Dahl and R. L. Graham, in 1849, and M. J. Althouse, about 1853, have done much in giving direction to the management of affairs, and making the city what it now is, while many other useful and valuable citizens, who were among the first to come, having performed their full share of the builders' work, have crossed the river to their homes upon the other shore.

The prudent and conservative policy pursued by its earlier citizens has produced its natural result. No municipal debt has ever been created, and while Waupun possesses superior railroad facilities—both the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Chicago & North-Western Railways competing for its trade—and has a thoroughly equipped fire department, and all necessary buildings for a city of its size, it is entirely free from debt, and by the terms of its charter must ever remain so. Its numerous churches, schools, fine business establishments, elegant private residences, and valuable public library of about 3,000 volumes, together with its general healthfulness and the natural beauty of its situation, are constantly attracting new residents to aid in its further development. The name is in itself suggestive. The Indian word "Waubun" signifying "light," being changed but slightly, is emblematically represented by a device on the seal of the city, showing the sun just rising over a low range of hills, which may well be taken to represent the well-known "ledge" which lies a few miles to the eastward.

VILLAGE AND CITY OFFICERS, 1857-1879.

1857—J. Look, President; Ira Hill, Treasurer; Cromwell Laithe, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; A. P. Phelps, Street Commissioner.

1858—L. P. Preston, President; T. B. Moore, Treasurer; Phelps Moore, Marshal; Eli Hooker, Clerk; William Ware, Street Commissioner.

1859—T. Carpenter, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; F. Hamilton, Marshal; Eli Hooker, Clerk; D. E. Dingman, Street Commissioner.

1860—J. N. Ackerman, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; A. A. Greenman, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; D. E. Dingman, Street Commissioner.

1861—A. H. Rounseville, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; A. A. Greenman, Marshal; Eli Hooker, Clerk; George V. Ackerman, Street Commissioner.

1862—George Wirt, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; J. T. Bennett, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; D. E. Dingman, Street Commissioner.

1863—T. W. Markle, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; A. J. Spear, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; A. A. Greenman, Street Commissioner.

1864—D. P. Norton, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; A. J. Spear, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; A. A. Greenman, Street Commissioner.

1865—John Ware, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; A. B. Kimball, Marshal; L. B. Hills, Clerk; A. A. Greenman, Street Commissioner.

1866—George W. Bly, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; A. B. Kimball, Marshal; John Ware, Clerk; F. W. Stewart, Street Commissioner.

1867—G. W. Stanton, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; J. B. C. Drew, Clerk; T. W. Markle, Street Commissioner.

1868—A. Robinson, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; J. L. Sargent, Street Commissioner.

1869—Charles Jones, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; D. C. Brooks, Street Commissioner.

1870—George W. Bly, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; D. C. Brooks, Street Commissioner.

1871—D. P. Norton, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; S. Heath, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; J. L. Sargent, Street Commissioner.

1872—J. N. Ackerman, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; S. Heath, Marshal; C. W. Henning, Clerk; D. C. Brooks, Street Commissioner.

1873—M. J. Althouse, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; S. Heath, Marshal; C. W. Henning, Clerk; D. P. Norton, Street Commissioner.

1874—M. K. Dahl, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; C. W. Henning, Clerk; A. G. Pierce, Street Commissioner.

1875—George W. Stanton, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; C. W. Henning, Clerk; D. C. Brooks, Street Commissioner.

1876—M. K. Dahl, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; S. Heath, Marshal; C. W. Henning, Clerk; D. C. Brooks, Street Commissioner.

1877—George W. Stanton, President; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; W. H. Taylor, Clerk; Charles Graves, Street Commissioner.

1878—*Under the city government*—John N. Ackerman, Mayor; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; S. J. Sumner, Clerk; A. Colborn, Street Commissioner.

1879—George Jess, Mayor; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; Simon Heath, Marshal; S. J. Sumner, Clerk; Charles Graves, Street Commissioner.

A REMINISCENCE.

[BY A PIONEER, 1878.]

"It was in the summer of 1844 that I, for the first time, set my eyes on the broad prairies and pleasant openings of Waupun. Beautiful indeed was the panorama which greeted my sight. The landscape was then covered with a luxuriant growth of vegetation, the greater part of which was new and strange to me. Wild flowers of every shade and color that fancy could paint or imagination conceive were blooming on every hand, richly contrasted by the tall prairie grass, which in wild luxuriance was waving in the gentle breezes of that balmy summer afternoon. You may imagine, but can scarcely realize, with what rapture and delight I gazed on the lovely scene. Coming as I did from the bleak and rugged hills of the Empire State, it seemed to me more like a vision of fairy-land than it did a reality before me.

"The road on which I came from Watertown led past Oak Grove to Waupun. The scene as I came upon Rolling Prairie was beautiful indeed. Far away before me stretched the prairie, rolling in gentle undulations until the outlines were lost against the dark green forest. The prairie grass was broken into billows by the breeze and it looked like a sea of emerald.

"No habitation was in sight; but once or twice I caught a glimpse of a settler's cabin nestled far away on the borders of the prairie, or the blue smoke ascending heavenward marked the home of the pioneer. As I entered the openings on the Waupun road, no sound disturbed the scene, save now and then the whirr of the prairie-hen as she arose into the air, or the shrill whistle of the plover, or the more harsh notes of the sand-hill crane might be heard in the distance. The first house I passed was on the farm now owned by Mr. Cole, then owned by a man by the name of Mickle. I called at the door for a drink of water and to inquire the distance to Waupun. He sat playing on his flute, reminding one of the Arkansas traveler. I was told it was five miles to Waupun.

"The next cabin I passed was occupied by a man known as Bach Davis, standing near where Mr. Bancroft's residence now is. As I came near where the prison now stands there was a cultivated field on either hand which extended down to where Main street now is. As I came down Prison street, I caught sight of a log house on the south bank of the river, which I found to be a hotel kept by Mr. Wilcox, where the hungry were fed, where the weary found rest and where strangers were taken in.

"Most of what is now the village of Waupun was not as yet broken by the plow of the husbandman. Mr. William McElroy was living in a small house, on the site where Mr. C. J. Bush now resides. Mr. Collins still lived a little farther west, and Col. Lyman Town lived near by. Esq. Ackerman and Esq. Hinkley were then both residing on the Walker place opposite and a little farther west from where Mr. Stanton's elevator now stands. These, together with old Elder Smith and a son-in-law by the name of Hooker, constituted the entire population of what is now the village of Waupun. There were but five families in the town of Waupun. A man by the name of White was living on the farm now owned by Mr. Atwood, near Willow Creek. Mr. L. P. Preston then resided where Mr. Gee's house now stands, opposite the old slaughter-house, while Mr. Hawley then owned the farm now owned by Mr. Merriman. Jedediah Amadon had built his cabin on the land now owned by Mr. Ichabod Franklin. A Mr. Gould had built a house on the Corrigan place. The next house on the Fond du Lac road was about three miles beyond the east branch of Rock River, or about eight miles from this place.

"In the town of Chester, Mr. N. J. Newton then owned the farm that now belongs to his heirs, and Mr. Lyman Barrows then lived on the Sumner farm, and there were a few more settlers in that town. With these few exceptions, Waupun and the most of Chester presented to the eye an unbroken scene of timber, prairie, openings and meadow lands, which could be bought for \$1.25 per acre.

"The nearest physician was at Fox Lake on the west and Fond du Lac on the east. There was no lawyer to stir up strife and litigation between neighbors. We had but one minister, and he was good, for he taught the people to do as they should. The United States mail was then carried on horseback from Fond du Lac to Portage and back once a week, by Mr. Wilcox. His boy would go to Fond du Lac and get it on Tuesday and back home; then take it to Portage Wednesday and back Thursday, then take it to Fond du Lac Friday; and if we got a letter from friends in the East, it would take from ten to fifteen days, and would cost 25 cents, which was no small sum at that time. Esq. Hinkley was then Postmaster.

"Having given you a sketch of the early white settlement, let us turn for a few moments to the aborigines. It was no uncommon sight to see a band of Indians with their squaws, papooses and ponies traveling through the country, or to see their wigwams at their favorite camping grounds, or to hear the tinkle of the bells on their ponies on a still night. On a beautiful elevation on the west side of the east branch of Rock River, about sixty rods north from where Mr. Zoelloner's mill now stands, was the remains of an old French trading-post, known as Scalp Village. A fine spring of pure water issued from the bank and flowed into the river, but is now submerged by the mill-pond. A deep, worn path led from the village to the spring. The ground for some distance around the village was literally covered with bones of deer and other game that had been slain to provide food for the red man. Still further back from the river,

scattered here and there among the rolling burr-oak openings, were a number of Indian graves, each being protected by a miniature log house, or what more resembled the second floor of a pioneer cabin, covered with shakes as the pioneer covers his, the top being about three feet high. But the plow and the ax of the white man have swept them all away, and naught is left to mark the spot where the red man sleeps his last sleep. About half a mile west from this village, was the Indian planting-ground, or cornfields, on lands owned by Mr. Dean and Mr. Hillebert. And about three-quarters of a mile southwest, on the lands now owned by Mr. Oleson, was the Indian sugar-bush, or sugar-camp, and from the scars the trees bore, it had evidently been used as such for many a year. From this village an Indian trail ran up the river, crossing at the place where the Fond du Lac road crosses, thence to Fond du Lac. The trails were the Indian roads leading from one trading-post to another, or from one favorite camping-ground to another, and were often worn four or six inches deep. The second trail ran in a northwesterly direction, crossing the river on the rapids above the place known as the Sheldon deep hole, and thence through the grove and near the large oak (that one of our village lawyers in his early practice addressed with great force of eloquence as an imaginary Judge), thence through this village to Fox Lake. The fourth led in a northwesterly direction, near Mr. George Wells' residence, to Green Lake. Near this trail, on lands owned by Mr. Carpenter, on the south bank of what was then a small stream or brook, lay scattered here and there among the tall grass a number of human skeletons; who they were, or by what means they came to their death, is not known. Probably they fell in battle."

CHURCHES.

St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.—The Catholics of Waupun were first attended, as a mission, by Rev. James Roch, from Fox Lake, 1850 to 1853. Then by Rev. R. Dumphy, from Fox Lake, to 1855. Next by Rev. J. Haly, from Fox Lake, to 1856. Afterward by Rev. Louis Daily, from Fond du Lac, to 1858; followed by Rev. J. Morris, who built the present church in 1862, and attended it as a mission from Fox Lake, to 1863. Next attended as a mission by Rev. J. Smith, from Fox Lake, to 1865. Then attended as a mission by Rev. W. Doherty, from Fox Lake, to 1867. Next came Rev. G. T. Willard, first resident Pastor. Father Willard remained until 1869; added twenty feet to the old church. Then came, as resident Pastor, Rev. M. Hanna, who left November, 1870. The present Pastor, Rev. J. Smith, has resided here for the last nine years, and built the tower and steeple, making the church 80x30. Father Smith has presented the church with a bell weighing 1,350 pounds. It is now a very nice, convenient church, with a fine pastoral residence, has two lots nicely ornamented with trees and shrubbery, and all paid for. Rev. Joseph Smith, Pastor, is also Catholic Chaplain to the State Penitentiary for the last nine years. The Church numbers fifty-three families.

First Congregational Church.—In July, 1845, a Church of ten members was organized in Waupun, by Rev. Stephen Peet. Of this Church Joel Norton was chosen Deacon, and Barnabas Hinkley, Clerk.

In September following its organization, the services of Rev. E. S. Peck were secured on alternate Sabbaths for one year. Services were held in the schoolhouse.

It would naturally be expected that those who differ only in their answer to the question whether one is more effectually rendered "clean every whit," by the symbolical application of water to the whole surface of the body than to a part, while agreeing in their views of church government, and on all doctrinal points, as perfectly as do the Baptists and Congregationalists, would co-operate in efforts to advance a common cause; and we accordingly find these two branches so drawn together that the bonds uniting Baptist and Congregationalist almost equal in strength those binding Baptist to Baptist. At times, Congregationalists have joined with Baptists in sustaining a Baptist preacher, and sometimes the reverse.

After the termination of Mr. Peck's labors, the services of Rev. Mr. Murphy, a Baptist clergyman, were secured.

In 1850, the Congregational society took measures to secure the erection of a house of worship. A house costing about \$1,000 was accordingly built, to which an addition has since been made, not increasing the perfection of its architectural proportions, but increasing its capacity and affording a place of meeting which to those who meet seems homelike.

The pulpit has been occupied for periods of five years or more each by Revs. Mr. Ashman, Mr. Williams and Mr. Darling. The services also of Revs. Mr. Bradford (two years), Mr. Blake (one year), Mr. Benson (two years), and specially of Mr. Marble (two years), will not soon be forgotten.

Believing that "prevention is better than cure;" that it is better to keep out of the ditch than to wash off its filth; to start the young in a virtuous course of life, than to reclaim them from a vicious course when fallen, the Congregational Church has given prominence to its Sabbath school. And although other organizations may, perhaps justly, boast of surpassing it in efforts to relieve distress, it is not admitted that it has been surpassed in efforts to prevent distress. The successive Superintendents of the school have been C. C. Bagley, Josiah Drummond, L. B. Hills, Abijah Hubbard, Edwin Judd, Martin Short, Edwin Hilyer and John Bryce.

The number connected with the school at present is about one hundred and twenty-five, not differing very much from the number of members of the Church.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—As Methodism has always been progressive in its nature, and always among the first to plant the standard of Gospel liberty in new countries, there has been no exception to this rule in Waupun, but, to give its history, we must go back to the first settlement of the country, and trace its working, along down to the present time.

As early as the year 1844, a class was formed in what was then called the Upper Town, consisting of the family of the Rev. Silas Millar, Eunice Miller, Henry L. Hilyar, Malvina Hilyar, Ezekiel T. Miller and Weston Miller (now Dr. Miller), six persons in all. The Doctor says this band consisted of three officers and three privates; his father was the local preacher, his brother the class-leader, and he the exhorter; his mother, sister and sister's husband were the members.

During the same year, the Rev. Samuel Smith, an aged local preacher, and father of the Rev. Charles Smith, settled with his family in Waupun, and held religious services in private dwellings, whenever convenient. Father Smith and family soon identified themselves with the little class, and became efficient laborers in the Lord's vineyard. At the same time, the class was made stronger by the addition of Dr. Brooks Bowman and wife. Others were added during the year, including S. I. Mattoon and Mr. and Mrs. S. A. L. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sexmith, and Mrs. F. F. Davis, the class now numbering twenty-two members. A building had been erected by the contributions of the people in the village and the country adjacent, for the purpose of a chapel and a schoolhouse, in which regular services were held, both morning and evening, and the Lord poured out His Spirit upon the people abundantly. The eldest daughter of Dr. Bowman, as the first trophy of grace, was converted. Other conversions followed, and in a short time the number increased to twenty; among them were W. G. McElroy and wife, and several others who became leading and influential members of the Church in Waupun, many of whom have gone home to reap their reward in heaven; but the Master has not left himself without others to take their places.

Thus the work went on for some years, growing in interest, as might have been expected under the able administration of such ministers as the Rev. J. S. Prescott, Rev. S. B. Tharp, Rev. William H. Thompson and Rev. William Shraff, until it became evident that schoolhouses and private dwellings would no longer accommodate the people.

During the winter of 1854, it was decided to build a church. A site was secured, the material was provided, and during the next summer, under the administration of the Rev. James Lawson, a building was erected and dedicated to the service of God. A revival soon followed, and the interest increased so that, in a short time, it was found necessary to add a number of feet to the length of the building; in addition to the audience-room, it is furnished with two large classrooms.

In the year 1858, a parsonage was erected on the lot, within a few feet of the church, and is now furnished with a number of articles that are needed to make a minister and his family comfortable.

In 1877, the Annual Conference was held in this church, presided over by Bishop Peck. Its pulpit has always been supplied by some of the ablest talent in the Conference, such as the Rev. James Lawson, Rev. S. L. Brown, Rev. J. C. Robins, Rev. Nelson Green, Rev. S. W. Ford, Rev. J. M. Walker, Rev. Wesley Lattin, Rev. D. W. Couch, Rev. E. S. Grumley, Rev. J. T. Woodhead, Rev. J. H. Jenne, Rev. E. D. Farnham and Rev. A. P. Mead, the present able and efficient Pastor, who is laboring earnestly for the glory of the Master and the salvation of souls. The Church is out of debt, and peace and harmony reigns within.

Episcopal Church.—Previous to the year 1867, there were no regular services of the Episcopal Church in Waupun, although the Rev. W. C. Armstrong, the Rector of Grace Church at Oakfield, paid several visits, and encouraged the few faithful members to keep together in faith and hope. In the year 1867, the Church was organized, under the name of Trinity Mission, and the Rev. C. Thorp, Deacon, commenced regular services on September 1. The first lay officers appointed by the Bishop, were Samuel Chamberlain, Warden; J. W. Seeley, Treasurer; G. E. Jennings, Clerk. The year 1871 saw the resignation of the Rev. C. Thorp, and the appointment of the Rev. Robert B. Wolseley, on the 23d of June. Up to this time, the services were held in the Disciples' Church, and in halls rented for that purpose; but the faithful ones rallied under the active administration of their new missionary, and, on September 11, 1871, the Bishop laid the corner-stone of Trinity Church. One year from that date, the Rev. R. B. Wolseley accepted a call to a parish in Tennessee, when the congregation nominated and the Bishop of the Diocese appointed the Rev. William E. Wright, Rector of Trinity, Berlin, Missionary in charge. At the date of writing, the Rev. Mr. Wright is still at the post, ably assisted by the following lay officers: Samuel Chamberlain, Senior Warden; A. F. Morse, Junior Warden; R. W. Wells, Treasurer; D. A. Lowbee, Clerk. The Church numbered about eleven communicants in 1867, and, while losing by death and removal very many, has now, in 1880, upward of eighty. One hundred and seventy-six souls have been baptized; ninety-seven received the Apostolic rite of Confirmation; twenty-five couples have been united in the holy bonds of matrimony, and forty persons have been committed to the earth by the Ministers of the Church since its inception.

The First Baptist Church of Waupun.—This Church was organized September 16, 1845, with a membership of eleven persons. The first business meeting was held February 14, 1846, when Rev. J. Murphy was engaged as Pastor. In 1879, active measures were taken for obtaining the means to build a house of worship. A lot was secured on Main street, and \$700 were subscribed. A. K. Starkweather and N. B. Cleveland were elected Deacons of the Church. On the 1st of May, 1879, Rev. W. Look was called to the pastorate, with a salary of \$250. In the winter of 1851, as the result of revival efforts, thirty-five persons were added to the Church. In the spring of 1853, Rev. G. W. Freeman accepted a call to the pastorate. In May, of this year, the house was dedicated, it being the first church edifice erected in Waupun. Mr. Freeman's successor was Rev. John Williams, a man of sterling worth, who served the Church, as Pastor, for three years. In 1862, Rev. W. W. Ames, the Chaplain at the State Prison, accepted the pastorate of the Church, in connection with his chaplaincy—remaining for two years. His successor was Rev. H. S. Fish, who remained two years. Rev. J. O. M. Hewitt served the Church in a pastorate of four years. During this time long-needed improvements were made in the Church property, in which generous assistance was received from the citizens of the place. Rev. A. Whitman was the next Pastor, who also remained four years. Mrs. Whitman was an efficient helper to her husband in his pastoral labors, and a worker in every good cause. During Mr. Whitman's pastorate, the Church suffered an irreparable loss in the death of Deacon Starkweather, a man who possessed the esteem and confidence of the community in an unusual degree, adorning his Christian profession by a godly life and a well-ordered conversation. Rev. G. W. Lincoln remained with the Church less than two years, and

was immediately followed by Rev. Victor Kutchin, the present Pastor. Mr. Kutchin has the esteem and confidence of the Church and community. His pastorate has been marked in an unusual degree by peace and harmony. He has lately received the appointment of Chaplain of the State Prison; but he will still continue to serve the Church, as their Pastor. The present membership of the Church is one hundred. Value of church property, \$5,000.

Disciple Church.—One of the first religious societies to obtain an organization in the growing village was the Christian or Disciple society, which was established in 1848. Its first Elder was Noah Wirt, whose untiring zeal and religious fervor was at first its chief support. It was not until 1863 that the society was sufficiently numerous or wealthy to attempt the building of a house of worship. In that year, a commodious and substantial church building was erected, the society, at that time, numbering about ninety members, which has since been reduced, by various causes, to a membership of about forty. The society is entirely free from debt.

Free-Will Baptist Church.—The Free-Will Baptists had a church organization in Waupun as early as 1852, and erected their present building about the year 1855, in "Upper Town," on the Fond du Lac County side. Its cost was about \$5,000. In 1868, the structure was moved to its present site, corner of Prison and Madison streets, and a comfortable parsonage, near by, purchased. The first Pastor was Rev. Charles Smith, and the last, Rev. A. G. Brand. At present, the society is without a permanent Pastor.

WAUPUN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO.

"Our village," says a writer of 1857, "like other Western settlements, is made up of all kinds of materials, and its society is exceedingly miscellaneous. We have the inquisitive Yankee, pushing forward his new inventions; the industrious Pennsylvanian, amassing wealth by the aid of his iron sinews; the shrewd Irishman, digging out trenches and looking as cheerful as the blue smoke that curls up from his woodland cabin; the deliberate Englishman, boasting the superiority of his country and its laws; the canny Scotchman, making his few acres blossom like the rose; and the ruddy-looking German, singing his songs of 'Faderland' and hoarding up every little 'shiner' that gets between his fingers. Each has brought along with him his early habits and associations; his own views of business, laws and religion; and, as a natural consequence, when brought together on public questions, they are apt to boil up like a mixture of salt and soda.

"There are, in Waupun, no church steeples with bells in, that tolled our great-grandfathers to the tomb; no long lines of graves, in which are buried the virtues of those ancestors only known from tradition; there is no gray-headed Pastor, rising up like a sacred statue in the memory; no aged deacon, with his head resting on the side of the pew and enjoying a brief sleep as he listens to the sermon; no old sexton, limping away to the burying-ground with his spade upon his shoulder for the purpose of making an unceremonious rattle among the dry bones. No; Waupun has scarcely any past upon which the historian can dwell. Nature's mighty cathedral still stands, with its lofty dome of sun, moon and stars; but its oaken pillars are overgrown with the moss of centuries. The great High Priests that worshiped at the altars and burnt incense to the Great Spirit—where are they? The temple still stands, but the worshipers are gone. Here and there, we meet with melancholy fragments of some tribe that has wandered back from its place of exile; but the mass are buried in yonder mounds, with their weapons of war, crumbling to dust, and their history has died with them.

"Waupun is the center of new associations. It borrows no propelling power from venerated antiquarianism, since the spot where it stands was but yesterday wrapt in solitary grandeur. Some Western settlements are filled up with bankrupts who have fled from Eastern creditors, anxious only to obtain peace of mind and bread enough to eat; they are decayed and tempest-tossed vessels, stripped of spars and rigging. Waupun, however, may claim a large exemption from these. Its first settlers were iron-souled and true-hearted men. They came to the banks of the west branch of Rock River determined to cut their way through the wilderness and make

unto themselves pleasant homes—and they succeeded. They had a mission, and they nobly performed it. They did their work roughly, yet they did it for all time. There is a sort of romance in their history that fascinates; there is a kind of rustic simplicity connected with them that is truly poetic. Behind them were the homes they had left, the waterfalls that danced to their childish music, and the hills that echoed back their playful shouts. Before them was the wilderness, dark and gloomy, standing in all its solemnity.

“Look at the little village now,” continues the writer, “and see what a contrast it presents. It is set off with beautiful dwellings, cultivated gardens and shaded streets. True to the progressive spirit of the age, its people have devoted themselves to the decoration of their homes. There are five dry-goods stores, fifteen grocery stores, three clothing stores, four hotels, three drug stores, five physicians, two lawyers, two hardware and tinning establishments, two grist-mills, one planing-mill, one pump-factory, two printing houses, three wagon-shops, several lumber merchants, cabinet-makers, stonemasons and painters. There are two banks—the Waupun and Exchange—two schoolhouses and four churches. A few years ago, produce had to be drawn to Milwaukee, a distance of seventy-five miles, and disposed of for a trifle as compared with present prices. Now the Milwaukee & Horicon Railroad runs through the village. It is already completed to Berlin, a distance of forty-two miles, where it connects with the navigation of the Fox and Wolf Rivers. It is soon to extend to Stevens Point, on the Wisconsin. It was opened to Waupun on the 15th of February, 1856, to Brandon on the 15th of October, and to Ripon November 15 of the same year.

“Up to the 1st of January, 1857, the passengers going east were over 13,000; going west, over 14,000. The freight east was over 11,000 tons; west, over 14,000 tons. There is in Waupun a depot building, a water-station and a turn-table. The wheat shipped from Waupun from February 18, 1856, to January 1, 1857, was 275,692 bushels.”

SECRET SOCIETIES.

I. O. of G. T.—The first Lodge of this Order in Waupun, was instituted September 25, 1858, and was named Waupun Lodge. The first meeting was held at the residence of William Enen, and was called to order by G. W. C. T. Dr. T. J. Patchen, of Fond du Lac. Mr. P. B. Moore, of Brandon Lodge, No. 81, was chosen Recording Secretary pro tem. The following charter members were then instructed in the work of the Order: William Enen, Mrs. C. M. Enen, Miss M. A. Baldwin, Mr. J. H. Barker, Mr. C. H. Whitney, Mr. G. G. B. McGraw, Mr. E. Y. Ridout, Mr. S. Griffith, Rev. R. W. Bryant, William Ware and Eli Hooker.

The Lodge then proceeded to the election of the following officers for the quarter ending October 31, 1858: W. C. T., William Enen; W. V. T., Caroline M. Euen; W. R. S., Charles H. Whitney; Assistant W. R. S., Susan Moore; W. F. S., John H. Barker; W. Treas., Melissa A. Baldwin; W. Marshal, Byron McGraw; Dept. Marshal, Edith Bunce; W. I. G., Ezra T. Ridout; W. O. G., Seth Griffith; W. Chap., Rev. R. W. Bryant; R. H. S., Mary A. Jarvis; L. H. S. Ellen M. Grandy; P. W. C. T., B. B. Baldwin.

After the election of officers, the Lodge adjourned to meet Monday evening, September 27, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Main street, just west from the railroad. November 1, the name of the Lodge was changed to Prison City, No. 96. February 1, 1859, some difficulty having occurred, a portion of the membership withdrew, and with the consent of the Lodge, formed a new one, Welcome Lodge, No. 112. During the following summer, both Lodges were very prosperous, working harmoniously together. The membership of the two societies was about three hundred, Prison City having a majority.

April 23, 1860, Prison City moved into a hall, owned by Phelps Moore, on Fond du Lac street, just north from Main. It continued to flourish until the breaking-out of the rebellion, April, 1861, when quite a number of the members enlisted in defense of their country. At first, all other interests seemed absorbed in the peril that threatened the nation, and the Lodge suffered in consequence. During the war, thirty, at least, of its members entered the army, and several enlisted from Welcome Lodge. Some of these soldiers returned to take their places in

the Lodge—some came home sick and maimed, while others were killed in battle or died in Southern prisons—but whatever their fate, their memories are cherished as brave defenders of the “old flag.”

April 23, 1862, Prison City again occupied Odd Fellows' Hall. Somewhere between April and November of this year, Welcome Lodge surrendered its charter. May 13, 1863, Prison City moved into a hall on Main street, in the Amadon Block, now owned by J. W. Seely. On the following Fourth of July, the members were assigned a place in the procession which celebrated the day, and marched to “Sumner's Grove,” making quite a creditable display. At the conclusion of the exercises in the grove, the Good Templars held a picnic, in which many of their outside friends participated.

October 5, 1864, the Lodges in the State having been re-numbered, the number of Prison City was changed to 21, which it still retains.

Sometime between September 1 and November 1, 1865, the Lodge moved into what was then known as Dodge's Hall, over the insurance office of Edwin Hillyer; the lower part of the building was then occupied as a dry-goods store by L. B. Dodge—now occupied by Silber Brothers. The name of the hall was changed to Temperance Hall. It was occupied until March 12, 1878, when the Lodge rented a hall in Rank's Block, Main street. November 11, 1879, the Lodge negotiated with John S. Gee for the purchase of the old hall on Fond du Lac street, occupied by it from April 23, 1860, till April 23, 1862, and where it remains at this date, January 9, 1880. The hall has been considerably renovated, and tastily fitted up, and it is expected that still further improvements will be made during the year. The Lodge now numbers about ninety, and is in good working order. Its officers, at present, are: W. C. T., William T. King; W. V. T., Nellie A. Blodgett; W. R. S. and Treas., M. Em. Roundseville; Assistant Sec., Merton R. Wilber; W. F. S., Lawson J. Tompkins; W. Chap., Mary H. Heath; W. Marshal, Herbert F. Gillman; Dept. Marshal, Alvira Cornell; W. I. G., Stena Otten; W. O. G., Luman J. Pryor; R. H. S., Ada M. Thompson; L. H. S., Florence Sheldon; P. W. C. T., Lewis J. Althouse.

Prison City Lodge, like all kindred societies, has had its successes and its reverses. It would be nearly impossible to estimate the number who have been connected with it during its existence—suffice it to say, that comparatively few of the inhabitants of Waupun have not, at one time or another, been numbered among its membership. Its record will compare favorably with that of its sister societies; the Grand Secretary considers it one of the best in Wisconsin. It is proud of its career, proud of its military history, and proud of the numbers it has educated and sent out to labor in the “harvest fields of temperance,” and it proposes to exist and to work, as long as there is a call for its existence and a demand for its services.

Advance Temple of Honor, No. 21.—This secret temperance society was organized October 9, 1875, with the following charter members: James McElroy, R. H. Oliver, S. W. Keyes, P. M. Pryor, G. B. Durand, O. D. Hudson, N. Raymond, J. S. Gee, S. J. Morse, E. H. Drew and P. H. Kelley. The first officers were: E. H. Drew, W. C. T.; G. B. Durand, W. V. T.; R. H. Oliver, W. R.; O. D. Hudson, W. F. R.; James McElroy, Treasurer; S. J. Morse, W. M.; P. H. Kelley, W. D. U.; J. S. Gee, Guardian; N. Raymond, Sentinel; S. W. Keyes, P. W. C. T.

In June, 1876, occurred one of the greatest temperance revivals ever known in Waupun or vicinity, during which 100 members were admitted to the Temple in the week beginning June 16. In the following July, the Lodge reached the height of its strength in point of numbers, containing at that time 275 members in good standing. The present officers are: J. S. Gee, W. C. T.; L. C. Owen, W. V. T.; R. H. Oliver, W. R.; W. T. King, W. F. R.; O. F. Stoppenbach, P. W. C. T.

A. O. U. W.—The Order of the Ancient Order of United Workmen is purely benevolent. It was brought into existence to promote mutual benefit to its members in sickness or trouble, as an insurance to their heirs after death. Each member is assessed \$1 at the death of any member within the jurisdiction. The Lodge at Waupun was instituted February 3, 1879, and consisted of the following charter members, who were also the first officers: W. W. Houghton,



D. C. Van Buren

HORICON.

P. M. W.; H. W. Frost, M. W.; F. F. Zimmerman, G. F.; Christian Johnson, O.; J. C. Wilms, G.; J. H. Linds, Recorder; William Warren, Receiver; H. Johnson, I. W.; F. S. Keech, O. W.; Frank C. Hill, Medical Examiner

The present officers are: H. W. Frost and W. W. Houghton, P. M. W.; J. C. Wilms, M. W.; R. T. Oliver, Recorder; C. Johnson, G. F.; John Fieldsted, Overseer; Herman Hanisch, Guide; Richard Goff, Financier; J. R. Viall, Receiver; August Pobuns, I. W.; W. C. Peterson, O. W. The Lodge meets every Monday evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall. W. W. Houghton was Representative to the Grand Lodge for 1879, and H. W. Frost for 1880. The present Medical Examiner is Dr. J. N. O'Brien. The Lodge now has twenty-three members.

Leludah Lodge, No. 33, I. O. O. F.—This Lodge was instituted at Waupun by Deputy Grand Master Lowther, December 25, 1848, with the following named persons as charter members: Isaac Valentine, L. B. Hills, George Howe, W. S. Post and J. Dickenson. It occupied rented rooms until 1852, when a joint-stock company was formed among the members, and an Odd Fellows' Hall was built, at a cost of about \$600, which the Lodge continued to occupy for Lodge purposes until 1871, when the old hall was disposed of and a new one was erected as a permanent home for the Order in the city of Waupun. The property is valued at \$5,000. The Lodge is and has been in a prosperous condition.

Waupun Lodge, No. 48, A. F. & A. M.—At some time during the last end of the year 1852, D. L. D. Huntington, L. B. Dodge, Milo Sikes, Andrews Burnkam, Sr., Jeremiah Look, George T. Wood, C. B. Carrington, Joseph Bardwell and Charles Spoor conceived the idea of instituting a Masonic Lodge at Waupun, and for that purpose petitioned the Grand Master of the State for dispensation. On the 20th day of April, 1853, Hon. H. L. Palmer, then Grand Master, granted the petition, appointing D. L. D. Huntington to be the first Master, L. B. Dodge the first Senior Warden and Milo Sikes the first Junior Warden. August 12, 1853, the Lodge was organized under dispensation with the above named brethren as Master and Wardens. June 20, 1854, the Grand Lodge granted a charter for a Masonic Lodge, to be located at Waupun, to be known as Waupun Lodge, No. 48, appointing C. B. Carrington Master, Joseph Bardwell Senior Warden, and L. B. Dodge Junior Warden. The charter so granted was signed by Henry W. Billings, Deputy Grand Master, attested by William R. Smith, Grand Secretary, under the seal of the Grand Lodge. The first election for all of the elective officers of the Lodge was held June 1, 1855, when C. B. Carrington was elected Master. Since which time the following named brethren have been elected and served as Masters: Cromwell Laithe, William E. Haneard, Ira Hill, Robert Cosgrove, W. H. Taylor, C. W. Henning, M. C. Short, S. J. Sumner, G. W. Stanton, C. S. Gillman, John I. Roberts and F. S. Keech. The Lodge now has an active membership of ninety-two. She has been and now is free from debt.

WAUPUN PIONEERS.

[FROM JAMES MCELROY'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE OLD SETTLERS OF WAUPUN AND VICINITY, JUNE 11, 1879.]

"Many of the old pioneers and our former associates are gone from our circle, some to other fields of toil, and others, whose prospects were as bright for a long and happy life as any of us now living, have received their discharge; their work is done; they have been called from labor to rest; and if, while mingling with the busy crowd, we sometimes remember them, let it be with kindness. We see many of the old veterans still with us, whose whitened locks and wrinkled brows tell us that their little bark has been tossed on the billows of life's ocean for many long years; and that they were ever at their posts, fearless of the cold of winter or the heat of summer, needs no other proof. These are some of the men who left their Eastern homes to assume a life of toil and danger incident to settling in a new country, so that they might provide for themselves and their children homes of independence and freedom, and, though sometimes meeting with trials and disappointments, yet most nobly have they done their work, and why? Because they were men of strong minds and determined wills to accomplish, as far as possible, whatever they undertook to do.

"They were not of that stripe of men who hang around the corners all day whittling dry-goods boxes and never have courage enough to get away from the end of their mother's apron strings; but men and women who pitched their nightly tents on the broad prairie or under the spreading oaks, night after night, until they found a resting-place in Waupun and the country around it, where they have labored to build up and improve the place of their choice and make it what it is to-day, the pride of its people; men who have stood by it in clouds and sunshine, watching with interest its slow but sure growth, ever firm in the belief that there was before it a bright prospect of future usefulness and prosperity."

MANUFACTORIES.

The Waupun Pump and Windmill Works.—Like many another institution, the Waupun Pump and Windmill Works had their origin in the day of small things. In 1852, when Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties were only thinly settled with new-comers, Milo J. Althouse, then a young man just starting to make his way in the world, with no resources but his own hands and his energetic will, made his first essay in the pump manufacture—a single pump planed, bored, fitted with handle, spout and bucket, and finished by his own hands, and by his own hands then set in a well. Returning from this completed job, he commenced another, to be finished and carried to the customer before a third was entered upon. By these slow steps was first put in motion a business which has since reached across the continent, finding its principal market in a dozen States. Endeavoring always to make his work excel, Mr. Althouse soon found his business and his reputation so growing as to warrant the opening of a shop and the purchase of improved tools. In 1859, he left the little shop, on a farm where he had worked alone, and opened a shop in the village of Waupun. From working by hand he advanced to horse-power for running the augers, and gradually augmented the force as the demand for his work increased. In 1861, Mr. Althouse introduced steam-power, and again enlarged his shop to meet the growing business. He still carefully maintained the quality of his work, and his stamp was a synonym for the best on all work in his line. Every stick of timber used was carefully inspected, and every piece of leather for packing was selected from the best part of first quality sides, all else being rejected and sold for scraps. The same careful selection of material has been continued throughout.

In those days, the wind sweeping overhead was undreamed of as a motive power, or at least not dreamed of in any practical way as a power applicable to the ordinary work of a farmer; but, about 1860, the first windmills, with partially self-regulating devices, were introduced in the Northwest. Their progress was slow for years; the devices themselves were imperfect. Those who now find such a machine a necessity were not then educated to the knowledge of the benefits to be derived from its use; and the large stock and dairy interests of Wisconsin, which now more than ever before make this machine necessary, were then comparatively in infancy. But, ten years ago, Mr. Althouse foresaw the growing future of this power, and its intimate connection with the pump business, and made arrangements for manufacturing one of the best windmills then invented. In 1873, Messrs. George and Albert Raymond having their attention called to the matter, commenced experimenting with wind-engines, and, in February, 1874, in connection with Mr. Althouse, patented the Althouse & Raymond Windmill, which, with some later modifications, is now known through Wisconsin and the Northwest as the "Althouse Vaneless Windmill," and enjoys the reputation of being the most perfect self-regulating wind-engine yet invented. In the following spring, Hon. George F. Wheeler and L. D. Hinkly became associated with Mr. Althouse, under the firm name of Althouse, Wheeler & Co. Since that time, the business has been carried on by the firm, and their trade has extended from Massachusetts to California, and from Canada to Florida and Texas, within the Union, and still further on the west, has reached the Australian fields, and, in the Far East, the winds which ripple the old Euphrates propel the sails of their engines.

Nearly sixty thousand pumps, made in this establishment, are in use in the Northwest; and nearly three thousand wind-engines bearing their stamp are pumping, churning and grinding.

The pumps made are mostly wooden pumps, of all sizes, from a cistern pump of two inches bore to a mammoth of six inches. The special feature of these pumps, introduced by Mr. Althouse, and distinguishing them from the old wooden pumps, is the making of a detachable hard-maple cylinder in which the bucket works. This simple improvement adds immensely to the durability and ease of working of the pump. Of course, the greater part of the windmills made are of the smaller sizes, the most common size for farm use being the ten-foot wheel. They manufacture pumping windmills of eight feet, ten feet, twelve feet, fourteen feet, sixteen feet and twenty-five feet in diameter, and also make geared mills for driving machinery. These are mostly made in sizes of sixteen feet and twenty-five feet. In prosperous times, the business of the establishment has been \$10,000 per month, with a pay-roll of \$3,000 per month, distributed among about fifty men. Like all other business, this has felt the depression of the last three years, in reduced production and sales, and continues its work on a somewhat narrowed scale, awaiting the "good time coming" which shall justify more active efforts.

This is one of the institutions which has contributed, in no small degree, to give Waupun a steady and solid prosperity when other places have stagnated after premature expansion.

M. K. Dahl's Plow-Factory.—One of the oldest manufacturing establishments in Waupun is Dahl's Plow-Factory, on the Dodge County side of Washington street, Upper Town. The first building, now occupied by Mr. Dahl, was erected in 1846 or 1847, by Bly & Ely, and had been occupied as a plow-factory since about 1850. Mr. Dahl manufactures plows, land rollers, sulky plows, harrows, cultivators and other farming utensils, in which he has built up a large business.

F. F. Zimmerman's Wagon Factory.—In 1865, Mr. Zimmerman began the business of wagon making and repairing, on the Fond du Lac County side of Washington Street, in Upper Town, in a building formerly occupied in the country as a schoolhouse. He manufactures wagons, carriages and cutters, giving employment to from ten to sixteen men. He now has three large buildings, and carries on an extensive and constantly increasing business.

Morse & Morris' Carriage Factory.—In 1876, O. A. Morse, Jr., erected, on the corner of Franklin and Drummond streets, three commodious buildings for a carriage factory. In 1877, Mr. Morris purchased an interest in the factory, which gives employment to nine men in the manufacture, exclusively, of carriages, phaetons, buggies and cutters.

Thomas Stoddart's Organ Manufactory.—Thomas Stoddart brought his knowledge of organ-building from Scotland, and about 1860, after retiring from the post office and other active business, began the manufacture, in a shop near his residence on Prison street, of pipe and reed organs. He has patent "coupbos" and resonance boxes, as well as a patent bellows or air pump, and makes all with his own hands the softest-toned instruments extant. He does not manufacture "for the trade," but for musical people only. He has built over fifty instruments, one of which is a "barrel organ," eight feet high. This is an organ which plays by machinery. Mr. Stoddart is one of the only three men in America, who can make a "music barrel," which will play the simplest or most difficult music. The one mentioned plays from Handel, John Sebastian Bach and other distinguished composers.

The Waupun Stone Mills.—The first flouring-mill built in the vicinity of Waupun, was erected in 1846, by Forest & Smith, at the foot of Mill street, on the Rock River, in the North Ward of Waupun. The lumber for it was sawed the year previous, by the same parties who had a saw-mill near by. In 1848, the mill burned, having caught fire from lumber spread over the engine to dry. In the fall of the same year, the present stone mill was begun and finished for business in the early spring of 1849. It is four stories in height, and equipped with both water and steam power, and is the oldest mill in the vicinity. It has three runs of stones, with a capacity of one hundred barrels of flour per day. The mill is now owned by T. W. Markle and W. W. Harris, Mr. Markle having owned an interest in it since 1857.

Clisby's Steam Mill.—In 1876, Lorenzo Clisby erected a large steam flouring-mill, near the track of the C., M. & St. Paul Railway, on the Fond du Lac County side of Waupun. It

is equipped in modern style, with all the latest improved machinery. It has five runs of stones, with a capacity of 125 barrels per day. It does both custom and job work.

BANKS.

The Waupun Bank.—The first bank of issue, or real banking institution of any sort in Waupun, was the Waupun Bank, which opened for business in 1856, with L. B. Hills as Cashier. Owing to hard times, it suspended in September, 1857, and its business passed into the hands of its creditors. John N. Ackerman was chosen President, and T. B. Hills, Cashier, and the bank resumed operations again in November of the same year. It continued in business until about January, 1859, when it suspended, never to be revived. On searching the safe after the second suspension a pack of cards and two dollars in counterfeit money were found. There were no losses to speak of occasioned by the failure of this bank.

The Corn Exchange Bank.—In 1857, William Hobkirk was the means of securing a charter, and starting the Corn Exchange Bank, in a stone building on the south side of Main street, erected by him for that purpose. It was organized under the State law as a bank of issue. Andrew Proudfit was President, and William Hobkirk, Cashier. When State Banks were compelled to withdraw their circulation, by high taxes purposely imposed, the Corn Exchange continued on in the general banking business. On the 6th of August, 1875, the bank having been some time without any officer but a cashier, Mr. Hobkirk closed its doors and made a trip to South America. The heaviest loser was Mrs. Margaret Drummond, who had about \$60,000 intrusted to the bank. Several years after the failure Mr. Hobkirk returned and settled a portion of the bank's indebtedness, but never opened it for business.

The Citizens' Bank.—After the failure of the Corn Exchange Bank, in 1875, the village of Waupun had no bank until early in 1876 when Almon Atwood, of the town of Waupun, started the Citizens' Bank in the old Corn Exchange building. Almon Atwood was President, and A. Robinson, Cashier. The enterprise not proving satisfactory to its projector, business was discontinued, and the bank closed in February, 1877.

George Jess & Company's Bank.—In the summer of 1876, George Jess and David Metcalf began the erection of the handsome two-story brick and stone block on the corner of Main and Prison streets for a bank, and, in the fall, opened for business, under the name of George Jess & Company, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000. The firm has a commodious and well-appointed office, and does a general banking business, such as buying and selling inland and foreign exchange, receiving demand deposits without interest, selling letters of credit and selling ocean steamship passages. It is a private bank, having no charter.

WAUPUN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

In 1858, the following petition circulated in the village of Waupun: "We, the undersigned, agree to pay the sum of \$3 yearly, until we withdraw from the society, for the purpose of establishing a Library Association in the village of Waupun, the same to be governed by laws adopted by its members. Books shall be received for the first year's subscription, if said books shall be approved by a committee to be chosen. Said subscriptions shall be paid as soon as the society is organized."

This was signed by eighty persons, and on petition the following order was issued:

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
VILLAGE OF WAUPUN, } ss: Whereas, an application has been made to me by five proprietors of the Waupun Library Association, requesting one of their number to be authorized to call a meeting of the proprietors thereof, for the purpose of making a permanent organization of said Association, as provided in Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes of said State. It is therefore ordered that Edwin Hillyer be and is hereby authorized to call said meeting, to be convened at Dodge's Hall, on the 16th of February, 1858, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and that he give due notice of said meeting.

Given under my hand this 8th day of February, 1858.

JOHN WARE, *Justice of the Peace.*

At this called meeting, Edwin Hillyer was elected Chairman, and W. H. Taylor, Clerk. L. B. Hills, John Ware, William Euen and J. H. Brinkerhoff were appointed a committee to

draft a Constitution. They performed the task, and the Constitution was adopted the same night. The election for permanent officers resulted as follows :

President, H. L. Butterfield; Treasurer, George W. Bly; Collector, William Euen; Clerk and Librarian, Edwin Hillyer. Directors—C. S. Kneeland, David Ferguson, A. H. Rouns-ville, George Wirt, Geo. Babcock, M. Leary and Charles Smith. Book Committee—L. B. Hills, Jesse Hooker, R. W. Wells, John Ware, George E. Jennings. The latter committee began at once to receive books from members and purchase others with the funds obtained for fees and dues. The library was opened in Edwin Hillyer's office; and when he moved to Thomas Stoddart's stone block, corner of Prison and Washington streets, the library was also moved there, where it has since remained. During several years, Mr. Hillyer served as Librarian and gave the use of a large room in his office free of charge. Latterly, a nominal rent has been paid, and the Librarian is now paid \$30 per annum for his services. The library contains nearly three thousand volumes of choice books, which may be used by any person not a member of the Association by com-plying with the rules and by-laws, and paying ten cents per volume. On every Saturday even-ing the library-room is open, and has always been well patronized. Its financial condition is sound, and new books are constantly added. Since the first year the officers have been as follows :

1859—President, A. H. Rouns-ville; Clerk and Librarian, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, George W. Bly; Collector, William Euen.

1860 and 1861—President, A. H. Rouns-ville; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treas-urer, G. W. Bly; Collector, George E. Jennings.

1862, 1863 and 1864—President, A. H. Rouns-ville; Clerk, W. W. Houghton; Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, G. W. Bly; Collector, George E. Jennings.

1865—President, A. H. Rouns-ville; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, G. W. Bly; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1866—President, D. Ferguson; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, A. H. Rouns-ville; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1867 and 1868—President, Charles Jones; Vice President, W. H. Taylor; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, A. H. Rouns-ville; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1869—President, W. H. Taylor; Librarian and Clerk, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, A. H. Rouns-ville; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1870—President, Thomas Stoddart; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, A. H. Rouns-ville; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1871 and 1872—President, D. Ferguson; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, A. H. Rouns-ville; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1873—President, W. H. Taylor; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, E. W. Jones; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1874, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878—President, W. H. Taylor; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, E. W. Jones; Collector, G. E. Jennings.

1879 and 1880—President, L. D. Henpley; Clerk and Librarian, E. Hillyer; Treasurer, E. W. Jones.

To the late William Euen belongs the credit of taking the first steps to organize the Wau-pun Library Association.

OLD SETTLERS' CLUB.

On the 8th day of February, 1875, many citizens of Waupun and vicinity, who had long been residents of the State, met together for the purpose of organizing an Old Settlers' Club. A Club was formed and a committee appointed to draft rules for its government. A resolution was also adopted, that all citizens of Waupun and vicinity, who had been twenty-five years resi-dent of the State, should be entitled to membership. The meeting adjourned to February 15, 1875, for the purpose of perfecting a permanent organization.

On the last mentioned day, rules for the government of the Club were presented and adopted. The Club permanently organized by the election of James McElroy, President; John

Bryce, Treasurer, and W. H. Taylor, Secretary. A resolution was adopted that the Old Settlers' Club hold their first meeting March 2, 1875; that a picnic dinner be furnished, and that members of the Club only participate.

Before the meeting, appointed for March 2, 1875, convened, the following named residents of Wisconsin became members, giving the date of their entrance into the State:

Jedediah Amadon.....1844	Simon Heath.....1838	R. L. Oliver.....1846
Samuel Amadon.....1845	Eli Hooker.....1846	J. C. Owen.....1846
Henry Amadon.....1846	E. Hillyer.....1847	C. T. Owen.....1846
Almon Atwood.....1847	J. C. Hillibut.....1849	Joseph N. Olin.....1839
Dudley Andrews.....1845	Daniel Hiler.....1845	Daniel Pierce.....1844
M. J. Althouse.....1849	S. C. Hill.....1842	A. P. Phelps.....1846
John Bryce.....1849	Ira Hill.....1843	E. A. Padgham.....1849
H. L. Butterfield.....1847	Frank Johnston.....1844	C. W. Page.....1840
B. B. Baldwin.....1844	A. S. Johnson.....1843	John Rap.....1848
W. T. Brooks.....1846	Benjamin Lyons.....1847	C. F. C. Rank.....1848
John A. Baker.....1842	B. Lemoness.....1847	A. J. Sheldon.....1848
Luther Butts.....1846	John Landaal.....1846	B. C. Sawyer.....1842
D. L. Bancroft.....1843	John Kastine.....1847	W. H. Smithers.....1845
C. C. Bailey.....1847	Philip Kramer.....1847	J. L. Sargent.....1845
David Bruce.....1842	Isaac Keech.....1837	August Spannagel.....1846
D. C. Brooks.....1848	Elias Kennedy.....1845	T. C. Sanborn.....1849
John Burns.....1842	James McElroy.....1848	L. C. Stewart.....1849
L. B. Balcom.....1841	John McCune.....1848	Edward Sikes.....1844
David Boynton.....1845	Robert Mosher.....1845	H. N. Smith.....1847
Ira Clement.....1847	S. I. Mattoon.....1844	W. E. Scott.....1845
H. E. Collins.....1836	John McElroy.....1848	W. H. Taylor.....1846
Philander Cole.....1837	Ira Merriam.....1844	Lyman Towne.....1844
Sylvester Dodge.....1845	John Manz.....1847	Cyrus Taylor.....1838
M. K. Dahl.....1849	Silas Marsh.....1840	William Thompson.....1847
James Davison.....1846	John Mosher.....1845	Caroline S. Town.....1844
E. M. Dodgson.....1842	D. S. Moon.....1843	John Taylor.....1842
I. H. Elkins.....1843	A. F. Moon.....1843	William N. Walker.....1846
Joseph Fairbank.....1844	Parley Merriam.....1844	C. B. Whitton.....1846
August Fisher.....1844	Nelson Merriam.....1844	Rev. E. N. Wright.....1844
B. Franklin.....1846	Alexander McElroy.....1848	Thurston Wilcox.....1836
Rev. E. D. Farnham.....1844	E. T. Miller.....1844	C. H. Walker.....1846
John S. Gee.....1846	O. A. Moose.....1843	Jane A. Walker.....1846
Martin Grider.....1843	S. W. McDonald.....1844	H. B. Wilcox.....1836
Charles Grant.....1845	N. J. Newton.....1839	Horatio Weadge.....1844
R. L. Graham.....1849	D. V. Nickerson.....1845	Newel Whiting.....1844
T. W. Gee.....1846	John Nickerson.....1845	H. T. Wood.....1844
S. H. Harris.....1845	W. G. Oliver.....1846	Whitman Young.....1848
C. W. Henning.....1849		

These only comprise those who settled in the State previous to the year 1850, yet all who came in that year, were admitted to participation, together with their families.

On the 2d of March, 1875, pursuant to notice and invitations, the old settlers met in Waupun. A large company was present. An old-fashioned dinner of pork, beans and brown bread was served in abundance. Men and women partook of it with a relish. Old times and old scenes were talked over. The evening was spent in social enjoyment. All were pleased with the first Old Settlers' Club meeting.

On the 25th of November, 1875, the Executive Committee of the Club appointed December 4, 1875, as the time for the election of officers. On the day last named, James McElroy was re-elected President; John Bryce, Treasurer, and W. H. Taylor, Secretary. A resolution was then adopted, that the Club hold their annual meeting on December 21, 1875. Accordingly, on that day, the second annual meeting of the Club was held in Waupun. It was a success. The banquet was enjoyed by about 650 old settlers and their guests. The evening was spent in social intercourse, music and literary entertainments. This meeting, though held in 1875, was really the meeting for 1876.

Owing to the inclement season of 1877, and other reasons, no annual meeting was held. The Executive Committee having previously called a meeting, for the election of officers, on the

6th day of February, 1878, all of the past officers were re-elected. A resolution was adopted that the Club hold their annual meeting for 1878 on February 15, and that all who had been residents of Waupun or vicinity for twenty years, be entitled to membership. On the day last named, the Club held their third annual meeting. The gathering was large. Old men and women, with their families, met and exchanged congratulations. A banquet was served, and many partook of the repast. The afternoon and evening was spent, by those present, in pleasant intercourse. All were pleased and all voted the meeting a success.

At this time, it was determined that the Club should not hold its annual meetings in the winter; that the next one should be held in the open air. Consequently, on the 15th of June, 1879, the fourth annual meeting of the Club was held in a grove one mile from the city, invitations to all old settlers having been extended. The novelty of an out-door meeting, the season of the year, and the pleasure of meeting old friends and faces, brought out a large assembly. A long table had been prepared and was spread, loaded with the good things of life, generously furnished by the old settlers. It was estimated that at least 1,200 partook of the ample bounty. This meeting was a success, and will be remembered by all present with pleasure. The day was beautiful, and was enlivened by music and addresses.

WISCONSIN STATE PRISON.

This institution was located in the village of Waupun during the year 1851, and opened for the reception of convicts in the spring of 1852. By a law enacted in 1851, Messrs. John Bullen, John Taylor and A. W. Worth were appointed Commissioners to determine the best point in the State for the location of a State Prison. They examined different points, and, on July 4, 1851, a majority of the Commissioners (Bullen and Taylor) decided to locate at Waupun, Mr. Worth dissenting in favor of Madison.

On July 21, 1851, a contract was made with I. K. Smith for the construction of a main, upright part of a temporary prison for \$4,600, the dimensions of which were 26x80 feet, three stories high, of wood, above a stone basement. The Commissioners estimated the sum necessary to continue the erection of the prison and pay indebtedness at \$25,000, and also recommended, for the sum of \$800, the purchase of an additional twenty acres of land, which recommendation, however, does not appear to have been acted upon.

John Taylor, of Waupun, was, March 28, 1852, appointed Commissioner by the Legislature, but removed by Gov. Farwell before taking possession of the office, and Henry Brown, of Fond du Lac, appointed in his place, who took charge of the prison April 2, 1852.

On July 12, 1853, the Legislature directed the Commissioner to let the contract for the mason work upon the south wing of the prison, and, in December following, Andrew Proudfit contracted to complete the work by December, 1854, for the sum of \$12,624; it was ready for the accommodation of prisoners in January following.

In his report for the year 1853, the Commissioner put the value of personal property belonging to the State at \$4,181.71.

By an act of the Legislature, the management of the State Prison was placed in the hands of a Commissioner, who was elected by the people at the general election in November, to hold his office for the term of two years, from January 1 next succeeding the election. He appointed one person to perform the duties of Deputy and Clerk, and also appointed all other officers. The prison building, at this time, only contained sixty-seven cells; number in confinement, sixty-one.

The Commissioner, from January 1, 1854, to December 31, 1855, was A. W. Starks, of Baraboo. In accordance with a law passed by the Legislature at the last session, the Commissioner, during the year 1855, let the convict labor as follows:

To Whiting & Danforth, for the labor of the convicts in the carpenter-shop, for two years, at 55 cents per day.

To Starkweather & Elmore, for the labor of convicts in tin-shop, for thirteen months, at an average rate of 48 cents per day.

To Mensink & Boland, for the labor of convicts in shoe-shop, for one year, at 60 cents per day, and 25 cents for apprentices for the first six months.

Total amount received from the State to December, 1855, \$30,156.94. Prisoners confined, sixty-eight males.

E. McGarry, of Milwaukee, was the Commissioner from January 1, 1856, to December, 1857; John Lowth, Deputy. An appropriation of \$10,000 had been made by the last Legislature for the construction of the main or center building, but there being no money in the treasury, the Commissioner had to negotiate the same to purchase material and keep the convicts employed. He also recommended the building of a stronger wall around the prison yard, as the board fence had become much decayed and afforded poor protection against escapes.

Gov. Bashford, in his message, recommended the leasing of the labor of convicts, providing, that they should be fed, clothed and furnished with the usual necessities of life by the contractors, who also should pay all expenses of guarding the prison, and allow the State a reasonable compensation for the services of the convicts.

Prisoners confined January 1, 1857, 108; received in all up to that time, 241.

E. M. McGraw, of Sheboygan, held the office of Commissioner from January, 1858, to December, 1859; James Giddings, Deputy.

Hans C. Heg, of Racine, held the office to December, 1861; L. W. Evans, Deputy.

On account of the meeting of the Legislature early in January, it became impossible to complete the annual report for the preceding year before the meeting of that body. The time for making the annual report was therefore changed to October 1 of each year.

The Legislature also passed a law giving the Commissioner the authority to diminish the term of any convict, sentenced for a specific term, against whom no infraction of the rules had been reported, not more than five days in each month.

The foundation for nearly all the front wall was laid during the year 1861, also iron-work for front wall received, each panel weighing about 800 pounds. The prison report states that the prison continued to turn out shoes for the soldiers.

In August, 1861, the office of Deputy and Clerk was divided, neither of which office to be held by the officer holding the other.

Hans C. Heg was re-nominated by the Republican State Convention, for the office of Commissioner, but afterward declined, and Alex. P. Hodges, of Oshkosh, nominated in his place, and elected; he held the office for the next two years, with Martin Mitchell as Deputy and Henry Cordier, Clerk. Seven hundred and eighty prisoners received to September 30, 1862, of whom 116 remained in prison at that time.

The next Commissioner was Henry Cordier, of Waupun (formerly of Oshkosh), who held the office for three terms, from January, 1864 to December, 1869. John Wingender, Clerk; N. H. Palmer, Deputy.

The joint committee of the Legislature on State affairs, having recommended the construction of a sewer from the prison yard to Rock River, a distance of 2,800 feet, the Legislature appropriated the sum of \$2,500 for that purpose, and work was commenced during the spring of 1864, and finished next year.

A number of convicts were let to the Green Bay Stave Company, for making barrels for a term of one year. The contracts did not prove profitable, and was not renewed.

Number of prisoners confined September 30, 1865, 90, being a decrease of 23 since the year previous; total received up to that time, 1,011.

Four thousand dollars were appropriated by the Legislature in 1866, for steam-power, and contract made with Hiner & Co., of Fond du Lac, for an engine of sufficient capacity to be used in the cabinet shop.

The prison buildings at this time consisted of main building (used as Commissioner's residence, office, officers' rooms, chapel and hospital), cell-room, female prison, workshops, wash-house, barn and stable and woodshed. The prison proper, or cellroom, is 200 feet long, 50 feet wide and 50 feet high; built of dressed limestone; ten windows on each side, each being

16x5 feet. In the middle part of this room is a stone block containing the cells, four tiers, 280 cells in all, which are 7 feet long, 4½ feet wide and 8 feet high: the north cellroom to be a fac-simile of the south cellroom.

The manufacture of chairs was, during the year 1868, inaugurated at the prison: a considerable number of the prisoners were employed in quarrying and cutting stone. The prisoners' dress was changed from the striped dress heretofore worn, to one uniform color—light gray—the former being used only as a means of punishment, but has since been entirely abandoned.

On January 1, 1870, George F. Wheeler, of Fond du Lac, assumed the management of the prison, having been elected Commissioner; he appointed C. S. Kelsey, of Montello, Deputy; D. B. Parkhurst, of Berlin, Clerk; Dr. H. Butterfield, Prison Physician.

The workshops were, on the 2d day of May, 1870, destroyed by fire; also about 300,000 feet of lumber, considerable cord-wood and other property. The shops were immediately rebuilt, and ready about January 1, 1871. They are now 375 feet long, 54 feet wide, two stories high, with engine-house attached, two dry-houses and brick smoke-stack, 110 feet high.

During the next year, Mr. Kelsey resigned his position as Deputy Warden, and was succeeded by B. F. Bettis; L. D. Hinkley was appointed Clerk, in place of D. B. Parkhurst, resigned. Mr. George F. Wheeler was re-elected Commissioner, and held the office until December, 1873.

The Legislature, during the session of 1873, passed a law, changing the management of the prison, which law went into effect in January, 1874. Three Directors were appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to hold their office for two, four and six years, and thereafter all appointments to be for six years, in place of the Commissioner, heretofore elected by the people at the general election, the Directors appointed a Warden, who had charge and custody of the prison, also appointed the Clerk, both to hold their office for a term of three years; the Warden appointed all other officers, subject to the approval of the Directors.

The Governor of the State appointed as the first Board of Directors, ex-Gov. Nelson Dewey, of Grant County, for six years; W. E. Smith, of Milwaukee, for four years; Joel Rich, of Dodge County, for two years. They met at the prison February 12, 1874, and appointed George F. Wheeler, the former Commissioner, as Acting Warden, and L. D. Hinkley, Acting Clerk.

On April 1, 1874, H. N. Smith, of Sheboygan County, was appointed Warden, and Jacob Fuss, of Brown County, Clerk, for a term of three years from January 1, 1874. The Warden appointed S. D. Hubbard, Deputy; Dr. H. Butterfield, Prison Physician; Rev. E. Tasker, Chaplain; G. J. Heideman, Superintendent of Shops.

During the first year of the new administration, arrangements were made with the C., M. & St. P. R. R. to run a side track into the prison yard, for which purpose four and one-half acres of land lying between the railroad track and the prison grounds had to be bought. The manufacture of wagons was also introduced, employing from twenty-five to thirty convicts.

S. D. Hubbard resigned his position as Deputy Warden September 30, 1874, and was succeeded by V. B. Knowles, who remained until April 30, 1875, when he resigned, and Joel Rich, one of the Directors, acted as Deputy until January 1, 1876, when his term of office as Director expired, and he was appointed Deputy.

George W. Burchard, of Fort Atkinson, was, January 1, 1876, appointed one of the Directors, in place of Joel Rich, whose term had expired.

The Legislature having authorized the leasing of the labor of convicts, the Warden advertised for proposals for the labor of from fifty to seventy-five men, but no bids were received.

The Warden, H. N. Smith, and Clerk, Jacob Fuss, were re-appointed January 1, 1877, for another term of three years.

On the morning of February 1, the engine-house burned down, also about 20,000 feet of lumber, and destroying the engine. It was immediately rebuilt, making it a one-story building, with fire-proof roof. The engine was also repaired, and two new tubular boilers put in in place of the old flue boilers worn out.

An experiment was made by employing a number of convicts in the manufacture of brooms, which, however, did not prove satisfactory, and was therefore abandoned.

The convict labor was leased to M. D. Wells & Co., of Chicago, for the manufacture of boots and shoes, for five years from January 1, 1878, at the rate of 40 cents per day, nine and three-fourths hours to be a day's work. All other manufacture on the part of the State was therefore discontinued after January 1, excepting a few men kept in the wagon-shop, where it was intended to work up the old material on hand.

H. M. Kutchin, of Fond du Lac, was, in January, 1878, appointed one of the Directors in place of William E. Smith, whose term had expired, and who had been elected Governor of the State.

Alexander White, of Fond du Lac, was, April 10, of the same year, appointed Deputy Warden in place of Joel Rich, resigned. The continued increase of the number of prisoners seemed to make it necessary to complete the north cellroom, which was done during the summer following at an expense of about \$8,000.

From the Directors' and Warden's report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1879, the following statistics are gathered: Total number of prisoners received to that time, 2,730; total number confined, 309, of which 225 were employed under contract. Age of those confined, 21 under twenty years; 47 from twenty to thirty; 65 from thirty to forty; 56 from forty to sixty; 20 over sixty. The total number of life prisoners received were: Murder, 54; murder, first degree, 29; murder, second degree, 11; rape, 2; desertion, 1—total, 97. Discharged on Governor's pardon, 31; order of courts, 8; order of Secretary of War, 1; removal to Insane Asylum, 3; died, 6—total, 49; leaving in prison, September 30, 1879, 48. Longest time served, 17 years; shortest, 2 years and 9 months.

The prisoners confined September 30, 1879, were received during the several years as follows: 1857, 1; 1860, 1; 1862, 1; 1863, 2; 1865, 3; 1866, 1; 1867, 2; 1868, 5; 1869, 2; 1870, 2; 1871, 5; 1872, 6; 1874, 8; 1875, 14; 1876, 22; 1877, 48; 1878, 108; 1879, 78.

On June 17, 1878, the number of prisoners was 366, the highest number ever reached.

The total amount of appropriations received from the State since the organization of the prison is \$1,993,481.23, or an average of \$41,240 a year to September 30, 1877. No appropriation was asked for and received, for the two years from October 1, 1877, to September 30, 1879, and none asked for the year ending September 30, 1880, the last annual report showing all bills paid, with cash on hand \$11,090.

George W. Carter, of Fond du Lac, was, January 1, 1880, appointed Warden in place of H. N. Smith, whose term of office expired on that day. Jacob Fuss was re-appointed Clerk, Alexander White continued as Deputy Warden; Rev. Victor Kutchin, Chaplain; Drs. H. Butterfield and D. W. Moore, Prison Physicians; Henry Brooks, Turnkey.

WAUPUN A DOZEN YEARS AGO.

"Waupun, a village containing something over 3,000 inhabitants," says a writer in 1868, "is situated on the Horicon Branch of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. The village lies in the counties of Fond du Lac and Dodge, Main street being the county line. The distance from Milwaukee is about sixty miles; from Green Bay, eighty-five miles; from La Crosse, one hundred and fifty miles, and from Madison fifty miles. There are direct railroad communications with all of these places. Chester, a small station on the C. & N-W. Railway, is situated about two and one-half miles east of the village. The ready communication thus afforded with Milwaukee, Chicago and Green Bay, renders this a better place of market than most inland towns. One great essential to the rapid growth of a place—a good water-power—is wanting here; and Waupun has been obliged to depend mainly upon the agricultural wealth of the surrounding country, and the enterprise and energy of the early settlers, for its advancement.

"The first white settlers in this locality came here between the years of 1839 and 1841. One of the first buildings, if not *the* first erected here, was a tavern put up by Mr. Seymour Wilcox. Soon after him, Nathan Newton, John N. Ackerman, Nathaniel Dodge and William

McElroy made settlements here. Since that time, Waupun has grown slowly but steadily, and the wilderness has been converted into rich and well-cultivated farms. In the 'early days' of the settlement, Seymour Wilcox owned nearly all of the land where Waupun now stands. Gen. Winfield Scott, the hero of many a well-fought battle with our country's foes, once stopped over night at Mr. Wilcox's tavern. Before the railroad was laid through this place, most of the farmers carried their produce to Milwaukee with ox teams and heavy lumber wagons, the trip there and back taking about five days at shortest.

"I know of no more accurate criterions by which to judge a place than its churches, schools, press and saloons. At the last village election the temperance ticket was chosen, and there is not now a whisky saloon in the place. Of the churches, schools and press, I propose to speak.

"There are six churches in the village. The Congregational Church, Rev. M. J. Williams, Pastor, has a large membership, and exerts an extensive religious influence upon the community. The Methodist Church has been longest organized at this place, and probably has the largest membership. The Pastor, Rev. J. C. Robbins, has labored earnestly among his people, and with good success. The First Baptist Church, Rev. J. O. M. Hewitt, Pastor, though hardly equal to the others in membership, is not inferior in other respects. The Free-Will Baptist Church, Rev. E. N. Wright, Pastor, prospers well financially and spiritually. There are also the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Mission, Rev. Charles Thorp, Deacon in charge, and the Catholic Church, Rev. G. L. Willard.

"There are three ward schools, all well supported, and all under the direction of well qualified teachers. There has been considerable talk about establishing a central high school here, but no very energetic action has ever been taken about the matter.

"Two weekly newspapers are published here, both strongly Republican. The *Waupun Times*, John R. Decker, editor, is published every Tuesday, and has now nearly closed its eleventh year. The *Prison City Leader* has just entered its third year, and is a live local sheet, edited and published by Short & Oliver.

"Western States generally have shown much liberality in the construction of their public buildings, but perhaps none more than Wisconsin. Surely its penitentiary is one that may compare favorably with the best institutions of the kind in the Union, and has often been termed the 'model prison of the country.' The convicts are under excellent discipline, the result of the earnest labors of the present Commissioner, Mr. Henry Cordier, who has been three times elected to this office. The institution is now nearly self-supporting, and it is expected soon to be entirely so. A prison school, established a little more than a year ago, is now in successful operation.

"The manufacturing interests of Waupun are considerable. The Waupun pump, patented and manufactured by Mr. M. J. Althouse, is the premium pump of the Northwest. Mr. A. came here in the 'early days' of the village, worth but little, as far as pecuniary wealth is concerned, but containing within him the indomitable energy and perseverance which have since characterized him as an extensive business manager. He made his first pump with his own hands, and for his own well. Afterward, he made a few for his neighbors, and soon obtained a patent and started a small factory. Enlarging and erecting new buildings, he rapidly won the favor and patronage of the public, and acquired considerable property. But every one must expect reverses in fortune. Mr. Althouse was not an exception. His large manufactory was entirely destroyed by fire last winter, and Mr. A. suffered a loss of \$12,000 in stock not easily replaced. Fortunately, he owned a planing-mill separate from this factory, and, building a large addition to this, he immediately converted it into a manufactory. He is now doing an immense business. He employs thirty-five hands, besides twenty-three who are engaged in the sale of the pumps throughout the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. Two teams are kept running continually from each of the points, Madison, Mineral Point, Fond du Lac, Appleton and Waukesha, in this State. Mr. A. usually makes about 5,000 pumps annually, but will turn out 7,800 this year. The timber used in the manufacture of these pumps is white-wood, and is

obtained from Michigan. The machinery is all new, and is run by steam. Besides his manufactory, Mr. A. has a large building which he uses for a repository and office.

"The mammoth wagon and carriage factory of Messrs. Wells & Co. is an institution in which Waupun justly feels a pride. This firm succeeded that of A. D. Allis & Co. Mr. Wells employs thirty hands, and makes 300 wagons, 100 carriages and 50 cutters annually, selling them chiefly in the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota. He obtains his stock from the East, and gives special attention to light work.

"Messrs. Zimmerman & Geidel are doing a good business in the wagon and carriage line. This firm employs thirteen hands, and manufactures 125 wagons, 30 carriages and about 40 sleighs and cutters annually, and finds a sale for them in this State.

"The Prison City Marble Works of J. S. Gee & Son are worthy of mention. These have been established many years at this place, and work of a first-class character is done.

"Mr. Robert B. McElroy has a large door and blind factory here.

"There are four hotels, the best of which are the Carrington and New York Houses, kept respectively by A. Shipman and Charles Simpson.

"There is only one bank—the Corn Exchange—in Waupun. Its capital is \$50,000. President, D. Ferguson; Cashier, W. Hobkirk.

"The flouring-mills of this place were quite useless in the summer season until Harris & Son put an engine into their mill in order to run it by steam when water was low. The other mill runs the greater part of the year, and Mr. William Warren is doing quite a good business with it. Both mills have two run of stones, one each for flour and feed."

WAUPUN FIRE COMPANY NO. 1.

Early in 1874, the village of Waupun having suffered several losses from fire which might have been avoided had there been an organized fire department, purchased a Champion Chemical fire engine at a cost of \$2,000, and built a neat two-story engine-house on Main street near the railway crossing for its reception. This building cost about \$750. On the 6th of October, of the same year, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a fire department, when the following persons signed the by-laws and became members, to serve without pay: O. A. Morse, Jr., S. J. Morse, Frank Heath, J. E. Stanton, P. M. Pryor, Albert Raymond, George Raymond, Ole Oleson, J. W. Oliver, J. A. Baker, W. E. Warren, C. H. Ackerman, P. Weidner, Isaac Thompson, S. Peterson, W. H. Purcell, E. L. Schofield, D. S. Pryor, H. D. Schulte, P. Thompson, Thomas Purcell, J. F. Jones, W. G. Oliver, C. Christophsen, H. O. Shipman, W. Blosfeldt, Thomas McDonald, D. A. Lober, W. Germain, F. H. Robinson, E. A. Conrad, James McFarland, J. M. Robbins, B. W. Mentrink, F. R. Pierce, W. T. King, H. McRoberts, H. Hanisch, C. A. Pierce, J. Staub, John Fieldstad, Charles Larson, Charles Hainsch, Charles Dahl and T. W. Gee. At the same time, the following officers were elected: Foreman, J. A. Baker; First Assistant, W. E. Warren; Second Assistant, P. Weidner; Secretary, J. W. Oliver; Treasurer, W. G. Oliver.

In 1878, the city purchased a water engine for \$500, and caused to be made at a local shop a hose-cart, which is far more light, durable and convenient than those made for that purpose at the regular factories, and its cost was one-third less. The hook and ladder wagon and appurtenances were also made in Waupun, and are models for neatness, durability and effectiveness. The present officers of the Company are: Foreman, Drysdale Ferguson; First Assistant, T. W. Gee; Second Assistant, Frank Heath; Secretary, J. W. Oliver; Treasurer, O. A. Morse, Jr.

DODGE COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

An act was passed by the Legislature and approved April 17, 1852, incorporating the Dodge County Mutual Insurance Company, with Edwin Hillyer, L. B. Hills, Josiah Drummond, B. Hinkley, J. N. Ackerman, George W. Bly, L. P. Preston, N. J. Newton, J. D. Tanner, Joseph T. Hillyer, J. W. Brown, J. Look and Logan Graves, as Directors.

The act declared that "the corporation shall have power and authority to make contracts of insurance with any person or persons or any body, corporate or politic, against loss by fire of any houses, stores or other buildings whatsoever, or of any goods, chattels, or personal estate whatsoever, for such term or terms of time, and for such premium or consideration as may be agreed upon by them, the said corporation, and the person or persons agreeing with them (it), for insurance. * * * Every person who shall at any time become interested in said Company, by insuring therein, and also his heirs, administrators and assigns, continuing to be insured therein, as hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to be members thereof, for and during the terms specified in their respective policies, and no longer, and shall at all times be concluded and bound by the provisions of this act."

The act of incorporation further declared that, when any loss should occur, every stockholder would be compelled to pay his proportion of it, according to the amount of insurance on his property; and the corporation would have a lien upon that property for the amount, whatever it might be. This was an unconstitutional provision, but it served the desired purpose.

At the first meeting of the Board of Directors, the salary of each was fixed at \$2 per day for services actually rendered. The Company began at once to secure business, which constantly increased during nearly twenty years. Risks were taken in all portions of the State; losses were paid promptly, the assessments were light, and misfortune alone was the cause of the Company's failure. As high as \$2,500 per year salary was paid to the Secretary and \$1,500 to the President, with good compensation to the Directors and other officers. In the latter part of 1870, George W. Bly, the Secretary, conceived the idea of going abroad, and, as he never returned, the Company was finally compelled to go out of business, which it did in 1875, by going into bankruptcy. E. D. Foote was appointed Assignee and E. M. Beach Attorney for the Assignee. About nine hundred premium notes were sued, and a dividend of 10 per cent declared in favor of the stockholders. The notes outstanding amounted to \$40,000, but many of them were worthless. The officers, from the organization down to its death, of the Dodge County Mutual Insurance Company have been as follows:

1852 and 1853—President, Edwin Hillyer; Vice President, J. D. Tanner; Secretary, L. B. Hills; Treasurer, George W. Bly.

1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857—President, Edwin Hillyer; Vice President, C. C. Cheney; Secretary, L. B. Hills; Treasurer, George W. Bly. In October, 1857, the President and Secretary having resigned, John Ware was chosen President and Edwin Hillyer Secretary for the balance of the year.

1858—President, John Ware; Vice President, E. Barker; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, G. W. Bly.

1859—President, George W. Bly; Vice President, E. Barker; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, John Ware.

1860—President, George W. Bly; Vice President, E. Barker; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, W. G. McElroy.

1861—President, George W. Bly; Vice President, E. Barker; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, Logan Graves.

1862—President, George W. Bly; Vice President, E. Barker; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, M. L. Coe.

1863—President, George W. Bly; Vice President, L. B. Hills; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, J. T. Hillyer.

1864—President, George W. Bly; Vice President, Logan Graves; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, L. B. Hills.

1865—President, George W. Bly; Vice President, Logan Graves; Secretary, Edwin Hillyer; Treasurer, George Babcock. In July, the President and Secretary resigned, and J. T. Hillyer was chosen President and George W. Bly Secretary for the balance of the year.

1866—President, Joseph T. Hillyer; Vice President, Logan Graves; Secretary, George W. Bly; Treasurer, Hanson Ely.

1867—President, J. T. Hillyer; Vice President, Logan Graves; Secretary, George W. Bly; Treasurer, D. C. Brooks.

1868—President, J. T. Hillyer; Vice President, Logan Graves; Secretary, George W. Bly; Treasurer, O. L. Olmstead.

1869—President, J. T. Hillyer; Vice President, Logan Graves; Secretary, George W. Bly; Treasurer, W. G. McElroy.

1870—President, J. T. Hillyer; Vice President, O. L. Olmstead; Secretary, George W. Bly; Treasurer, Townsend Carpenter. Before this term expired, Mr. Bly went on a tour from which he has never returned, and George Babcock took his place as Secretary.

1871—President, J. T. Hillyer; Vice President, George G. Marvin; Secretary, J. A. Baker; Treasurer, George Babcock. Before the year ended, the President and Treasurer resigned, and William Hobkirk was chosen President, and George F. Wheeler, Treasurer.

1872, 1873 and 1874—President, William Hobkirk; Vice President, G. G. Marvin; Secretary, J. A. Baker; Treasurer, George F. Wheeler.

1875—President, William Hobkirk; Vice President, G. G. Marvin; Secretary, J. A. Baker; Treasurer, Townsend Carpenter. In August, Mr. Hobkirk disappeared, and Chester Hazen was chosen President. Mr. Baker resigned in June, and E. D. Foote was chosen Secretary in his place.

Five or six days after Mr. Hobkirk left, the Company was declared bankrupt, and it has transacted no business since.

A CONTRAST.*

There is a marked contrast between the times of thirty-five years ago and now, in and around Waupun. Those who now live upon the same farms upon which they settled at that time cannot realize the change. Like the years of man, it has been creeping steadily on. Then the entire country was mostly one unbroken wilderness, streams and prairies. About thirty-five years ago, the great majority of land around Waupun was entered or pre-empted. Though the soil was rich and productive, yet what an amount of determination and courage was required to develop the country to make it a suitable abode for man, those who possessed that determination and courage very well know. With an unflinching hand the commencement was made; there was no putting the hands to the plow and looking back. The cabin was erected, the home, however homely, was started, the grounds were broken; then, in case there were funds left sufficient to buy the few necessities for immediate use, that was a happy home.

At that time, there were no roads laid out or opened. The settler was compelled to travel with his ox team, in some instances, thirty or forty miles to mill, and fortunate was he who had a grist to grind. There were no schools or churches. There were none of the conveniences so requisite to make life in a new country desirable; there were none of the conveniences and privileges of to-day.

The country was rich in all the natural advantages, yet no country, however fruitful, however rich the soil, can be brought to a satisfactory state of production except by the untiring energies of man.

The commencement was made, the cabins were built, the lands were cleared and broken, and each succeeding year brought in additional numbers, so that in five years there was hardly a piece of Government land to be found.

Many coming in without money sufficient could enter no land. Did they lie down under the misfortune of having no money? No; a home they would have, and where there is a will there is a way. They pre-empted a quarter-section, and soon found an opportunity to sell for money enough to pay for an eighth.

Necessity with many of the older settlers was often great, and often became the mother of invention. Who, of this day, would think of building a wooden house without the use of boards. Our latter-day mechanics would tell you that it would be almost impossible, yet it was

*Adapted from an address delivered June 15, 1879, before the old settlers of Waupun and vicinity, by W. H. Taylor.

sometimes done, with not a board either in floor, door or casing from foundation to ridge, and it was a good, warm and cleanly kept house, and in it hospitality was extended in a regal manner.

Between the old settlers, as they came in and became acquainted (and they did not wait for an introduction), there existed a bond of sympathy, a bond of love. There was a bond of friendship formed which continued for years, and which still exists.

What with all their poverty, their inconvenience, and, in many cases, their entire ignorance of life in a new country, by their determined perseverance and energy they accomplished more than many in more affluent circumstances would.

In those days manual labor, real backbone, was the great desideratum.

Agricultural and domestic implements were very crude. Contrast the difference between the appliances now used in husbandry and housekeeping with those used thirty-five years ago—those were the days of the bull-plow and crotch-drag, with wooden teeth: then bone and sinew was the motive power. From earliest morning until late at night the watchword and reply was work, work.

As soon as the land was taken and occupied, so as to have a population sufficient to form a town government, towns were laid out and organized; roads were laid out and opened; school-houses, however rude, were built, and schools, the great precursor of all good society, were opened.

Those rude schoolhouses served a double purpose: a place where the old settlers held religious service, as well as for schools. Contrast the difference between those attending service and the style and manner of that service, at that time and now.

Thirty-five years ago, those who desired to attend religious service in the style of the day, their conveyance would have been a lumber wagon, drawn by a yoke of oxen, and happy was he who could indulge in that luxury.

Think of a man at this day loading his good wife and family into a lumber wagon, and driving to either of our churches! No matter how devout; no matter what the circumstances; no matter if he had no mortgage upon his farm, and determined to have none, the universal expression would be, that man is a boor, his wife a slave, and both unfit for society.

As the years rolled on, the settler, by his industry and frugality, was enabled to exchange his cabin for a home more commodious. The farms were improved and soon began to return to the husbandman a surplus.

Milwaukee was then the only market. Men, to-day, complain of the prices paid for their produce. Thirty years ago, many a load of wheat was drawn by ox teams to Milwaukee, often requiring ten or twelve days to make the trip, and sold for four shillings per bushel.

Those were times that tried men's perseverance. Some fell by the wayside: others, with that determination characteristic of the brave man, met with that signal success born of valor and zeal. Mechanic began to come in, and, in almost every department of mechanism, the artisan had something to do. Mills were built, thereby relieving many of the terrible inconveniences the old settlers had to contend with.

As soon as the farms began to produce more than required for the family, thereby having something to exchange for merchandise, stocks of merchandise were brought in and opened.

From the earliest settlement up to twenty-five years ago, the settlers had kept on in the even tenor of their ways; contentment and thrift, peace and good will, among and with all were kindred associates. Our own beautiful village (now city—mark the change!) was being built up. Men of the different professions found a place where to lay the foundation for reputation and wealth. Most signally have many of them failed to reach the mark aimed at, while others, more successful, are enjoying the fruit of their labors, and wear their honors well.

About that time that memorable enterprise so well remembered by most of you, to wit, the building of a railroad from Milwaukee northwest, to run through our section, was started.

Many still living have a recollection of the ease with which they could mortgage their homes to aid in that enterprise. Many, who had so mortgaged their farms, will remember the hardships and difficulties encountered in redeeming their homes.

Up to this time there had been no marked distinctions in society, no graded classes. The honest poor man was a peer with the more affluent. Then poverty was no crime, there was that fraternal feeling existing between all the people, which characterized them, and which left an indelible impression upon the mind that can only be eradicated by death.

From twenty-five down to twenty years ago, there had been no very marked change; the industry and frugality that had characterized the lives of very many of the first settlers were then prominent, and I can truthfully say is a marked feature with them to-day. As industry and frugality were with them the cynosure to success, so it will be with any and all people.

Railroads opened into the county, new branches of enterprise started, an influx of men who had nothing to lose, but everything to gain, bent upon getting a living and wealth by their wits, and too often at the expense of every moral principle. Teachers of almost every creed known, either social, political or moral, setting forth their peculiar dogmas, teaching a new order of things, the influence of which was then deeply felt, and in some instances to-day lamentably deplored; all these with many other influences brought to bear, it is not strange that a radical change should have been produced upon society.

From the earliest settlement to twenty-five and even down to twenty years ago, the wants of the settler were few and easily supplied. That which they could not buy and pay for they went without, but now a change was approaching, and, indeed, we may say a change had come.

The county being settled up, the farms better improved, society of a grade said to be more refined introduced; the children, growing to manhood and womanhood, anxious to adopt the advancing style of the day; schools of a higher grade established; fine churches built, whose pulpits were occupied by salaried ministers; the means of communication being supplied; agricultural and domestic implements of a higher and more costly grade being introduced in place of those now worn out. The consequent attendants of an additional and heavy expense in supporting all these, it is not strange that a change should come. Under the rigid economy of the old settler, with his determination to be free and untrammelled from debt, too many of them were seemingly compelled to succumb to the influences, the demand and seeming necessities of the times, and, as Adam yielded to the importuning of Eve, to eat the apple, and thereby fell from his high estate, so, in some instances, we find the old settler who had a home free and unincumbered, a fireside around which he could rally his family and say, this is my possession, listened to the siren song sung by all these influences, and, listening, fell, a slave to style, a slave to things external and perishable, a slave to his own folly.

The people felt the effects of that change then, and it is felt to-day.

The query arises, Are the people to-day more happy, more prosperous? Is society better? Is the standard of morals higher under the enhanced cost of living and supporting caste and style than were the old settlers in their honest industry and frugality? In short, are the people more happy? Are they more contented? Do they enjoy themselves better with a "plaster" on their farms and homes, though they dress in style and ride in a coach, than did the old settlers with homes free and unincumbered, though they dressed in homespun and rode in lumber wagons?

One thing is certain, and that is that manual labor and the demand for it is the measure of a people's prosperity. In the earlier days, the farmers' sons were educated for farm work, the noblest of all professions: to-day they are educated for all other professions, and, in every other kind of business, there is an over-supply of labor. The farms are deserted by the farmers' sons, and machinery takes their place, the result is the country is filled with idlers and tramps.

When, by the introduction of any of the appliances, the demand for labor is cut short; when we see honest labor go begging for work and none to be had, then we may readily conclude that our country, in its financial condition, is not prosperous.

No country can be prosperous in all its enterprises where the masses have only employment and wages sufficient to enable a man to support his family and educate his children.

No country can be prosperous where labor does not receive its just reward, or where the expense of living is greater than the income.



Eli Hawks

JUNEAU

That there are errors in our system of living is a foregone conclusion. The question for old settlers to consider is, What is the remedy? It is suggested that a strict adherence to those habits of a rigid economy, industry and punctuality that so characterized the fathers; a strict adherence to honesty and sobriety; a fraternal regard for all; a strict observance of these rules will place us on a higher plane, and mark our distinction among our fellow-men.

WAUPUN SCHOOLS.

District Number 1.—The first school opened in Waupun was taught in 1844, by Charles Cleveland, in a small wooden building, situated on the line between Fond du Lac and Dodge Counties, near where the railway crosses Washington street. The schoolhouse was large enough to seat thirty scholars, but there were by no means thirty school children in Waupun at that time. The district was No. 1, and composed the territory of the present city of Waupun, a portion of the town of Waupun in Fond du Lac, and a portion of the town of Chester, in Dodge County.

In 1847, the original school building having become inadequate to satisfy the demands made upon it by the rapidly increasing numbers of school children, a new frame building was erected on the corner of Madison and Jefferson streets, where the Episcopal Church edifice now stands, in the South Ward. This served for District No. 1 until 1853, when the building now used by Utter as a warehouse, on Washington street, was built. On the 23d of September, 1853, \$1,000 was pledged for the erection of a schoolhouse, and A. K. Starkweather, E. Munger, John Ware, Charles Smith and B. B. Baldwin, were appointed a building committee, with instructions to purchase not less than one acre of land for a site. They purchased the land on which the present South Ward building now stands, and erected the building now owned by Mr. Utter.

On the 22d of October, 1860, by a resolution offered by Eli Hooker, District No. 1 was divided into two districts, the line between Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties separating them.

The Clerks of District No. 1 were W. H. Taylor, Eli Hooker, S. K. Vaughn, B. Hinkley, B. B. Baldwin, A. K. Starkweather, Jesse Hooker, Charles Smith, Cromwell Laithe and William Euen.

The South Ward School.—After the division, in 1860, of District No. 1, that portion lying in Dodge County was called the South Ward School and continued to use the school building that had served the undivided district. The number of school children continued to increase, and, in 1872, \$10,000 was voted for a new building of brick and stone. Thomas H. Green, of Fond du Lac, furnished the plans, and the contract for constructing the edifice was let to A. Wisnom, of the same city. The building is a handsome two-story structure of brick, with basement and cupola, and contains four commodious schoolrooms, capable to accommodate 400 scholars. It was finished in 1872, and the old school building was sold to Graves & Norton. In 1877, a high school department was organized, and money for its support is obtained annually from the State. The average in the South Ward is 220, divided in four departments—the high school, grammar, intermediate and primary, requiring five teachers. In the high school department, all the higher branches and languages are taught. The average wages paid to male teachers is \$80 per month, and to female teachers \$31.25 per month.

The Secretaries of the South Ward District have been William Euen, John Ware, Ira Hill and L. D. Hinkley.

The North Ward School.—The North Ward, after being set off as a separate district in October, 1860, had no schoolhouse. A lot on Franklin street containing three-fourths of an acre of land was therefore purchased of Seymour Wilcox for \$450, and early in 1861, the erection of the present plain but substantial brick and stone structure began. The plan was furnished by Mr. Whiting, who also had the contract for the wood-work. Eli Hooker was overseer of the work of construction. The building cost something over \$6,000, and was finished for occupancy in the fall of 1861. It contains four large rooms, which accommodate 250 pupils. The school is divided into four graded departments, the same as the South Ward

School, and gives employment to five teachers. The high school department has quite a number of foreign scholars, and the room is crowded.

In 1868, all the records and papers of the North Ward School were burned. The clerks have been Eli Hooker, M. J. Althouse, A. Nudd, W. J. Oliver and Emil Hainsman.

THE POST OFFICE.

The first Postmaster to serve the inhabitants of Waupun and vicinity was Seymour Wilcox, who was appointed in the winter of 1840 and 1841, and kept the office in his log house near where the old family residence now is. He received no stated salary, and the revenue of the office at first was very little, indeed, only a few letters coming into his hands during the first year. There were neither envelopes nor postage-stamps in use then, and the Postmaster collected 25 cents for an ordinary letter from the person to whom it was directed. Even at that exorbitant rate the settlers were thankful enough to get a letter, and whenever one arrived the whole neighborhood knew it, and sooner or later learned the contents of the precious missive. Mr. Wilcox was succeeded as Postmaster by B. Hinkley.

In 1848, John N. Ackerman secured the appointment of Postmaster, and moved its office to his residence in "Upper Town," or the western portion of the village. As there had been a spirited rivalry between Upper and Lower Towns for some time, the inhabitants of the latter naturally rebelled at having the office moved a half-mile to the west. They could do but little, however, but complain, until the ingenuity of William Euen brought both revenge and a return of the post office. He drafted a general order demanding that the Postmaster deliver to him whatever mail might be in the office for persons whose names were signed to the document. As all the people of "Lower Town" signed this order, Mr. Ackerman was obliged to deliver the mail to Mr. Euen, who thereafter was compelled to take a horse to transport the large quantities of letters and papers directed to people living in "Lower Town." Finally, early in 1849, L. B. Hills received a commission as Postmaster, and the post office was moved back to "Lower Town." Mr. Hills served nearly four years.

In 1853, Artimadorus Ingersoll was appointed Postmaster by Franklin Pierce to succeed Mr. Hills, but was removed before the end of the year for refusing to obey the orders of the politicians in appointing a deputy, and Cromwell Laithe was appointed to take his place. Mr. Laithe served the balance of the term, and soon after Buchanan took his seat as President in 1857, Thomas Stoddart was appointed Postmaster. He served four years, until June, 1861, when S. H. Brinkerhoff, the present incumbent, was appointed by Abraham Lincoln. The Waupun post office became a money-order office in August, 1866.

During several years after the office was first established, mail was sent and received only once each week, and when the mail carrier arrived twice a week, the inhabitants thought there could be nothing like modern mail facilities. Now, mail is received and sent out six times each twenty-four hours, and the revenue of the office amounts to nearly \$1,000 per quarter. When the Dodge County Mutual Insurance Company was doing business, the Waupun post office paid out through its money-order department as much as any office in the State, with two or three exceptions.

When Mr. Hinkley was Postmaster, he carried the letters remaining in the office to all great occasions in the crown of his hat. When, therefore, any one asked whether there was any mail in the office, he took the office from his head and looked over the little package of begrimed missives in short order, handing out whatever he found for parties present. The inhabitants regarded this as a great convenience, and were not backward in praising Mr. Hinkley for establishing the post office on the top of his head.

WAUPUN AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

This society was organized in 1868, holding its first fair in the fall of that year, at Waupun. There were seven annual exhibitions by the society. The organization wound up its affairs

in 1875. Except financially, its fairs were always a success; they had a material influence for good upon the agricultural interests of the vicinity.

CEMETERIES.

The First Burial Place.—A knoll of dry land near the railroad store where the C., M. & St. P. Railroad crosses Washington street, was first used as a burial place by the inhabitants of Waupun. When the railroad was built, the graves were all defaced and dug over, and no one knows now precisely where the first graves were located.

Waupun Cemetery.—In 1853, a tract of one and one-half acres of land was purchased of John N. Ackerman, on the west side of the Beaver Dam road in Dodge County, in Section 5, and named Waupun Cemetery. This was used mostly by the people of Upper Town and vicinity during several years, but in 1862, when Forest Mound Cemetery was opened, it nearly fell into desuetude.

Forest Mound Cemetery.—In 1860, Thomas Stoddart made a visit to the cemetery at Alton, Ill., and was then impressed with the idea that Waupun had no such burial place as the inhabitants and the beautiful surroundings entitled her to. "Go back to Waupun," said Mrs. Brown to Mr. Stoddart, "and open a beautiful cemetery, and do make it large enough, for there is plenty of room in this country for the dead to have eternal sleep undisturbed." Mrs. Brown was a Scotch lady, and made such a remark because in Scotland the want of room is so great in cemeteries that corpses are buried one upon another, and seven years is about as long as the dead can be allowed to rest without being dug up to make room for others. The subject was thereafter agitated in Waupun, and resulted in a meeting at the office of W. H. Taylor, when the statutes concerning cemeteries were consulted. On the 16th of November, 1862, W. H. Taylor, George W. Bly, Thomas Oliver, Thomas Stoddart, Charles Jones, T. W. Markle, H. L. Butterfield, A. W. McNaughton and William Hobkirk were chosen Directors or Trustees of Forest Mound Cemetery, and these nine, with Edwin Hillyer, subscribed \$75 each for twelve acres of shaded, hilly, dry land, on Section 32, in Fond du Lac County. Thomas Stoddart platted the grounds into lots and laid out the carriage ways. The lots are all of uniform size, each lot and walk being one rod in width. The grounds had many oak shade trees, just as nature planted them, and evergreens and maples have been added since, until Forest Mound Cemetery is an attractive spot.

W. H. Taylor was Secretary until 1867, and Thomas Stoddart has occupied that position ever since. There has been no change in the Board of Trustees, although some of them are dead and others permanently absent.

PUBLIC HALLS.

Dodge's Hall.—The first public hall in Waupun was called Dodge's Hall. It is now owned by Thomas Stoddart, and known as Grange Hall. It was finished in 1856, and was the pride of the village in those days.

Opera Hall.—The principal hall of Waupun is Opera Hall, built by Thomas Oliver, in 1868. It is light and high, capable of accommodating 500 persons, and well appointed as to stage property and scenery. It is owned by Luther Butts, and situated in the second story of the large brick block on the corner of Mill and Washington streets.

Other Halls.—Utter's Hall, in the second story of the old South Ward School-house, is a large room frequently used for balls and other public entertainments and meetings. It is on Washington street, opposite the Simpson House. Donovan's Hall, in the fine brick block belonging to the Donovan Brothers, is used mostly for dances, balls and festivals. The Good Templars' and Odd Fellows' Societies have halls, but they are little used except for lodge meetings.

HOTELS.

Simpson House.—This hotel, of which Mrs. M. A. Simpson is proprietor, is a well-kept house, and consists of two buildings situated on the north side of Washington street, east of the railroad. Mrs. Simpson makes a success of hotel keeping.

Fisher House.—This hotel, by the Fisher Brothers, is on the site of the old Exchange, built by Seymour Wilcox, now the corner of Fond du Lac and Washington streets. It is well patronized.

Other Hotels.—The Western Hotel and Gast-Haus are the other hotels of Waupun.

FUN IN YE OLDEN TIME.

Along in the forties, Waupun was notorious for practical jokes, lively social gatherings, wide-awake old folks and tricky young ones. A few illustrations will be given to convey an idea of what was constantly kept up by the fun-lovers for nearly twenty years.

By invitations, and other modes of advertising, David Bruce once gathered a large crowd at his place for a dance, but the fiddlers failed to appear. Dennis Morse and a companion were present, and being a good whistler, Dennis was requested to whistle for the dance while Mr. Bruce drove five miles for a fiddler. Dennis complied, and his friend thumped a sonorous dishpan, to enable the dancers to keep time. Bruce found no musician, and, on returning, requested Dennis to keep on with the whistle and dishpan while he went for yet another fiddler. Both journeys were unsuccessful, but the dance went off merry enough, and Mr. Bruce collected the usual fee to "pay the fiddlers." When the crowd had gone, Mr. Morse inquired of Mr. Bruce if he was still agent for the Moline plows—if so, he would take one, provided credit could be extended until spring. Credit was offered, and Mr. Morse took the plow. When spring came, Mr. Bruce dunned Mr. Morse for pay for the plow. "Pay!" exclaimed Dennis; "I paid you well enough when I whistled for your dance." Mr. Bruce was indignant, and sued for the value of the plow. Mr. Morse, as a good joke, put in a counterclaim for whistling and pounding on the dishpan, and won the suit! From that day, David Bruce never engaged a whistler until he had agreed upon terms.

When Dr. H. L. Butterfield first came to Waupun, he had neither money nor clothes, and as people were very backward about getting sick enough to require a physician's services, his condition grew worse instead of better. Finally, the wife of Mr. N., one of their prominent citizens, fell ill, and the husband sent for Dr. Butterfield. The Doctor did not appear as ordered, and a few hours later, Mr. N. called at his office and personally requested Dr. Butterfield to go and attend to his wife. Mr. N. returned home, but no Doctor appeared that day. Next morning, he called at the Doctor's office, and again demanded "why in christendom his wife was not attended to?" "I'll tell you," meekly replied Dr. Butterfield, who now smokes rich Havanas in a luxurious home; "I am too ragged to go anywhere—I can't even leave my chair when anybody is around." "I can fix you out," said Mr. N.; "you just put on my pantaloons and visit the woman. I can stay here till you return." The Doctor pulled off his dilapidated trousers, consisting of nothing but short legs and a weak waistband, donned his customer's suit and left. He paid a visit to the patient, and spent a half-day in making other visits and calls, and attending to business that he had neglected a fortnight for want of pantaloons. When he returned to his office, he found Mr. N. nearly insane. People had called on him in numbers, and as he couldn't possibly get into the ragged, short-legged unmentionables left by the Doctor, he had to receive in his bare legs or shin down the streets in the same ludicrous condition. No little merriment has been had over this laughable circumstance.

Joseph Hobkirk was at one time Justice of the Peace. As such, a certain young man was brought before him to be tried for stealing a turkey. The prosecution had a shrewd lawyer; the case was well presented and the evidence of guilt was overwhelming. However, to the great astonishment of all—even the prisoner—and the disgust of the plaintiff and his attorney, Justice Hobkirk decided "Not guilty." Shortly afterward, he was taken to task by the angry plaintiff for rendering such an unjust verdict. "You see," replied the sly Justice, "I couldn't find the boy guilty, for he didn't steal the turkey, and knew nothing about it. You just come along with me to dinner, for my wife is an expert at roasting turkeys, and then tell me if you don't think the old bird was worth catching." Thus the joke leaked out.

Thirty years ago, or more, heavy merchandise was very costly in Waupun, owing to heavy freight rates. Salt, in particular, was regarded by the farmers as a most burdensome necessity on this account. When, therefore, on one bright winter's morning it was announced that a salt well of great strength had been struck on Dr. Butterfield's lot, a perfect furor of excitement ensued. The glorious news spread far and wide, and the usually quiet little village was soon crowded with an excited populace, who had come in from miles around. Salt water from the rich bonanza well was handed freely around; was sipped by every one and pronounced by many who professed themselves judges, to be equal to water from the famous Syracuse wells. It was found in every store; was carried home in bottles; boiled down by many to test its strength; and analyzed by a village expert, and found to contain soda, magnesia and other ingredients, and a very large percentage of pure salt. Property rose at a bound two or three hundred per cent, and, as the location of the State Prison was still an unsettled matter, a meeting of the citizens was called and a committee appointed to draw up and forward to Madison a full statement of the rich discovery, which was thought would be a powerful lever to use with the prison locating Committee in favor of Waupun. But, on account of a private dispatch, this letter was not sent, and, when the citizens found out that fact, a howl of indignation went up against the Postmaster, who was denounced as a traitor. Immediately, steps were taken to oust him from his office, and the excitement grew more intense than ever. Matters finally began to look serious, as property was advancing, leases were being made and various improvements planned, and the secret was let out that a young Scotch clerk, who is now an old Scotch hardware merchant, had poured half a barrel of rock-salt into the famous well. Next day, not a man could be found who would acknowledge that he had been sold, but a peep into several woodsheds would have disclosed dozens of tin pans spoiled in boiling down water from the salt well.

Richard Graham, the clothier, was very bashful in his earlier days. He, therefore, was made the butt of numerous practical jokes. On one occasion he invited a friend to a New Year's dinner. The wags of the village issued between one hundred and two hundred invitations to the best people in the vicinity to appear at his house to dine on New Year's Day, signing Mr. Graham's name. Enough of them came to fill the house, much to the chagrin and consternation of all, as there was not food enough in the house to feed one-quarter of those present. However, necks had not begun to grow stiff in those days, and the joke was taken good-naturedly.

John Carhart came to Waupun unmarried, and soon after began to pay marked attention to one of the village belles. Occasionally, he prolonged his visits well into the night. Two fun-loving Scotchmen, who afterward became prominent business men, stretched a rope across the street on which John would return, and attached to it a man of straw. This straw man was placed in the path, and the boys posted themselves on house-tops on either side of the street, each grasping one end of the rope. Just as Mr. Carhart reached the spot, the rope was jerked and the straw man shot into the air past his head. The sight of a man springing from the ground into the air like a rocket was so unusual that the frightened lover took to his heels and was never seen to pass that spot alone after dark.

Other tricks without number were perpetrated by a certain mischievous clique, whose members are now the principal citizens of Waupun, such as temporarily stealing horses, cows, fowls, carriages and anything come-at-able; sending out bogus wedding cards, frightening excitable individuals by arresting and trying them on bogus processes for various crimes; sending the doctors post haste where they were not wanted; causing prominent men to be sued for bogus bills of indebtedness; using young ladies' names to invite Tom, Dick and Harry to call; charging losses by theft upon innocent but nervous parties, and keeping the vicinity in an uproar generally, and everybody on nettles lest they should be made the butts of practical jokes. There was only now and then one who would not take these pranks in good part, and all such were reserved for further tantalization.

CHAPTER X.

WATERTOWN.

FIRST SETTLEMENT—TIMOTHY JOHNSON'S NARRATIVE—THE FIRST LOCATION IN DODGE COUNTY—LUTHER A. COLE'S REMINISCENCE—GROWTH OF WATERTOWN—PIONEERS—SCHOOLS—RELIGIONS—MANUFACTORIES—HOTELS—BANKS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—POST OFFICE—SOCIETIES—GOVERNMENT—NEWSPAPERS.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

As about one-third of the city of Watertown lies in the county of Dodge, this work would be incomplete without a sketch of its history. Timothy Johnson is acknowledged to have been the first settler on that part of Rock River now embraced within the city limits of Watertown. The place was known for some years as Johnson's Rapids. Mr. Johnson, not long before his death, wrote a narrative of his experience here, from which the subjoined facts are taken. He was a native of Middletown, Conn., born June 28, 1792. After traveling over and living in many parts of the South and East, he found himself, in the fall of 1835, in the village of Racine, at that time composed of but a few shanties. In January, 1836, undeterred by the severity of winter storms, he continued his march westward, striking the Rock River Valley in the vicinity of Wisconsin City, a "paper village" with one inhabitant, the site of which is now embraced within the limits of Janesville. Going to Rockford, Ill., for a supply of provisions, he returned to Wisconsin City, and, in February, renewed his journey, following the course of the river northward. Stopping about two miles below the present site of Jefferson, Johnson erected a small log shanty. He occupied his time by clearing a small spot of ground, and in making short excursions about the country. During one of these exploring expeditions, he discovered what was soon afterward known as Johnson's Rapids (now Watertown). The banks of the river at this point were fringed with a beautiful growth of red cedars, the background being thickly wooded, on the west side with stately oaks, and on the east with a forest of maples, elms and ash. The eastern half of the stream was covered with a sheet of glistening ice, and, felling a tree across the unfrozen current, the solitary adventurer crossed over the rippling waters and returned to his shanty. While on this expedition, Johnson was robbed of the provisions he carried with him, by a band of red-skins, and was without food forty-eight hours.

Johnson visited "the Rapids" again within a few weeks, and staked out a "claim" of about one thousand acres, whereon the principal portion of Watertown now stands. In June, 1836, he made a trip to Milwaukee, where he purchased a fresh supply of provisions, a yoke of oxen and a wagon. He returned to his shanty on Rock River by way of Fort Atkinson, bringing with him Philander Baldwin, Reeve Griswold and Charles Seaton. During the summer, they cut a road from Johnson's shanty up the east side of the river to "the Rapids," and soon afterward built a log cabin on the west side of the river, below the railroad junction, on the side now occupied by Mr. Carlin's residence. In the fall, Johnson sent word to his family in Ohio, to meet him in Milwaukee, which they did, and on the 10th of December, 1836, the little pioneer party reached the Rapids.

FIRST SETTLEMENT IN DODGE COUNTY.

The first settlement, however, in that portion of the city of Watertown lying in Dodge county, was made by Luther A. and John W. Cole and Amasa Hyland. Mr. L. A. Cole thus relates his experience: "Previous to 1836, very little or nothing was reliably known of the spot where the city of Watertown now stands. It is reported that a Frenchman had established a trading-post on the west side of the river, in what is now the Third Ward, on a rise of ground

where Timothy Johnson built the first dwelling-house ever erected by an American within the present limits of the city. Near the Frenchman's deserted and decaying cabin, was an Indian burying ground containing several graves. At the head of one of them stood a rude wooden cross, which tradition says was the last resting-place of the solitary trader, who had been murdered by the Indians in a fierce impulse of passion to avenge some real or fancied injury, or to get an opportunity to plunder his stock. * * * I left my home in Vermont at the age of twenty-two, and landed at Detroit in 1834. From there I went to Grand Haven, whence, in company with Philander Baldwin and Elisha M. Osborn, I went to Chicago. From that village we started on foot for Milwaukee, following the Indian trail most of the way, and arriving there May 10, 1836. I worked at the carpenter and joiner business until December, with the exception of about two months, which I devoted exclusively to the ague. Taking my blanket and provisions upon my shoulder, I started for Johnson's Rapids, passing over the road which had been cut out by Mr. Johnson a few weeks previous. Amasa Hyland accompanied me. A few months before, I had, through the agency of a friend, made two claims at the Rapids, one covering the farm now owned by John W. Cole, and the other the farm now owned by heirs of Benjamin J. Morey. In January following, I purchased, at Milwaukee, three barrels of flour and three of pork. I paid \$20 dollars a barrel for the flour and \$40 a barrel for the pork. Building a cabin in Dodge County in company with Mr. Hyland and my brother, John W., we commenced keeping what we called 'bachelors' distress.' The peculiar luxury of this method of living can only be appreciated by those who have enjoyed it. We made it a point not to wash our dishes until we could count the mice tracks upon them.

"The season of 1837, I worked on the saw-mill and dam of Charles F. H. Goodhue & Son. From that time until the fall of 1839, I was occupied mainly at lumbering and farming. In November of that year, Mr. Hyland, J. A. Chadwick, David Griffith, William P. Owen, William Stanton, Jr., Brice Hall, John Dimmick and myself went to Arkasas for the purpose of spending the winter in chopping steamboat wood. We floated down Rock River in a skiff, and were eight days reaching the Mississippi. We remained in Arkansas until the following spring, each of us having a clever-sized 'pile,' when we returned to Watertown.

"In 1841, my brother, John W., and myself erected the building on the corner of Main and Second streets, and opened the first store in Watertown. The next year, Mr. Bailey and myself purchased of Selvay Kidder (he having previously purchased of the Goodhues) 750 acres of land on the east side of the river, included in the present site of the city, with the mill and water-power. We were to pay 1,000,000 feet of lumber, to be delivered at Beloit within seven years. We associated with us, the next year, Linus R. Cady and my brother, Ebenezer W., and, in three years and a half from the date of the purchase, we made the last payment. In the spring of 1838, provisions and money were scarce. We had but little pork in the settlement, and subsisted mainly upon fresh fish, with which Rock River abounded. Our flour having failed us, at one time we were nearly a week without bread.

"The Winnebago Indians committed many petty thefts for some time after Watertown was first settled. One of them having stolen a watch from Mr. Griswold, a pair of mittens of Peter V. Brown and a quantity of tobacco from me, we thought it best to make an example of him. Forming a ring and stripping him of his blanket, Griswold and I took turns in applying the lash to his back. But we tempered justice with mercy; no blood was drawn. The expedient worked like a charm. After that, Indian thefts were hardly known in the settlement."

GROWTH OF WATERTOWN.

Early in the winter of 1837 (about February) Charles F. H. Goodhue and George J. Goodhue came up the Rock River from Beloit, and purchased the claims of Timothy Johnson and others, on the other side of the stream. In March, 1837, James Rogan and two or three other families arrived. In May, the Goodhues imported millwrights, mechanics, etc.; built a double saw-mill and put a dam across Rock River—the first ever built on that stream, either in Wisconsin or Illinois. The mill was ready for sawing and began to turn out lumber in December

following. At that time, the inhabitants numbered about seventy persons. The roads were very bad and frequently impassable. In the month of July, 1837, a company of fifteen men went out east toward Milwaukee, and spent two weeks in the woods in constructing bridges and causeways, so that teams could pass with wagons. In 1841, James Rogan erected another saw-mill on the west side of the river. In the fall of 1842, the property on the east side of the river was purchased by Cole, Bailey & Co., who, during the following year, erected what was long known as the old yellow grist-mill. A part of the city was then laid out in blocks and lots, Milo Jones, of Fort Atkinson, being the surveyor. After that the village took a fresh start, and the surrounding country began to settle up with farmers.

In the spring of 1853, the date of Watertown's incorporation as a city, the place contained 4,000 inhabitants. There were six dry-goods, eleven groceries, two drugs and three hardware stores; fifteen taverns (and saloons), two bakeries, three meat markets, two livery stables, one tobacconist's factory, seven blacksmith, six wagon, two joiner, two jewelry, four tin, six cabinet, one chair, one machine and five shoe shops; one fork and hoe, one plow, one door and sash and one saleratus factory; three flouring and four saw mills; one fanning-mill and two harness-maker's shops, two bookstores, two barber-shops, one gunsmith, one tannery, one furnace, one pottery, one oil-mill, one carding machine, one rake and cradle factory, one woolen and yarn factory, two printing offices, six schoolhouses, two select schools and one bank. The census of 1855 shows the population of Watertown to have been 8,512, an increase of 7,000 in ten years. In point of population it was the second city in the State.

In 1856, the city of Watertown, among the institutions, contained twelve schools, nine churches, twenty-eight dry-goods, twenty-four grocery, nine hardware, four drug, six clothing, six boot and shoe and three fancy stores; ten hotels and two banks, five livery stables, five meat markets, four millinery establishments, four bookstores, four printing offices, one foundry, nine saw-mills, three flouring-mills, one woolen factory, ten carriage-shops, twenty-nine blacksmith-shops, nine cooper-shops, three bakers, seven lumber-yards, seven brickyards and fifteen ware-houses. The growth of the city since that time has been of the most permanent character. Schools and churches have increased in number and importance. Manufacturing establishments have been enlarged to meet the demands of the populous territory which invariably and necessarily surrounds a prosperous city. Three railway lines form a junction within the limits of Watertown, affording a convenient outlet for the abundance of breadstuffs and other necessities of life, the fruits of fertile fields and industrious hands.

PIONEERS.

The following list of those who had settled in Watertown up to December, 1837, is appended: Timothy Johnson (dead) and family, William H. Acker, dead; Ezra Abell, whereabouts unknown; Peter V. Brown, Watertown; Joel Boughton, dead; Edmund S. Bailey, Minnesota; Philander Baldwin, dead; Lawrence Beaulieu, dead; Victor Beaulieu, Concord, Jefferson County; Louis Beaudrie, unknown; Thomas Bass, dead; Luther A. Cole and John W. Cole, Watertown; John A. Chadwick, Watertown; Cyrus Cummings, Vermont; Ambrose Comstock, dead; Dr. Colbough, Canada; William M. Dennis, Watertown; Peter De Coursey, Minnesota; Ezra Dolliver, dead; Patrick Durfey, dead; George J. Goodhue, Iowa; John B. Geaunders, dead; William T. Goodhue, dead; Charles F. H. Goodhue, dead; John C. Gilman, dead; Reeve Griswold, Watertown; Manonah Griffin, dead; Stephen Gray, Manitowoc; Darius Healey, dead; Amasa Hyland, dead; Isaac Hammerson, Eau Claire; Dudley Little, Chicago; Richard Miller, dead; William Maitland, dead; Benjamin F. Morey, dead; Silas W. Newcomb, Ohio; Stephen Peck, dead; Louis Paupaux, unknown; James Rogan, Watertown; Peter Rogan, California; Patrick Rogan, Watertown; Volney Raymond, South; John Richards, dead; Charles Seaton, dead; William Stanton, dead; Mr. Sumpter, South; Benjamin Severns, dead; Samuel B. Vinton, Waterloo, Iowa; Nelson Waterman, Camp Douglas, Wis.; Clark Waterman, dead; Jacob Wedeman, dead, and Vivalda Wood, Ohio.

SCHOOLS.

The first entry in the school records of Watertown reads as follows :

At the annual meeting of the legal voters of School District No. 1, held at A. Hoffman's shop, in Watertown, on the first Monday of October, A. D. 1844, Timothy Johnson was appointed Moderator. The District Clerk being absent, Jacob J. Enos was appointed Clerk *pro tem*. The following named persons were then chosen officers for the ensuing year: John C. Gilman, Michael Murphy and Haven M. Morrison, Trustees; John Gibb, Collector; Jacob J. Enos, Clerk. On motion of P. Rogan, it was resolved that the year be divided into two terms, called the winter and summer terms, and that two-thirds of the public moneys be applied to the winter term and one-third to the summer term. On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.
 JACOB J. ENOS, Clerk.

At a similar meeting held April 28, 1845, it was resolved that "the Trustees hire a male teacher for five months, and, if they deem it expedient, that they employ an assistant female teacher." And thus the foundation of the magnificent school system, now the boast of the citizens of Watertown, was laid.

One frame and three large brick buildings are now in use for the accommodation of those attending school under the union system. Union School No. 1 contains all the grades, from the first high school to the lowest primary grade. No. 2 commences with the first grammar grade, and No. 3 (in Dodge County) with the first intermediate grade. The First Ward School contains two primary grades. The edifice of Union School No. 1 is in the Second Ward, and was erected in 1863; No. 2 is in the Fourth Ward, and was built in 1867; No. 3, Sixth Ward, was completed in 1871, and that in the First, known as the First Ward School, in 1878. The cash value of the school property of Watertown is placed at \$31,000. The number of children in the city August 31, 1878, over four and under twenty years of age, was 3,672; number in attendance at the public schools, same date, 1,247; percentage of attendance on the enrollment, 83; number of teachers employed at that date, 20; average salaries paid male teachers \$866.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per annum; female teachers, \$350 per annum.

The present Board of Education consists of one Commissioner from each ward, as follows: First Ward, Eugene Wiggenhorn; Second Ward, E. C. Gaebler; Third Ward, A. Solliday; Fourth Ward, E. Sweeney; Fifth Ward, H. Wilber; Sixth Ward, C. Reubhausen; Seventh Ward, J. M. McGolrick. E. Sweeney is President of the Board, and Charles F. Ninman, City Superintendent of Schools and Clerk of the Board. At the last meeting of the Board, the following teachers were appointed: Union School, No. 1—Principal, Prof. W. E. Stroetzel; High School Department, Miss Pauline Voss and John Moran; Grammar, Miss Margaret Corbett and Miss Rose Bernhard; Intermediate, Miss Electra Wilder, Miss Mary Lembeke, Miss Maggie McMahon, Miss Ella Cohoe and Miss Ida Kopp. Union School, No. 2—Principal and Teacher of Grammar, J. M. Turner; Miss Minnie Voss, Assistant; Intermediate, Miss Cora Bradbury, Miss Emma McMahon, Miss Emma Schochert, Miss Lizzie Davis and Miss Sarah McMahon. Union School, No. 3—Principal and Teacher of Intermediate Department, W. D. Parker; Primary, Miss Attila Stallmann and Miss Celia Bouton. First Ward Primary School—Principal, Miss Anna Norris; Assistant, Miss Lizzie Price.

One of the principal educational institutions of Watertown is the Northwestern University, organized in 1864, by the Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin. A large brick structure was erected on the east side of the river, within the limits of the city of Watertown, at a cost of \$24,000, and was opened for the admission of students on the 1st of September, 1865, with Dr. Moldehnke as Principal, and Prof. Adam Martin as Assistant. There are seven professors now employed, namely: Prof. Ernst, Teacher of Moral and Mental Philosophy; Prof. William A. Notz, Greek; Prof. Andrew W. Easterday, Mathematics; Prof. Andrew Peller, Assistant in various departments, and, at present, occupying the Latin Chair; Prof. Oscar W. Easterday, Assistant in Natural Sciences; Prof. Thomas Snyder, Teacher of English. The school term begins the first Wednesday in September, and ends the last Tuesday in June.

Another is the College of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, opened for the reception of students in September, 1872, under the administration of the Rev. W. Corby, C. S. C. The Rev. Father Colovin is the present President of the institution.

The Lutheran, Moravian and Catholic congregations in Watertown each support a well-disciplined parochial school.

RELIGIOUS.

There are fifteen church societies in Watertown. The first religious organization is believed to have been accomplished by the Catholics in 1841. The large and prosperous parish which now worships in the stately edifice known as St. Bernard's Church is the result; value, \$100,000.

The Methodists were the next to organize a society, 1844. The church property of this society is valued at \$7,000, free of incumbrance; S. P. Murch, Pastor.

Then we have the First Congregational Church, organized July 13, 1845, by the Rev. Stephen Peet; Rev. W. A. Hendrickson, Pastor; church property valued at \$2,000.

St. Paul's (Episcopal) Church, organized in 1847, by the Rev. Melancthon Hoyt; cost of church property, \$6,000; without a Rector at present.

St. Henry's (Catholic) Church, organized in 1847, by the Rev. Father Gardner; present Pastor, Rev. George Strickner; value of church property, between \$9,000 and \$10,000.

German Protestant (Evangelical) Church, organized in 1848, by a Milwaukee minister, in the old Buena Vista House; Rev. Edward Knaak; church valued at \$4,000.

German M. E. Church, organized in 1849, by the Rev. A. Kellner; F. Gottschalk is the present Pastor; property valued at \$5,500.

Moravian Church, organized in May, 1853, by the Rev. John George Kaltenbrunn; present Pastor, Rev. Jacob Hoyer; property worth \$3,000.

German (Evangelical) Lutheran Church, by the Rev. Christian Sans, in 1854; the Rev. John H. Brockmann is now officiating; valuation of property, \$9,000.

German Baptist Church, organized in 1854, by the Rev. Mr. Grimm; present Pastor, Rev. John Miller.

German Adventists, organized in 1874, by the Rev. Th. Schmidt; Peter Schneider is the present Pastor; church property valued at \$1,400.

German Lutheran (St. John's) Church, organized in 1855, by the Rev. Louis Geyer; present Pastor, Rev. C. Strassen; value of property, \$15,000.

Calvinistic Methodists, organized in 1855, by the Rev. William Roberts; William M. Jones is the present Pastor.

Evangelical Reform Church, organized July 14, 1861, by the Rev. P. Joeves; present incumbent, Rev. H. H. Meyer; value of property, \$1,370.

Immanuel Lutheran Church, organized by the Rev. R. Vogel, in 1876; Rev. H. Hoenig is now in charge; the property is worth \$2,000.

The Watertown Bible Society was organized in Watertown in January, 1848, by Heber Smith, Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, George W. Breckenridge, William Dutcher and others, as an auxiliary of the Jefferson County Bible Society. The present officers of the Society are C. B. Skinner, President; Charles Roth, Vice President; Conrad Dippel, Secretary and Treasurer.

MANUFACTORIES, ETC.

Since the building of the first saw-mill by the Goodhues in 1837, there has been a perpetual hum of wheels and shafts in the city of Watertown. Among the institutions that have from time to time helped to swell the prosperity of the place, may be mentioned:

The Empire Brick and Flouring Mills (originally known as the Old Yellow Mill), built by Luther A. Cole and Edmund S. Bailey in 1842, and the Emerald Mill, built by Fay & Cramer in 1848. Both of these institutions are now owned by F. Miller & Co.

The Rough and Ready Mill, built by L. A. Cole and John Richards in 1842; now owned by Konig & Benkendorf.

The Eclipse Mill, erected by L. E. Boomer in 1847, and now owned by B. & D. B. Nute.

The Watertown Woolen Mill, built by Simeon Ford in 1844, now the property of D. P. Pierce.

Bennett's Thrashing Machine Factory, established in 1855, by F. E. Shandrew; now owned by J. B. Bennett.

The Steam Bakery and Confectionery, founded in 1865, by M. G. & G. S. Woodard; now Woodard & Stone.

The Pipe-Organ Manufactory, established in 1873, by E. C. Gaebler, the present proprietor.

The Soap Factory, by Meyer & Pfundheller in 1855, now carried on by Philip Schmidt.

Fuermann's Empire Brewery, which has been in existence since 1848, and the City Brewery, built in 1854, by Joseph Bursinger.

The Rock River Distillery, established in 1845, by Tigler & Greve, and now owned by J. J. Toussaint.

Eaton's Soda Factory, by Eaton & Green, in 1868; now the property of S. M. Eaton.

Wagon factories have been exceedingly numerous. Green & Reed are believed to have made the first wagons in the place, about 1841. Those who have engaged in the business since then are Richard Jones, F. Misegades, Charles Krueger, John Koeler, Gotfried Krump, August Krump, G. Sprenger, S. T. & J. H. Bolles, Weisert & Bolles, Bolles & Prochazka, James Killian, J. D. Casey and Edward Davis.

In the cooperage line, Nathan Beckwith was the pioneer. Since his time, George E. Nixon, O. B. Sanford, Chris. May and Fred Miller (F. Miller & Co.), D. Kehr, Charles Ahrenberg, Andrea Ammen, Andrew & John Zickert, Bertram & Wegner, B. & H. Nute, S. Bungartner, L. Giese, L. Prochazka and W. Whidoft have manufactured barrels of all descriptions.

George Washington Griffith established the first tannery about 1850. In 1856, Jacob Cech and Martin Hopf engaged in the same business, and, ten years later, A. Wegeman and A. Gardwohl did likewise. It is said that 1880 will be a great year for tanners.

Wiggenhorn Brothers, A. F. Miller, Louis Kehr, Charles Becker and Schlueter Brothers manufacture an aggregate of 2,000,000 cigars per annum. Of this number, the first-mentioned firm make about 1,500,000.

A planing-mill was established in Watertown in 1861, by R. E. & G. B. Lewis. The firm is now Lewis & Parks. Chris Meyer and Philip Heinrichs also carry on similar institutions.

S. M. Eaton built the first ice-house, in 1870, and now has two buildings with a capacity of 15,000 tons. A Chicago firm is also engaged in the same business.

Watertown has been lighted by gas for a quarter of a century. A. L. Pritchard, Daniel Jones, Patrick Rogan, W. M. Dennis and William Chappell were the individuals comprising the first gas company. The present managers of the institution are Gustavus Werlich, Theodore Prentiss, Jonas H. Sleeper and W. H. Clark.

L. J. Higby built the first grain elevator about 1855. It stood at the east end of the Milwaukee & St. Paul bridge. George Peebles engaged in the business in 1856; John Betz in 1870. Jonas Sleeper, L. B. Tift and E. C. Wickert are the principal wheat-buyers at the present time. Pretzlaff & Betz recently completed an elevator near the North-Western depot.

HOTELS, BANKS, FIRE DEPARTMENT.

During the years of 1845-6-7, a mania seems to have broken out in Watertown for building hotels. But what is stranger still, it was not an unprofitable business. The first in the list was the Lindon House, built by Patrick Rogan, in the fall and winter of 1845-46; then the Planters' House, by A. F. Cady and Gov. Farwell, in 1846, destroyed by fire in 1867; the Exchange, built in 1846 by a Mr. Savage, now owned by J. B. Van Alstine; the Schweitzer House, built by a man named Bruesch, in 1846; the Commercial House, opened as a hotel by Thomas Norris, in 1847, now the property of Manegold Brothers; the Buena Vista House, by Henry Boegel, in 1848, carried on by A. Bertling; the American House, by Michael Owens, in 1849, Christopher Smith, proprietor; the Washington House, in 1855, by Herman Schroeter, now conducted by Fred Kronitz; the Wisconsin House, by L. Krueger, the present

proprietor, in 1874; the Junction House, in 1863, by John Mather, N. W. Pierce, proprietor. Among other hotels which have passed away may be mentioned the William Tell House, the Western Star Hotel, Star Hotel, Boston House and Kossuth House.

The first regular banking institution was established in 1853 by Charles G. Hager, Daniel Jones and H. B. Gallup. In 1854, the Bank of Watertown came into existence, A. L. Pritchard, President; W. H. Clark, Cashier. In 1858, the Bank of Wisconsin, with William M. Dennis as President, and P. M. Brown as Cashier; re-organized in 1865, as the Wisconsin National Bank, the present officers being Daniel Jones, President; P. V. Brown, Cashier.

The Fire Department of Watertown was incorporated March 6, 1869, with Leonard Jaehrling as President; Joseph Miller, Vice President; Gustavus Werlich, Secretary; William H. Rohr, Treasurer; and John Muth, Collector. The present officers are Eugene Wiggenhorn, President; August Fuerman, Vice President; W. Schulte, Chief Engineer; William Stone, Assistant Chief; Chris Becker, Secretary; and Carl Goeldner, Treasurer. Under the immediate control of the Department are Pioneer Engine Company, No. 1, organized in 1857 and re-organized in 1868; Badger State Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, organized April 17, 1869; Pioneer Engine Company, No. 2, organized May 24, 1876; Sack Company, No. 1, organized in 1878; and Coal Cart Company, No. 1, organized in 1878.

POST OFFICE, SOCIETIES, ETC.

A post office was established in Watertown in 1837, with William M. Dennis as Postmaster. Since the time of Mr. Dennis, the following individuals have held the office: P. V. Brown, Patrick Rogan, Benjamin F. Fay, John F. Kimball, J. J. Enos, Myron B. Williams, James Potter, Peter Rogan, Jacob Jussen, Gen. Bertram and Justus T. Moak.

Secret and other societies are very numerous. The names of the different Lodges, etc., and the dates of organization are as follows: Watertown Lodge, No. 49, F. & A. M., June 14, 1854; Watertown Chapter, No. 11, R. A. M., February 10, 1853; Watertown Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F., September 1, 1848; Watertown Lodge, No. 54, April 10, 1854; Rachel Lodge, (Rebecca) 1869; Watertown Encampment, I. O. O. F., 1875; Guttentberg Lodge, No. 13, S. of H.; Watertown Turnverein, August 21, 1860; Lincoln Lodge, No. 20, K. of P., November 24, 1875; Rock River Lodge, No. 404, Order of Harugari, January 7, 1877; Unity Council, No. 230, Royal Arcanum, January 4, 1879; Rock River Lodge, No. 330, Knights of Honor, July 24, 1876; Temple of Honor, March, 1877; St. Bernard's Temperance and Benevolent Society, March 24, 1867; St. Henry's Benevolent Society, July 15, 1867; Feaian Brotherhood, June, 1866 (defunct); Concordia Musical and Singing Society, an outgrowth of various similar organizations, July, 1862; Watertown Cornet Band, 1870.

GOVERNMENT.

Watertown was under county government until the spring of 1842, when, in April of that year, the first election was held for town officers. On the 7th of March, 1849, an act of village incorporation was passed by the Legislature, and on the 22d of the same month the charter was adopted at an election held for that purpose, by a vote of 119 against 12. The village was divided into two wards. The first village officers were: President, Alcott Cheeney; Treasurer, Edward Johnson; Trustees—J. J. Kier, Aaron Schultz, Asher H. Nichols, Daniel Jones, Patrick Rogan and M. J. Gallagher. Watertown was incorporated as a city January 24, 1853, and at an election held April 5, of the same year, Theodore Prentiss was chosen Mayor. John Kelley, Treasurer; Joseph D. Pease, Clerk; J. A. Chadwick, Assessor; Lucius Brugger, Marshal; Daniel Hall, Superintendent of Schools; and William T. Butler, Municipal Judge. Fred Kusel is the present Mayor, and A. Schumacher, Treasurer.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

J. A. Hadley was the Nestor of the press in Watertown. On the 23d of June, 1847, he issued the first number of the *Watertown Chronicle*, which he edited and published until September, 1853. The *Chronicle* survived until the fall of 1857.

The Watertown *Democrat* was founded in October, 1854, by D. W. Ballou, Jr. It is now the property of Thomas E. Jones.

The Watertown *Weltburger*, published by D. Blumenfeld, is the outgrowth of the *Anzeiger*, the *Weltburger and Anzeiger* and the *Volkzeitung*. It was established upon the ruins of these several newspaper ventures, on the 1st day of January, 1859.

The Watertown *Republican*, published by Julius H. Keyes, was founded June 15, 1860, by J. W. Lawton. Its editor spells nation with a big N, in contrast with the small initial letter used for that word by the editor of the *Democrat*.

Among other journals published from time to time in Watertown, may be mentioned the *Rock River Pilot*, the *Democratic State Register*, *Watertown City Times*, the *Representative*, the *Independent*, the *Transcript* and *Horger's Times*.

The most recent journalistic venture is the *Daily Evening Gazette*, a twelve-column quarto, published by George P. Mather, price one cent. It was born on the tenth day of the present year.



CHAPTER XI.

VILLAGES.

JUNEAU, THE COUNTY SEAT: TOWN AND VILLAGE GOVERNMENT—THE POST OFFICE—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—THE CHURCHES—SOCIETIES—HOTELS—MANUFACTORIES. HUSTISFORD: EARLY SETTLEMENT—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—MANUFACTORIES—PROFESSIONAL MEN—HOTELS—MERCHANTS—MISCELLANEOUS. OAK GROVE: GIVING IT A NAME—POST OFFICE—GROWTH—SCHOOLS—RELIGIONS—TEMPERANCE.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

Besides being the county seat of Dodge, Juneau is a neat and pleasantly situated little village of about five hundred inhabitants. It was located in the fall of 1845, by Martin Rich, who settled in the town of Fairfield (now Oak Grove) in the spring of 1844, and built a log house about twenty rods west of the present corporate limits of Juneau. The village was laid out by Mr. Rich, William M. Dennis, of Watertown, and others, who became interested in the place about the time it was decided to locate the county seat at or near the geographical center of the county, and the original plat bears the name of Victory, in commemoration of the victory achieved in the county seat contest.

In the fall of 1847, S. H. Coleman, a native of New Jersey, settled in Victory. He brought with him a small stock of goods, and opened the first store in the place, in a little frame house built by Joel Rich in 1846. Soon after the arrival of Mr. Coleman, Nelson Willie built the first frame dwelling-house. It is still standing, in the rear of the Juneau House stables, but, owing to its dilapidated condition, long since became uninhabitable.

In 1848, the village was re-platted and re-christened, being called Dodge Center, on account of its geographical location, but, there being another village in the State similarly named, thus creating confusion among Postmasters in sending the mails, the Legislature was petitioned for authority to again change the name; this was granted, and the place was called Juneau, in honor of Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee.

TOWN GOVERNMENT.

Prior to April, 1865, Juneau was under town government, and within the jurisdiction of the town of Fairfield, (now Oak Grove). The first election for town officers was held at the house of Lewis D. Phelps, a log structure built by Martin Rich, within what are now the village limits, on the 7th of April, 1846. About twenty rods west of the polling-place was the log cabin built by Mr. Rich, which served the purpose of a general rendezvous for anxious candidates and their "personal and political friends." Liberal dispensations of "beer and eggs" were made by the aforesaid aspirants, and when, late in the afternoon, the result of the election was known, the successful candidates carried the Judges, Inspectors and Clerk of Election on their shoulders from the polling-place to the log cabin where the peculiar beverage was manufactured, and where the first election in the town of Fairfield ended amid scenes of jollity and good will. The result of the election is given below, as it appears in the records of the town:

"Record of a town meeting of the town of Fairfield, Dodge County, Wisconsin Territory, held at the house of Lewis D. Phelps, in said town, on the 7th of April, A. D. 1846.

"Hiram Barber was elected Moderator of said meeting, and John W. Gray was chosen Clerk, both of whom were duly sworn, as provided by law.

"The meeting then proceeded to elect, by ballot, the following town officers, with the following result:

"George J. Rice, Town Clerk. Supervisors—John W. Gray (Chairman), Orrin Perkins and Moses Bryant. Assessors, Allen H. Atwater and Arad Owen. Treasurer, Morris Grout. School Commissioners, John L. Eddy, William H. Lander and George A. Birge. Commissioners of Highway, Ephraim Perkins, Amasa Hyland and Ira Lane. Justices of the Peace, J. Anderson, Silas Hemstreet and Moses Bryant. Constables, S. V. R. Haughton, H. Powell and M. Griffin. Collector, S. V. R. Haughton. Sealer of Weights and Measures, Garry Taylor. Fence Viewers, Hezekiah Cole, Ira Lane and George J. Rice.

"On motion, it was voted that there be assessed upon the taxable property of the town, as valued by the Assessor, the sum of one-half of one per cent, for the support of common schools in said town for the ensuing year.

"Voted, that all town officers, where compensation for their services is not established by law, shall receive the sum of 50 cents per day while discharging the duties of their offices.

"Voted, that \$15 be assessed upon the taxable property of the town for the payment of contingent expenses, and that \$20 be assessed for the support of the poor for the ensuing year.

"Voted, that the next town meeting be held at the house of Lewis D. Phelps.

"Adjourned *sine die*."

The principal officers chosen at the town election of April, 1847, were, Clerk, John L. Eddy; Supervisors—Hiram Barber (Chairman), Spencer Givens and George J. Birge. Collector, John S. DeGraff; Treasurer, Morris Grout. Assessors—Amasa Hyland, Ephraim Perkins and Thomas M. McCaughey. School Commissioners—R. F. Rising, James Anderson and Charles Burton.

1848—Clerk, James H. Hall; Treasurer, Morris Grout; Collector, Lyman Stanton. Supervisors—Hiram Barber (Chairman), Joel Rich and Thomas M. McCaughey. Assessors—William Stanton, George A. Birge and William Merick. School Commissioners—Charles Billingham, Alson Atwood and S. W. Taylor.

1849—Clerk, George J. Rice; Treasurer, George G. White. Supervisors—Ephraim Perkins (Chairman), Thomas Marshal and Carlton Cleveland. Superintendent of Schools, Alson Atwood. Justices of the Peace—Edwin Giddings, Allen H. Atwater, James Anderson and William Stanton.

1850—Clerk, Silas H. Coleman; Assessor, Thomas M. McCaughey; Collector and Treasurer, S. V. R. Haughton; School Superintendent, Eli C. Lewis. Supervisors—Silas Hemstreet, (Chairman), Peter R. Sager and M. B. Hall. Justices of the Peace—J. H. Coleman, N. B. Clough, A. P. Haughton and Theodore Allen.

1851—Clerk, Moses K. Stickney; Treasurer, Joel Rich. Supervisors—Samuel Baird (Chairman), Charles W. Daniels and William Stanton. School Superintendent, Bradley Phillips. Justices of the Peace, A. H. Atwater and Edward Giddings. Assessors—Waldo Lyon, George J. Rice and Spencer Givens.

1852—Clerk, Charles S. Birge. Supervisors—Samuel Baird (Chairman), George J. Rice and Samuel Stanton. Assessors—Allen H. Atwater, Spencer Givens and George H. Birge. School Superintendent, Horace M. Parmelee; Treasurer, Joel Rich. Justices of the Peace—John C. Lewis, A. P. Haughton and G. A. Buffington.

1853—Clerk, S. J. R. Smith. Supervisors—Samuel Baird (Chairman), Ozras Woodford and Barnabas Snow. Assessors—William Stanton, Ephraim Perkins and Roderick Caldwell. Justices of the Peace—A. H. Atwater, Judson Prentice and James Anderson. Superintendent of Schools, H. M. Parmelee; Treasurer, Egbert B. Parmelee.

1854—Clerk, E. Perkins. Supervisors—S. Baird (Chairman), Spencer Givens and Theodore H. Allen. Treasurer, Ethan Owen. Justices of the Peace—Thomas McCaughey, Oliver Crowl and Leonard Mertz. Assessor, George J. Rice. School Superintendent, H. M. Parmelee; Poundmaster, Joseph Evans.

1855—Clerk, George J. Rice. Supervisors—Samuel Baird (Chairman), Hiram Barber and James Anderson. Treasurer, Alanson Atwood; Assessor, W. H. Lander; School Superintendent, H. M. Parmelee. Justices of the Peace—Robert B. Wentworth, A. H. Atwater, Silas Hemstreet and Thomas Marshall.

1856—Clerk, Spencer Givens. Supervisors—Hiram Barber (Chairman), James Anderson and Egbert B. Parmelee. Assessors, S. S. Drake and A. P. Lyman. Treasurer, Amos K. Givens; School Superintendent, H. M. Parmelee. Justices of the Peace—G. R. Clapp, Charles Varnum and James Douglass.

1857—Clerk, Spencer Givens. Supervisors—Hiram Barber (Chairman), E. B. Parmelee and Thomas Marshall. Assessors—S. S. Drake, A. P. Wyman and David Barber; Treasurer, Amos K. Givens; School Superintendent, H. M. Parmelee; Justices of the Peace, James Douglass and G. J. Rice.

1858—Clerk, Charles H. Graham. Supervisors—Hiram Barber (Chairman), Samuel S. Drake and Azor Marshall; Treasurer, Selah J. B. Smith; School Superintendent, Thomas B. Brown; Assessors, George J. Rice and J. W. Nash. Justices of the Peace—E. A. Bailey, C. H. Mark and E. B. Parmelee.

1859—Clerk, H. N. Crossett. Supervisors—Hiram Barber (Chairman), W. R. Mayhew and Samuel Eastman; School Superintendent, T. B. Brown; Treasurer, S. J. R. Smith; Assessors, Calvin Ely and J. W. Nash. Justices of the Peace—James Douglass, James McFarlin, S. B. Kellogg and Ethan A. Bailey.

1860—Clerk, John H. Ely. Supervisors—Joel Rich (Chairman), Ranslow Smith and George Hyland; School Superintendent, H. M. Parmelee; Treasurer, Benjamin F. Ellis; Assessor, George J. Rice; Justices of the Peace, Egbert B. Parmelee and John W. Parmelee.

1861—Clerk, John H. Ely; Treasurer, B. F. Ellis; School Superintendent, H. M. Parmelee. Supervisors—Chas. Billingham (Chairman), Wm. Harrison and Morris Grout; Assessors, G. J. Rice and L. Stanton; Justices of the Peace, J. W. Brand and G. F. Wight.

1862—Clerk, John H. Dunham; Treasurer, B. F. Ellis. Supervisors—Spencer Givens (Chairman), William Harrison and H. J. Bennett. Justices of the Peace—Asa Varnum, John C. Lewis and Ranslow Smith. "G. J. Rice and J. J. Graves, elected Assessors, having failed to file their oath of office within the time limited by law, we therefore appoint G. J. Rice and J. J. Graves Assessors for the year 1862, to fill said vacancies."

1863—Clerk, John H. Dunham; Treasurer, John W. Perry; Assessor, George W. Hyland. Supervisors—William Harrison (Chairman), James Rogers and Horace Cole. Justices of the Peace—Owen McCullough, W. H. Miner and Marshal T. White.

1864—Clerk, John C. Halliger; Treasurer, William Barber; Assessor, Artemus Vesper. Supervisors—William Harrison (Chairman), Leonard L. Sprout and Abner H. Medbury; Justices of the Peace, Jonathan C. Brown and Oliver H. Smith.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

Juneau was incorporated as a village April 29, 1865, and on the 1st day of May of that year, the first election for village officers was held, with the following result:

For President, J. P. Barber, 37 votes; O. F. Jones, 33. For Treasurer, J. C. Brown, 38; George R. Clapp, 32. Trustees (three to be chosen)—A. Hiebler, 39; G. Birmingham, 37; J. C. Halliger, 37; J. B. Hays, 33; E. C. Lewis, 34; H. J. Bennett, 32.

At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Charles Billingham was requested to accept the appointment of Clerk, but upon the refusal of that gentleman to do so, Charles L. Morris was chosen to fill the office, at a subsequent meeting.

At the charter election of 1866, Garrett Birmingham was chosen President, and Augustus Hiebler, Treasurer. Trustees—John C. Halliger, Jerry Murphy and James B. Hays. Clerk of the Board (appointed), John H. Dunham.

1867—Eli C. Lewis, President; Alonzo Crane, Treasurer; Trustees—J. B. Spencer, C. S. Griffin and H. J. Bennett; Clerk (appointed), William T. Rambusch. As a matter of



H. W. Lander

BEAVER DAM

history, it may be well to state that the Widow Dowd received one vote for Trustee at this election.

1868—Eli C. Lewis, President; John C. Bishop, Treasurer; Trustees—Richard Mertz, H. J. Bennett and Charles S. Griffin; E. A. Barber appointed Village Clerk.

1869-70—No record.

1871—Henry Bertram, President; Eli Hawks, Treasurer; Trustees—Richard Mertz, John Lowth and J. C. Brown; E. C. Lewis, Clerk.

1872—Henry Bertram, President; John Bumby, Treasurer; Trustees—John Lowth, George R. Clapp and Samuel Eastman; E. C. Lewis, Clerk.

1873—Henry Bertram, President; Eli Hawks, Treasurer; Trustees—John Lowth, George R. Clapp and S. Eastman; E. C. Lewis, Clerk.

1874—Henry Bertram, President; Samuel Eastman, Treasurer; Trustees—L. F. Fribert, S. V. R. Haughton and Richard Mertz; E. C. Lewis, Clerk.

1875—Charles End, President; L. E. Haughton, Treasurer; Trustees—J. H. Dunham, G. R. Clapp and J. Downing; W. T. Rambusch, Clerk.

1876—Eli Hawks, President; S. E. Veltum, Treasurer; Trustees—F. W. Lueck, J. H. Dunham and John Taft; Constable, Peter Petersen; W. T. Rambusch, Clerk.

1877—Samuel E. Veltum, President; Albert Schmidt, Treasurer; Trustees—John Bumby, John Taft and Charles End; W. T. Rambusch, Clerk.

1878—Samuel E. Veltum, President; T. L. Smith, Treasurer; Trustees—John Bumby, Isaac Downing and John Taft; Constable, Ivan Brown; W. T. Rambusch, Clerk.

1879—In accordance with an act of the Legislature, the citizens of Juneau, on April 12, 1879, voted upon the question of re-incorporation, with the following result: "For re-incorporation, 54;" "Against re-incorporation, 19."

At the last charter election, the following officers were chosen: Samuel Eastman, President; S. V. R. Haughton, Treasurer; Trustees—John Bumby, J. S. Allard, John Perkins, J. H. Dunham, John Wyman and Ch. H. Zilisch; Police Justice, T. H. Lewis; Justice of the Peace, J. C. Brown; Marshal, W. D. Warner; Constable, Paul Schmidt; Clerk, E. E. Kirkham.

THE POST OFFICE.

Charles Billingshurst was the first Postmaster in Juneau. He was appointed in 1847, and held the office about a year. The first piece of mail matter received by Postmaster Billingshurst was a large mud-turtle from Oak Grove, sent by Judge Ely C. Lewis, who at that time was Postmaster at the latter place. Nelson Willie was the mail carrier between the two points, and, according to his contract with the Government, was compelled to make regular trips at stated intervals. He had carried his empty mail-pouch over the road numerous times, until the task became as monotonous as it was fruitless, and Willie was fast developing into a constitutional growler, because there was no mail to carry. Stepping into the Oak Grove Post Office one morning, his heart was made glad when he heard Postmaster Lewis say, "Got something for you *this* morning, Willie; can't complain about not having any mail to carry now; here's your bag, with its contents; take it to Billingshurst, and be sure you arrive on schedule time." Willie was happy. Shouldering his burden, he strode off, smiling blandly at every one he met, and revealing to his most confidential friends the cause of this pleasure. "Got something for you *this* morning, Charlie," shouted the elated Willie, as he entered Billingshurst's door; "can't complain about not receiving any mail now; here it is," he continued, rolling the turtle out upon the floor, after the Postmaster had unlocked the pouch. And sure enough he did have something; and it weighed about fifteen pounds. "Charlie" took in the situation at a glance, and commenced to laugh. But Willie was very tired; his smile no longer resembled that of the "heathen Chinee." The more he looked at that turtle, the more tired he became. When Willie returned to Oak Grove, the boys were waiting for him, and it cost him about half the revenue of his contract to induce them to say no more about it.

Postmaster Billingham was succeeded, in 1848, by Joel Rich, and, in 1852, S. H. Coleman received the appointment. Judge E. C. Lewis was the next Postmaster, and, after serving for a short time, Mr. Coleman again became the incumbent. He was succeeded by E. B. Parmelee, who died while in office, his widow becoming his successor. In 1874, J. C. Brown was appointed to the position, and, in October, 1879, A. S. Vanaelstyn became Postmaster.

The location of the post office was, from time to time, the source of considerable quiet strife, and consequently it has been many times removed. Its location, at the time of the receipt of the turtle from Oak Grove, is a matter of but little importance. Mr. Billingham's inside coat pocket is said to have answered the purpose until the latter part of his term, when it was located in the Court House, then just finished. When Mr. Rich was appointed, he removed it to his residence, where he now lives, keeping it there but a short time, however. A. Crane's grocery store, which stood a short distance north of the present site of the Juneau House, soon became the place where Postmaster Rich was to be found in his official capacity. Mr. Coleman, when first appointed, removed the institution to his store, which stood on the present site of Allard & Martin's establishment. Under the management of Judge Lewis, it was kept for a short time in one corner of John C. Lewis' saloon, but was soon removed to Crane's new store, at the west end of Oak street. When Mr. Coleman was re-appointed, he took it back to his place of business, but soon found it necessary to remove it to the residence of Mr. Parmelee, where Luecke's shoe store is now. Here the Federal institution remained until 1874, when Mr. Brown was appointed. It was then removed to a rented room in Kellermann's building, where it remained until Mr. Brown built a small frame, especially for its accommodation, at the corner of Oak and Main streets. From there it was recently removed to the store of A. S. Vanaelstyn, its present location.

The Juneau Post Office became a fourth-rate money-order office in 1870, the first order being issued August 4 of that year, in favor of H. M. McGill, of Cincinnati, for \$14.45, John G. Daily being the remitter. In 1878, there were 718 orders issued. The total number issued to September 20, 1879, is 4,798.

When the post office was first established here, thirty-three years ago, Oak Grove was the distributing point, from which place the mail was carried, as already related, by Mr. Willie on foot. It is now sent from Juneau to Oak Grove, but there has been no change in its mode of conveyance. Henry Fanshaw (seventy-seven years old, and as "spry as a kitten"), walks the distance—three miles—twice every day, winter and summer, rain or shine, carrying the mail each way, in the old-fashioned leather pouch. This he has continued to do for the past twenty years.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Juneau is situated in School District No. 7, and the organization of its first school dates back thirty-two years. The proceedings of the first meeting of the inhabitants to perfect this organization are herewith given as they appear in the records now in the hands of Mr. William T. Rambusch, Clerk of the District Board.

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of School District No. 7, held on the 28th day of April, 1848, at the house of J. H. Hall, in Fairfield, Ephraim Perkins was called to the chair, and the meeting proceeded to elect the following trustees: Hiram Curtis, Lester Noble and Joel Rich. George J. Rice and J. H. Hall were elected Collector and Clerk, respectively.

"It was resolved that the Trustees be authorized to select a lot on the north side of the public square in the village of Victor, town of Fairfield, whereon to build a schoolhouse; that the inhabitants of District No. 7 shall build a frame schoolhouse, 28x24 feet, to be inclosed with basswood siding, well seasoned, and the roof to be sheathed with one-inch oak boards and shingled with short basswood shingles; that the house shall be underpinned with stone, laid in lime mortar, one foot below the ground and eighteen inches above; that the house be ceiled within, up to the windows, with basswood one inch thick, matched and planed, the rest of the room to be lathed and plastered with two coats; that the house be painted white, with three coats; that the seats be finished after the style proposed by J. H. Hall, with desk and stools."

Thus it will be seen that the inhabitants of District No. 7 enjoyed the possession of a very comfortable, not to say a commodious, building as their first schoolhouse. Daniel Huntly and Jane Marsh were the first to "teach the young idea how to shoot" in District No. 7. They received, for their services, the former \$18 per month and the latter \$5 per month. School was taught, the first year, nine months, and eighty-two children received instruction.

The cause of education has never failed to receive every consideration at the hands of the people of Juneau and vicinity. Their first schoolhouse soon became too small for the accommodation of their children, and, in 1856, we find them erecting a new and much larger structure (the one at present occupied for school purposes), at a cost of about \$1,300. Three teachers are now employed, their aggregate salaries amounting to \$1,000 a year. The number of school children in the district at present is 248. The school officers of the district are Hon. Eli Hawks, Director; Hiram A. Jones, Treasurer, and W. T. Rambusch, Clerk.

THE CHURCHES.

The first religious services accessible to the good people of Juneau were held in 1847, at the farm house of Lester Nobles (now dead), situated about one mile north of the village. They were conducted by a Presbyterian preacher named Johnson. In 1848, a schoolhouse having been built within the limits of the village, it was agreed between the leading members of the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations (a society of the latter having been formed about that time), in order that both might be accommodated, the forenoon of each Sabbath should belong to the Methodists for worship therein, and the afternoon to the Presbyterians. This apparently equitable arrangement worked harmoniously for awhile, until the Rev. M. Ordway, the Presbyterian minister, gave out one Sabbath afternoon that thereafter his flock would meet at 10:30 in the morning. Considerable feeling was aroused during the week among the good Christians of both denominations over this somewhat strange "new departure," and there was every indication that on the following Sunday morning a lively contest would take place for precedence. A prominent citizen, with the peace and welfare of the community at heart, determined to avert a scene which would not redound to the credit of Christianity, repaired to the schoolhouse before the appointed hour for the dual meeting, and took up a position in the doorway. He had been there but a short time when the Rev. Mr. Ordway and a member of his Church approached him, but they were refused admittance. After some unsatisfactory parley, the two Presbyterians left the premises, repairing to the house of the member in company with the minister, where services were held. In the mean time, the Methodist minister, the Rev. Mr. Crawford, arrived, together with a large number of his followers. A great many Presbyterians, believing that they were to listen to the divine wisdom of Mr. Ordway, walked into the schoolroom and took seats, only to discover Mr. Crawford in the pulpit. Most of them remained, however, probably in anticipation of "seeing some fun," but the sermon was listened to attentively, and future conflicts were avoided.

The Presbyterians became permanently organized in 1852, and, in 1855, built a neat house of worship at a cost of \$1,700. The first sale of pews realized \$1,372, with eight remaining unsold. Among those who have served as Pastors, may be mentioned the Revs. Robertson, Thompson, Vance, Van Pelt, Burgster, Railsback, Street and Wykoff. The congregation, composed of Presbyterians and Congregationalists, numbers one hundred members, with a Sabbath-school attendance of forty pupils.

The remotest history accessible to the compiler concerning the Methodists in Juneau, is dated April, 1846, when "Brothers B. Blackburn and William and A. Harrison united by letter at Brother Ward's, three miles east of Juneau." Meetings were held thereafter, among other places, in the old Court House, and, in 1865, we find the society building a church edifice at a cost of \$3,500. Among the Pastors who have been called to the charge, may be mentioned the Revs. Hollis, Stone, Cobban, Stevens, Bolton, Hall, Greene, Brown, Requa and Spell. The present Trustees are as follows: J. C. Brown (Chairman), S. E. Veltum, John Harrison, Jabez Ormsby, M. Bassett, J. B. Spencer, Levi Butler, Timothy Yates and G. G. White (Secretary).

The Catholics.—Father Peter DeBerge was the first Catholic priest who visited Juneau for the purpose of organizing a parish. He lived in Horicon, and, at the solicitation of Mrs. Philip Rock, came to Juneau in the summer of 1860, and celebrated mass in the house of her husband, near the railroad depot. The next was Father Fusseder, now of Beaver Dam. Father Ward followed in 1872. He lives in Clyman, but officiates in Juneau twice a month. In 1874, under the management of the Rev. Mr. Ward, a frame church edifice was erected on North Main street, in which the society, consisting of about forty-five families, now worships. The expense was borne by individual members of the society, prominent among whom may be mentioned Henry Kellermann, John Walther and Jerry Murphy. Catholic burials are made in the churchyards of that denomination either at Horicon or Clyman.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.—Society organized in 1874, by William Hilgendorf, Carl Schrap, Chr. Linderman (the first Trustees), and others. For a short time prior to the organization, informal meetings were held in the Presbyterian Church. In the latter part of the year above mentioned, a schoolhouse was built by the Lutherans in the western limits of Juneau, where a class of forty children is now instructed by Gotlieb Muche. The schoolhouse also answers the purposes of a church. Ph. Kohler is the only Pastor ever called to the charge. He lives in Hustisford, and preaches at Juneau twice a month. There are about thirty families in the congregation. The present Trustees are William Hilgendorf, Carl Schrap and John Hildemann.

SOCIETIES.

Solomon Lodge, No. 86, F. & A. M.—Chartered in June, 1857, with seven charter members. The present membership is twenty-three. Meetings are held the first and third Fridays of each month over Allard & Martin's store. Hon. Eli Hawks, W. M., and Dr. W. Hallock, Secretary.

Temple of Honor.—Instituted October 25, 1875, by Col. J. A. Watrous. Officers—J. C. Spencer, W. C. T.; J. C. Brown, W. V. T.; Frank Lowth, W. R.; C. D. Miller, W. A. R.; S. E. Veltum, W. F. R.; J. H. Dunham, W. T.; T. L. Smith, W. C.; I. Downing, W. U.; I. Brown, W. D. U.; A. Stowe, W. G.; G. M. Beard, W. S.; John Lowth, P. W. C. T. & T. D.

FIRE COMPANIES.

The frequency of destructive fires in Juneau warned the citizens of that place to take preventive steps in the direction of establishing a fire department, and, in the fall of 1878, the Village Board voted the necessary funds for the purchase of paraphernalia—a hand engine, hose cart, etc. Some of the most prominent residents got together and organized a volunteer company to “run wid de machine,” and elected J. G. Allard, Foreman; Capt. Charles End, Assistant Foreman, and A. S. Vanaelstyn, Hose Captain. The notable fires at which this company rendered excellent service were those of the cheese-factory and L. A. Wight's residence. The present officers are W. D. Warner, Foreman; F. W. Lueck, Assistant Foreman; A. S. Vanaelstyn, Hose Captain.

HOTELS.

The Juneau House was built in 1849, by Judge Hiram Barber, and opened under auspices of the most brilliant nature, Solomon Juneau, who then lived in Theresa, and many other old settlers, being present to congratulate the Judge, and witness the introduction and trial of some fancy oil lamps (presented by Mr. Juneau). It was a rare and luxurious sight; tallow dips and candles had furnished light prior to that time, and the effect, though not exactly electrical, was very satisfactory. William Barber became the purchaser of the Juneau House in 1859. The property, originally costing about \$3,000, has changed hands a number of times, and is now owned by John Walther.

The American House, the property of J. C. Brown, has been in existence as a hotel for about thirty-three years. Nelson Willie was the builder. Numerous additions and improvements have been made from time to time, and changes in the proprietorship and management

have been frequent. Givens & Haughton, Mortimer L. Sayles, Jones & Babcock, John & Franz Gebhardt, E. C. & P. H. Lewis, Gen. Henry Bertram and J. C. Brown completes the list of lessees and proprietors.

It is generally believed that the old Court House, now the property of Judge E. C. Lewis, will shortly be used as a hotel. It has been thoroughly overhauled, and improvements made of a character that will entitle it to rank among the first-class caravansaries of the Northwest.

MANUFACTORIES, ETC.

Weightman & Wengfield made the first wagons in Juneau. Alfred Harrington soon came upon the scene as competitor for public patronage in the same line of business. Andrew Olson is perhaps the oldest individual, in point of residence, engaged in manufacturing in Juneau. Ten years ago, I. Downing established a manufactory of this character. He makes buggies, cutters and light wagons a specialty. John Brenseke and Charles Abel, established in the spring of 1878, and John P. Perkins and J. Ludwig Billack, established in May, 1879, are the latest firms of wagon-makers.

Cheese-Factory.—Established in 1872, by a joint stock company, composed of Joel Rich, J. E. Spalding, William Ballough, J. F. Harrison, D. Barber, Joel Adams, I. J. Edwards, Amos Butler, Lewis Butler, Hiram Curtis, J. H. Dunham, P. A. Hiebler, H. A. Jones, L. L. Sprout, O. B. Wilcox, Josiah Smith, J. D. Austin, and others. In 1875, the institution passed into the hands of Giles S. Talbot, who carried it on for two years, when the building and contents were entirely consumed by fire, with an insurance upon them of \$1,000, which Mr. Talbot failed to collect before leaving suddenly for New York, and the question of settlement is still in the courts.

Samuel Eastman & Co.'s Elevator.—Built in 1875. Has a capacity of about 12,000 bushels; an average of 80,000 bushels of wheat and 18,000 or 20,000 bushels of barley are handled annually. Improved cleansing apparatus is attached.

The first grist-mill was built in Juneau, by Peter Quick. F. & M. Delme and J. H. Dunham are the owners of the present steam flouring-mill, which stands near the depot.

The North-Western Railway was finished to Minnesota Junction, two and a half miles north of Juneau, in 1856; but, owing to the panic of 1857 and numerous other causes, it did not reach the latter place till about 1860.

The present officers of the town of Oak Grove are: Clerk, A. M. Grout; Treasurer, S. V. R. Haughton; Assessor, Henry Engelbracht. Supervisors—John Leslie (Chairman), Herman Albert and Horace Cole. Justices of the Peace—C. Fuermann, P. H. Lewis and Warren Marton. Constables—George Hargraves, Fred Matwig and Peter Gannon. Sealer of Weights and Measures, Charles End.

HUSTISFORD.

As an introductory to what we shall have to say of this beautiful little village, in the language of an eminent Chicago divine, we have read and completely absorbed the following from the pen of Capt. Charles A. Pettibone, editor of the *Telephone*, Juneau, under the caption of "Wauharaca, the Land of the Foxes."

"More than twoscore years ago, in the earlier pioneer days of our county, when the Indian trail and the river's winding course were the only routes of travel, young Hustis came to Wauharaca. And here, like the heroic, hopeful heroes of classic days, he found a home and founded a new city. Beside the river's ford, at the intersection of the numerous trails from the Michigan to the portage between the upper Fox and the Wisconsin, and from the south country northward to the foot of the Winnebago, he rears his cabin, and with industry and perseverance patiently awaits the time when others, advised of the favorable location, its fertile soil and wonderful natural advantages, should come and make a home beside him. Years have passed, and where once stood the lodges of the Indian, to-day we find the workshop and the mill;

happy homes, resonant with the merry music of childish glee, abound; and the young adventurer of other days, his head silvered with the burden of years, walks the streets of the populous village which bears his name, and sees all about him the fruition of the daydreams of his early manhood. Where once the painted warrior sharpened his scalping-knife, maybe upon the glacier-creased surface of a projecting rock, the man of news sharpens his murderous Faber and indites the present records of the town, then heads his little piece 'Hustisford.'

"The village of Hustisford is situated in Sections 9 and 10, Town 11, Range 16 east, and distant nine miles from Woodland; nine miles from Horicon; five miles from Neosho; eight miles from Juneau, and twelve miles from Watertown. The original plat of the village, with its subsequent additions, possesses a most generous provision for the possibilities of the future, but at present the main part of the town extends only along the right bank of Rock River, and upon an incline gradually rising to the west. To the east, across the river, the summits of two nearly parallel ridges, which were once forest-crowned, but now, shorn of their leafy burdens, need only the plowshare to become tillable farms, rise to a considerable height above the embryo city which nestles so cosily in their early morning shadows.

"The surface of the surrounding country is broken, being a regular succession of nearly parallel ridges and valleys, running in the general direction of northeast and southwest, and extending in an unbroken chain, except where crossed by Rock River or its tributaries, the Wildcat and the Rubicon, from the north to the southern boundary of the county. Laterally, the general plane of these valleys is remarkably level. A brief inspection of the topography of the country shows that by the most nearly level and accessible roads, the larger portion of the east half of Dodge County is naturally tributary to Hustisford; to the south and southeast, Ashippun, Rubicon, Lebanon, and some portion of Emmet; and to the northward, Hubbard, Herman, and portions of Williamstown and Oak Grove find, by way of the level valley roads, adapted to hauling the heaviest loads, their most natural market center at Hustisford.

"With ample water-power—the best on Rock River between Rockford, Ill., and Mayville—it needs no prophetic vision to foretell the wonderful growth, and what a suitable connection with some main line of transportation to the metropolis will bring to this thrifty and industrious people.

"The residents here fully appreciate the situation, and on the resumption by the old management of the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railroad, and its lately rumored extension, there is an eager interest felt by all in the probable course of the railroad.

"Speaking generally in regard to this subject, there is no doubt but Hustisford needs the railroad, and it is equally true that the railroad company needs the large and remunerative carrying trade which its location at this point would inevitably bring to it. How this mutually desired object can be best attained remains for the parties interested to determine."

Indians still inhabited the country, and, although said to be friendly, and they doubtless were as much so as it is possible for them to be, they were always regarded as treacherous. As illustrating Indian nature, Mr. H. narrated to us the following story:

Wishing to go further north and explore the wonderful fine country of which so much had been said, in company with Mr. Griffith, they secured the services of three Indians to pilot them through, a portion of the distance having to be gone by water, in a common dug-out. As they were quietly moving over the water, Mr. H., having occasion to address his companion, turned around, and, as he did so, he observed one of the Indians with uplifted arm and in his hand a tomahawk, ready to send it crashing into his skull. Quickly throwing up his arm, he arrested the blow and the Indian quietly settled down and resumed his rowing. A short time elapsed, when one of the Indians dropped the ax with which the whites had provided themselves into the stream, with the intention, no doubt, of lessening the chances of resistance of their victims. The boat was stopped and the most friendly of the three Indians plunged in and brought it up and presented it to the owners.

While the two men were becoming somewhat alarmed, they dared not show it in their actions, but, as quickly and quietly as possible, they had the Indians effect a landing, and,

through the woods and in the darkness of the night, they made their escape. They afterward learned the reason why an attempt was made upon their lives. A short time previous, one of their tribe was shot by a white man, and, in accordance with their *lex talionis*, they must take the life of the first white man.

It is related of Beardsley that the first fall in which he lived here he used to turn an honest penny by running a ferry. He had a single ox, which had lost its mate, and when one desired to cross the river, for the sum of 10 cents he was permitted to mount the back of the ox, who soon landed him upon the other side.

As illustrating how near a place can come to being made famous, and yet see its hopes disappear, it is said that the village of Hustisford came within one vote of being selected as the State capital by the Territorial Legislature. The Iowa members of that body, wishing and expecting their Territory to be separated from Wisconsin, voted as their pecuniary interest dictated.

In 1845, quite a number of people settled in or near the present village, and John Cameron built the first store, which afterward became the property of Jacob Rapelye, who operated it as a branch of his store in Milwaukee. The price of farm produce about this time may be estimated from a mercantile transaction of one Beetle, a clerk for Rapelye, who sold a well-heaped half-bushel of fresh hen's eggs for 30 cents.

In 1846, William T. Ward opened a hotel, the first in the place. He came to this embryo village with hardly a penny, and, in five years, sold his interest in the hotel and carried out of the town \$3,000 cash. In that day, there was a large amount of travel, emigrants coming and going, looking out new homes, returning again for their families, and a well-kept tavern was well patronized, and the proprietors grew rich. In this same year, a post office was established here, and Symmes Butler received the first appointment as agent of Uncle Sam to transact the postal business of the neighborhood. Since his time, four other gentlemen have occupied the position, viz., John McRae, John C. Daily, Hiram Hughes and the present popular incumbent, James Hall. The office has not yet been made a money-order one, but doubtless should be, as its registered letters will now amount to over five hundred per year.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse was built in 1846, by Wales & Hustis, and a select school taught therein, which was continued until 1850, when a public school was organized, with Mr. James Hall as teacher. Mr. H. has long since abandoned the profession, and is now one of the leading merchants in the place. At present, there are three schools, all apparently well patronized, and ably conducted by competent instructors. The common school is taught during the winter by a male teacher with a female assistant, but during the summer months the services of a female teacher are considered sufficient.

Some time since, an association of German citizens was formed, who support from their private funds a German free school. The attendance is about seventy.

The Lutherans also have a very large and flourishing school. The number in attendance we did not learn, but judge from all the information we gained that this is really the most generally patronized, and the attendance is much larger than at both the other schools.

CHURCHES.

The first to "proclaim Christ and Him crucified" was a Methodist preacher, followed soon after by a Congregational minister, who succeeded in organizing a congregation, but which has long since disbanded. The German Lutherans were next, and have in the village and surrounding neighborhood a large following. In 1865, they erected a substantial church edifice, in which they yet assemble for divine worship. Rev. Philip Koehler is the present Pastor. The German Methodists and Americans of the different denominations hold their religious services in the school building.

MANUFACTURING.

Again we absorb the writings of Mr. Pettibone, and give the present status of the village:

Leading among the manufactories are the two flouring-mills. One, owned and operated by Mr. J. F. Koch, contains three runs of stone, with an estimated capacity for converting about five hundred bushels of wheat into flour during twenty-four hours. The necessary power is given by a seven-foot head of water. Custom milling a specialty. Mr. Koch also mills for the general market.

The other, generally known as the lower mill, is owned by the Dehne Brothers, of Juneau, but is rented and run by Messrs. Neitzel & Braendineuhl. This mill contains four runs of stone, estimated capacity per diem of twenty-four hours, between five hundred and six hundred bushels. The water-power is ample.

Near this mill is a saw-mill, owned by the Dehne Brothers. This is also rented and operated by the present milling firm. This mill is fitted up expressly for sawing hard wood.

Furniture manufacturing is ably conducted by Mr. Ferdinand Steinborn and also by Mr. Frederick Zilisch. These gentlemen find a ready demand for the numerous articles manufactured by them. This attests, in the best manner possible, the excellence and honesty of their work.

There are also in town two turning shops, where everything from a croquet set to an ox-yoke, or anything, though as crooked as a politician's record, can be turned out on demand.

A well-managed cooper-shop also adds its quota toward making up the aggregate business of the place.

PROFESSIONAL MEN.

Peace and quiet is the normal condition of the place, and hence there is no need for the paid services of a surplus lawyer. The good common-sense and sound legal advice of Squire Daily adjusts the little wrangles which usually form the germs of law-suits.

The school of allopathy is represented by Drs. J. A. Smith, an experienced and successful practitioner, long a resident of Hustisford, and J. Pennett, who has his numerous friends and admirers.

The homeopaths have not as numerous a representation as their opponents; but if there ever was a true and skillful disciple of Hahnemann, that man is Dr. E. E. Atkins, who, though comparatively a new-comer, has already attained a remunerative practice.

Mr. George Newton officiates as notary public and conveyancer, and contributes in no small degree to the welfare and convenience of his fellow-townsmen.

HOTELS.

In the village limits there is but one hotel, that of the Hustisford House, by Louis Prenzlow, which has a central location and is well patronized. The Wisconsin House was burned to the ground during the fall of 1879, and has not been rebuilt.

Upon an island in Rock River, F. W. Lehman keeps the "Sportsmen's Home," a favorite resort for sportsmen from abroad during the hunting season.

Mr. Lehman keeps boats, fishing tackle, etc., for the accommodation of his guests, and his tables are always supplied with the best attainable. Liquid refreshments are among his medical supplies, in quality and variety suited to every phase of sportsmen's ailments.

MERCHANTS.

One of the foremost in strictly upright and honorable dealing is Mr. J. Hall, whose mercantile stock consists of the usual variety of dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., found in a first-class country store. Having studied for years the tastes and wants of his patrons, Mr. Hall is sure to have on hand almost anything they want. This gentleman is also the Postmaster, and is a sincere believer in the infallibility of Republican principles.

Miss Emily Hall has, at her father's store, a full and choice selection of millinery goods, all of the most fashionable and popular styles. Her patronage is large and well-merited.

H. Matthes, a very popular merchant, also keeps a general assortment of merchandise, and his patronage is large. His customers are old ones, who during years have found no cause to transfer their patronage to other towns. Matthes has already acquired a comfortable income by strict attention to the interests of the public.

Last, but by no means least, on the list of Hustisford merchants, is Mr. August Flemming, whose store is likewise crowded with hosts of his especial patrons. If you cannot find what you want in Flemming's store it is because it is just out, or because it is on the way but has not arrived.

August Roessler presents his thanks for past favors, and attracts attention by his large stock of agricultural implements, stoves, shelf hardware, and the thousand and one articles of the trade. Roessler is also agent for thrashing machines with the popular Traction steam engines, the Triumph reapers, mowers, etc., etc. His business is steadily increasing.

In the same line of business, the Zilisch Brothers are formidable competitors for the local patronage. The stock consists of the usual assortment, and by their uniformly fair manner of treating their patrons, they have laid the foundation for a most lucrative and permanent business.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. Voight, proprietor of the paint-shop, possesses the facilities for turning out in the best style the finer grades of work. Sign and carriage painting executed in the most workmanlike and stylish manner.

Theodore Schmidt, A. Vogeler and William Seitz are the Vulcans of the town, and each seems to receive his due proportion of work.

Lauersdorf Bros., August Brensecke and Julius Briesemeister are respectively the manufacturers of many of the favorite light-running but durable wagons and buggies so numerous throughout the county.

H. Rex presides behind the counter of a well-stocked drug store, and is deservedly popular with everybody.

H. Brainer manufactures and keeps in stock as fine a stock of harness, double and single, saddles, and everything else in that line, as any dealer in Dodge County.

While Otto C. Hannemann, August Zilisch, Martin Vollmer, Fred Bruncke and Adolph Walther supply the best of leather boots and shoes, in all styles and at reasonable prices. C. Haertl with his little gouge carves out the wooden ones.

William Rathloff divides the tailoring business of the village with Fred Zimmerling, the patrons of each claiming that his tailor is positively the best.

August Lehman keeps a good and well-patronized restaurant and saloon, also deals in fancy goods, confectionery and fruits. He has the only billiard-table in town, and his place of business is a popular resort for all who visit Hustisford.

Ferdinand Schuette, John Lange and Ferdinand Pagel deal in liquors, cigars, wines and the lighter beverages.

There are, in convenient distance from the village, seven factories making the celebrated Limburger cheese.

With the incoming of a railroad, and possessed of all her natural advantages, the village of Hustisford should take rank among the cities of the land, and we predict for her a bright future.

OAK GROVE.

With one exception, this is the oldest village in the county, and, like Hustisford, came near being a noted place, for in the early day, before Juneau was even thought of, it was the temporary seat of justice, and, had its proprietor exercised a little worldly wisdom and enterprise, it might have been made the permanent county seat.

That he might accommodate the great traveling public which was steadily pushing its way north, and add as well to his worldly wealth, Maj. Pratt, in 1841, built a log cabin on the site of the present public house in the village, and boldly erected a sign informing the interested parties that he would afford accommodations for man and beast. As may be inferred, his accommodations were rather limited, but the sight of a public house was an ever-welcome one to the travelers in those days, who usually made the journey in a lumber wagon drawn by oxen, and who were content to make their fifteen or twenty miles from the rising to the setting of the sun.

Oak Grove was on the direct line north from Watertown, and here the roads forked, one leading to the northeast and the other to the northwest; therefore, an inn here could be said to be a halfway-house, and travelers generally endeavored to make it convenient to reach this place to spend the night. As travel increased, the necessity for greater accommodations became apparent, and Ethan Owen erected another public house, known as Owen's Hotel, and still this did not satisfy the demand; therefore, in 1851, another was built, called the Green Mountain House. As many as three hundred teams of "movers" have been counted passing this point in one day, and they were constantly going and coming. Of course inn-keepers thrived.

GIVING IT A NAME.

The settlement being formed, it became necessary to give it a name, and that of Fairfield was selected, but when application was made for a post office it was learned that there was another Fairfield in the State, therefore it was thought best to select a different name. It was then given the name of Oak Grove, though for what reason is unknown, probably from the fact that there was no oak grove in the neighborhood. If an old settler is asked the reason why the place is called Oak Grove, he will reply as did the Dutchman, when speaking of the name of his son, "I call him Yaucob because dat ish his name." We call it Oak Grove because that is its name.

POST OFFICE.

Application was made in due time for the establishment of a post office in the place, and the powers that be in Washington gave heed to the prayer of the petitioners, and Ethan Owen had the privilege of first entering the service of Uncle Sam as village Postmaster. The first mail route established was between Watertown and Fox Lake, running once a week. Other routes were soon added, and Oak Grove became quite a distributing center, the citizens of the whole country lying between Fox Lake and Watertown here receiving their mail. The following-named have also served as Postmasters of the village: E. C. Lewis, A. H. Atwater, Mr. McCullough, William Ambright, John Currie, William Woodworth and John G. Lees, the latter of whom now occupies the position.

GROWTH.

The place at first grew quite rapidly, and its prospect in 1842-43 was better than any other point within a large scope of country for the building-up of a splendid village, but its original owner was not possessed of enough foresight to enable him to take advantage of the opportunities presented, and failing in securing the county seat, which was established within two and a half miles, its growth was checked. No plat was ever made, and all sales of lots have been made as fractions of an acre. Believing it would be made the permanent county seat, several attorneys located here, among the number being the Hon. Charles Billinghamurst, who was afterward elected a member of Congress, being the first representative from this district. Under head of "The Illustrious Dead," will be found a biographical sketch of this gentleman. Judge E. C. Lewis was also a resident of the place for a short time.

SCHOOLS.

For some cause—it may be for the reason that the early settlers of this place, being Americans and "Down-East Yankees," did not rear as many children as our German fellow-citizens, who

now principally inhabit this county—a school was not established here until 1844, when Mrs. Fuller taught a select one in a log house erected for that purpose. At the present writing, there are two good schoolhouses in the district, Oak Grove and Clyman, No. 1, with a graded school. Miss Theresa Griscoll is Principal of the grammar school, and Miss Lilian Atwater of the primary. The average wages paid are \$32 and \$20 for the respective grades. Besides the two mentioned, the Germans have also a school here with a fair attendance: therefore the educational interests of the rising generation are well secured.

RELIGIOUS.

The Congregationalists were the first to enter this field, the Rev. Moses Ordway, the Presbyterian Patriarch of Beaver Dam, preaching the first sermon in 1842 or 1843. A congregation was soon afterward organized, composed of a very small band of zealous and God-fearing Christian men and women, who have, in spite of discouragements, held together and presented an unbroken front to the enemy. Their present membership is about seventy. In 1851, they organized a Sunday school which has at present writing an existence of twenty-nine years. It holds its regular weekly sessions, summer and winter. The German Lutherans have also a congregation, and, having no meeting-house of their own, assemble in the school-house, where thanksgiving and praise to God is offered. The Methodists, a few of whom live in the neighborhood, also assemble occasionally in the schoolhouse to sing and pray and listen to the proclamation of the Word.

SOCIETIES.

This is a temperance community, there being no saloons in the place, the majority of the citizens believing, with the Apostle Paul, "It is good neither to eat meat *or to drink wine*, or anything whereby thy brother is made to offend," and require but little "for their stomachs' sake."

But one benevolent organization is represented in the village—that of Oak Grove Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F. This Lodge was one of the first instituted in the State, but has not been in continuous existence, taking for some years a Rip Van Winkle sleep, from which it has been awakened, and from this onward, in the name of "Friendship, Love and Truth," they propose to do valiant service. Meet every Friday evening at their hall, in Oak Grove.

FIRST THINGS.

The first settler was Maj. Pratt.

The first settlers were principally from New York and Vermont.

Maj. Pratt built the first house and hotel.

Ethan Owen was the first Postmaster.

Rev. Moses Ordway preached the first sermon.

Messrs. Lander & Spaulding opened the first store, in 1844.

Samuel P. Vinton and Caroline Owen were the first couple united in the "holy bonds of matrimony."

Mrs. Fuller taught the first school.

First public road was the old Indian trail from Watertown to Fox Lake.

First schoolhouse was built of logs, in 1844.

First death was that of Joseph Payne, who was the first to be buried in the cemetery, the ground of which was donated by himself.

The first funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Walter Lyon, a Universalist minister, on the occasion of the death of one of Mr. Grout's children.

The Congregationalists built the first church.

Oak Grove is a small but pleasant country village, with no railroad. It is a good place for a quiet home. There are at present here, one hotel, two general stores, one millinery store, one blacksmith shop, one wagon shop, one shoe shop, one tailor shop. Population, 150.

CHAPTER XII.

VILLAGES.

RANDOLPH: THE FIRST DEED—GOVERNMENT—FIRST THINGS—POST OFFICE—MANUFACTORIES—HOTELS—NEWSPAPERS—SCHOOLS—EXPORTS—CHURCHES—SOCIETIES. MAYVILLE: INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLERS—POST OFFICE—SCHOOLS—CHURCHES—HOTELS—SOCIETIES—MERCANTILE—VILLAGE GOVERNMENT. WOODLAND—REESEVILLE—IRON RIDGE—BURNETT JUNCTION—RUBICON—PORTLAND—NEOSHO—LOWELL—DANVILLE—MINNESOTA JUNCTION.

RANDOLPH.

Following the building of a railroad, will be found villages springing up here and there, some of which are of mushroom growth, while others are the work of years, and show to the most casual observer an air of stability. Among the latter is the beautiful little village of Randolph, situated in the western part of the county. On the completion of the Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad, now the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the citizens living near the present village, for their own convenience, desired that a station should be located here. The Company proposed to erect a good depot building and the necessary side tracks, provided ground should be donated to them for that purpose. In the person of Abiel Stark was found one with sufficient public spirit to furnish the required land; and on the 3d day of March, 1857, he executed to the Company the following deed:

THIS INDENTURE, Made this 3d day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, between Abiel Stark and Jane A., his wife, of Fox Lake, party of the first part, and the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company, party of the second part, all of the State of Wisconsin, *Witnesseth*, that the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar, to them in hand paid, by the said parties of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby confessed and acknowledged, have given, granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, aliened, conveyed and confirmed and by these presents does give, grant, bargain, sell, remise, release, alien, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part, their heirs and assigns forever, for a depot for said Company, a certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the county of Dodge, and described as follows to wit: Commencing at the southeast corner of a strip of land, north of right of way, on southwest quarter of Section six (6), Township thirteen (13) north, of Range thirteen (13); thence running north on the highway, from right of way, two hundred and sixteen feet; thence west nine hundred feet: thence south one hundred and sixty-six feet; thence west four hundred and fifty-three feet, to county line: thence south fifty feet to the said right of way, containing five acres of land, more or less, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining; and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand whatsoever of the said party of the first part, either in law or equity, either in possession or expectancy of, in and to the above bargained premises and their hereditaments and appurtenances, to have and to hold the said premises above described, with the hereditaments and appurtenances, unto the said party of the second part, and to his heirs and assigns forever.

And the said Abiel Stark, for himself, his heirs, executors and administrators, does covenant, grant, bargain and agree to and with the said party of the second part, his heirs and assigns, that at the time of the ensembling and delivery of these presents, were well seized of the premises, above described, as of a good, sure, perfect, absolute and indefeasible state of inheritance, in the law, in fee simple, and that the same are free and clear from all incumbrances whatever, and that the above bargained premises, in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, their heirs and assigns, against all and every person or persons, lawfully claiming the whole or any part thereof, he will forever warrant and defend.

In witness whereof, The said party of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

ABIEL STARK, [L. S.]
JANE A. STARK. [L. S.]

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

FRANCIS WANS,
JOHN CONVERSE.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
COUNTY OF COLUMBIA. }

Be it remembered, that on the 3d day of March, A. D. 1857, personally came before me the above named Abiel Stark, and Jane S., his wife, to me known to be the said persons who executed the said deed, and acknowledged the same to be their free act and deed, for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

JOHN CONVERSE, *Notary Public*.

The above deed was received for record at the office of the Register of Deeds, at 11:45 A. M., April 30, 1857.

A temporary depot was erected the same month in which the deed was made, and used until the completion of the present building, in August following.

The first plat of the village was made December 2, 1857, principally on the farm of Abiel Stark, together with five acres held jointly by Abiel Stark and John Converse. In May (1858) following, Dickinson's addition was surveyed, followed by an addition in June, 1859, by Abiel Stark, and one in October, the same year, by Mr. Hollinshead, this last being within Columbia County.

In April, 1857, John Converse finished the first building erected on the present site of the village, and used the same as a dwelling. Others were soon afterward in the course of erection, and ere long a thriving little village sprung up, which has had a steady growth to the present, not increasing rapidly in numbers, but adding a few year by year, and also increasing steadily in material wealth.

The first store building was erected in the same year by H. B. Converse; the first warehouse by S. Merrill.

The growth of the village has been a gradual one, both in numbers and in the material wealth of the place; and, at present writing (January, 1880), it presents as neat an appearance as any to be found in the State, with a large number of excellent dwelling-houses and stores, doing a first-class business, with a population of about five hundred. Few of the first settlers of the place now remain, some having moved away, while others have passed "over the river," it is hoped to a better land. Abiel Stark, the real founder of the place, departed this life in August, 1869, enjoying the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and died in the faith. Mr. John Converse died in August, 1879, surviving Mr. Stark some ten years.

It is well to state here that the village was first given the name of Converseville, from Mr. John Converse; it was afterward changed to Westfield, and, finally, to Randolph—the name by which, doubtless, it will be known to the end of time. For the first thirteen years, it was attached to the town of Westford; but, in the winter of 1869–70, the Legislature of the State passed an act incorporating Randolph as a village, and, on the 8th day of March, 1870, the first charter election was held.

GOVERNMENT.

The charter contained a provision that the President of the Board should always be a resident of the East Ward, or that part lying within the limits of Dodge County, for the reason that the larger portion of the village lies in that ward. The following village officers have been elected since the act of incorporation:

1870—President, Dr. William Meacher. Trustees, East Ward—R. C. Penney and A. Jones; West Ward—G. C. Foster and J. Binny. Assessor, R. D. Calkins; Treasurer, R. Ilsey; Constable, Morris Taylor. Justices, East Ward—D. Kenyon; West Ward—S. M. Smith. Clerk, S. M. Smith.

1871—President, Alvarado Jones. Trustees, East Ward—N. Rasmusson and G. C. Foster; West Ward—R. Arms and J. Binny. Assessor, M. Wilson; Treasurer, R. C. Penney. Supervisors, East Ward—J. E. Root; West Ward—S. M. Smith. Constable, Walter Hinchliffe; Clerk, S. M. Smith.

1872—President, James Knowles. Trustees, East Ward—Martin Allen and I. S. Butterfield; West Ward—J. Stalker and G. C. Foster. Supervisors, East Ward—J. E. Root; West Ward—S. M. Smith. Treasurer, R. D. Evans. Justices, East Ward—H. B. Converse; West Ward—J. Stalker. Constable, Walter Hinchliffe; Clerk, H. B. Converse.

1873—President, J. J. Stocks elected, but resigned, and James Knowles appointed by the Board to fill vacancy. Trustees, East Ward—James Knowles and J. G. Stark; West Ward—R. S. Richmond and R. Arms. Supervisors, East Ward—J. E. Root; West Ward—J.

Stalker. Treasurer, R. D. Evans; Assessor, A. Jones. Justices, West Ward—R. S. Richmond; East Ward—H. B. Converse. Constable, M. G. Toby; Clerk, H. B. Converse.

1874—President, R. D. Calkins. Trustees, East Ward—M. Wilson and N. Rasmusson; West Ward—G. C. Foster and J. Stalker. Treasurer, R. D. Calkins; Assessor, A. Jones. Supervisors, East Ward—H. B. Converse; West Ward—W. T. Whirry. Justices, East Ward—H. B. Converse; West Ward—W. T. Whirry. Constable, J. A. Townsend; Clerk, H. B. Converse.

1875—President, James Knowles. Trustees, East Ward—J. G. Stark and C. O. Bigelow; West Ward—R. S. Richmond and J. Stalker. Treasurer, R. D. Evans; Assessor, C. J. Coleman. Supervisors, East Ward—J. E. Root; West Ward—J. Stalker. Justices, East Ward—H. B. Converse; West Ward—W. T. Whirry. Constable, J. A. Townsend; Clerk, J. E. Root.

1876—President, R. D. Calkins. Trustees, East Ward—R. N. Rasmusson and C. O. Bigelow; West Ward—R. S. Richmond and Richard Arms. Treasurer, R. D. Evans; Assessor, C. J. Coleman. Justices, East Ward—R. D. Calkins; West Ward—Roger Williams. Supervisors, East Ward—J. E. Root; West Ward—J. Stalker. Constable, J. A. Townsend; Clerk, R. G. Roberts.

1877—President, James Knowles. Trustees, East Ward—J. G. Stark and M. Wilson; West Ward—J. Roberts and R. S. Richmond. Assessor, C. J. Coleman; Treasurer, R. D. Evans. Supervisors, East Ward—J. E. Root; West Ward—J. Stalker. Justices, East Ward—R. D. Calkins; West Ward—Roger Williams. Constable, J. A. Townsend; Clerk, J. E. Hughes.

1878—President, W. S. Johnson. Trustees, East Ward—H. W. Owen and N. Rasmusson; West Ward—G. C. Foster and R. V. Roberts. Assessor, C. J. Coleman; Treasurer, R. D. Evans. Supervisors, East Ward—J. E. Root; West Ward—G. C. Foster. Justices, East Ward—R. D. Calkins; West Ward—Roger Williams. Clerk, R. G. Roberts.

1879—President, C. J. Coleman. Trustees, East Ward—C. O. Bigelow and E. P. Jones; West Ward—R. S. Richmond and Roger Williams. Assessor, M. Wilson; Treasurer, R. D. Evans. Supervisors, East Ward—J. E. Root; West Ward—G. C. Foster. Constable, M. D. French; Clerk, J. G. Stark.

FIRST THINGS.

The first settler where the village now stands was John Hopper, who owned forty acres of land on what is now known as Dickenson's Addition to the village.

The first child born in the village was Jessie R. Converse.

The first school was taught by Lura L. Stark, daughter of Abiel and Jane Stark, in 1858-59.

The first lawyer was M. M. Fowler, who located here in 1859.

The first load of wheat sold in the place was in August, 1857, by C. N. Ashley to G. W. Goldsmith.

The village, like the country surrounding, was first settled by emigrants from the East; but, of late years, a large number of Welsh have made their homes here, and to-day this people comprise about 40 per cent of the population. They are an industrious and thrifty class, and make good citizens and neighbors. They have two flourishing churches.

POST OFFICE.

The first Postmaster in the village was John Converse, then James Knowles, and last, James E. Root, who received his appointment in 1873, the first year of Grant's second term. Mr. Root came to the village in 1861, and has resided here ever since, being held in high esteem by the entire community. The office was made a money-order office in 1872, the first order drawn being in favor of the Andes Insurance Company, of Cincinnati, by S. M. Smith, for the sum of \$29.50. The amount of the business now being done yearly is about \$20,000.

MANUFACTORIES, ETC.

Two mills have been built, the first in 1859, by Converse & Stevely, which was burned in 1861. Another was erected some twelve years after, by Fred Zollner, assisted by the farmers of the neighborhood, who contributed some \$2,000 for that purpose. This, too, was burned to the ground in May, 1879.

Three large elevators are here, each handling a large amount of grain, and owned and controlled by James Knowles & Co.

The entire State of Wisconsin has obtained an enviable reputation for the quantity and quality of its cheese, and in no place is this article better made than in the village of Randolph. In the year 1872, R. D. Calkins commenced its manufacture, and, during the past season, he used the milk of about two hundred cows, and manufactured about thirty thousand pounds of cheese, which, estimating the average price per pound as at 10 cents, will net the snug little sum of \$3,000. Mr. Calkins buys his milk of the neighboring farmers, paying therefor about 90 cents per hundred pounds.

The mercantile trade of the place is rather above the average, there being about twenty stores of all kinds, including dry goods, groceries, hardware, millinery, drug, book, boot and shoe, etc.

HOTELS.

The hotel history of Randolph dates back with the foundation of other institutions which gave the place its early importance. The Russell House, built by H. H. Russell, was the first hotel. It was afterward known as the Shepard House, and later as the Dunham House, but not long since took its original name; it is now closed. The Clement House, owned by Edward Clement and leased by E. L. Hoyt, has weathered the storm of hard times, and is still open to the public.

NEWSPAPERS.

Randolph, like many other like villages, has had its newspaper. On the 1st day of January, 1873, the first number of the *Randolph Enterprise* made its appearance, J. S. Lightner, publisher; Dr. Hacston, editor. For two years, the Doctor continued its editor, when Mr. L., its publisher, donned the editorial harness and remained in charge for about one year, during which time it attained its greatest circulation. At the expiration of this time, Mr. L. sold the material and good will of the office to E. W. Stevens, who continued it for another year, then selling to Messrs. Brown & Foster, who changed its name to *Lively Times*, and which, if report be true, was less lively than any of its predecessors. Before the expiration of the year, they suspended the paper and moved the material of the office to another part of the State, since which time no effort has been made to fill its place.

SCHOOLS.

One of the best criterions by which to judge a village or city is the condition of its public schools, and we are happy to say Randolph will not suffer by comparison. In 1867, it was discovered the old schoolhouse was entirely unsuited to the wants of a thriving village, and steps were at once taken for the erection of a better building. A site was chosen by a committee appointed for that purpose, and, the following year, the contract was let for the building of a house 34x50 feet, two stories in height, for the sum of \$4,000. J. Roberts, N. Rasmusson and R. D. Calkins are the present Directors, with John J. Loyd, Principal, and Miss Jennie Marvin, Assistant, in charge of the school.

EXPORTS.

Through the kindness of Mr. C. H. Smith, the gentlemanly station agent of the place, we are permitted to give the amount of the shipments of the place in the past year, showing what is being done in this line: Wheat, 5,574,000 pounds; barley, 365,840 pounds; potatoes,

66,780 pounds; cattle, 772,000 pounds; hogs, 852,000 pounds; butter, 57,475 pounds; wool, 86,000 pounds. If reduced to cars, we have, of wheat, 279; of barley, 1; potatoes, 4; cattle, 65; hogs, 71; butter, 3; wool, 7; a total of 438 cars for the year.

CHURCHES.

There are in the place four churches, viz.: Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, Welsh Methodist Episcopal and Welsh Congregational, each with large, comfortable church buildings.

Baptist.—This Church was organized in February, 1867, with twenty-seven members, Elder Moore being its first Pastor. The erection of a suitable place of worship was at once taken in hand, and, in March, 1868, the present building was completed, at a cost of \$5,000. The membership of the Church increased rapidly until it numbered at one time nearly one hundred, but of late years it has been decreased by removals and deaths until their number has become so small they are not able to have regular services. They also have disbanded their Sunday school and stopped their weekly meetings for prayer. The following named have served as Pastors of the Church since its organization: Elders Saxton, First, Heagle, McLeod and Sweet. The present Trustees are D. D. Ashley, Lewis Brown and R. D. Calkins.

Methodist Episcopal.—Considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining information in relation to this congregation, their records being kept in an imperfect manner. The Dodge County Directory, published in 1872, gives the date of the erection of their church building as 1859, but no record could be found prior to 1864. The Church is now in a very flourishing condition, having a membership of about one hundred and an average attendance in their Sunday school of eighty. Their church building is a large frame, with basement, and convenient yard and sheds for the accommodation of the teams of the country brethren. The following reverend gentleman have served as Pastors: B. R. Shepherd, C. C. Lathrop, D. Brown, F. T. Allen, Mr. Window, J. B. Cooper, Mr. Olmstead, Mr. Woodbread and A. Reed, the present Pastor.

Welsh Methodist Episcopal.—This society was organized in 1868 with thirty-two members. It first worshiped in a schoolhouse purchased at a cost of \$248. In 1876, their present substantial building was erected at a cost of \$3,000. Its size is 32x46. Like the other churches, it has a yard and suitable sheds for the convenience of country brethren. The Church is in a flourishing condition and the members are working together harmoniously. They employ no regular Pastor. Rev. Thomas Faulks and Rev. Thomas R. Jones are the resident local preachers. Present membership of Church, eighty-seven; Sunday school, seventy-five.

Welsh Congregational Church.—Organized in July, 1876, with the following named members: John Lewis, James Thomas, H. C. Ellis, William E. Roberts, John W. Davis, J. D. Jones, William R. Roberts, Peter Thomas, Griffith R. Jones. The congregation is in good condition, with a membership of forty-five. They have only had one Pastor since their organization—Rev. J. P. Evans. Their church building was erected in 1877 at a cost, including site, of \$3,100. James Thomas and John W. Davis are Deacons; Griffith R. Jones, Treasurer; R. Griffiths, Secretary; H. C. Ellis, O. W. Lloyd, William J. Davis, Trustees. The average attendance of Sunday school is forty-four.

SOCIETIES.

But one benevolent or temperance organization is in the place, that of the Temple of Honor No. 33, organized in January, 1876, by Col. Watrous, G. W. T., with sixty-four charter members. The Temple is in a flourishing condition, meets every Tuesday evening in Temple Hall (Baptist Church).

The following named comprise the charter members: C. A. Bigelow, W. S. Johnson, R. D. Evans, J. W. Olmstead, C. J. Coleman, R. G. Roberts, F. O. Bolles, W. H. Albright, J. M. Albright, Hans Johnson, J. A. Lightner, M. H. Epley, J. M. Allen, John G. Griffin, M. F. Arms, H. Gilmore, J. H. Rockfellow, John E. Hughes, W. F. Root, James Lockhart, O. C.



J. S. Adams
BEAVER DAM

Dibble, R. N. Rasmusson, H. C. Dunham, W. Byron, J. W. Townsend, John D. Davis, H. W. Owen, Charles Heyer, F. D. Taylor, W. W. Alnard, H. Phelps, David L. Hughes, D. S. Johnson, John H. Owens, George G. Roberts, H. C. Williams, William E. Owens, D. Isely, O. F. Lloyd, Milton Jones, Thomas R. Jones, O. D. Scofield, John Jess, Charles W. Hinchliffe, W. Chapman, Thomas C. Williams, John Lloyd, N. Rasmusson, G. C. Foster, Frank Dibble, Junius Marvin, F. Yoaker, J. H. Phelps, R. H. Mead, William Syke, E. H. Holmes, James Hanson, Thomas Alrinds, J. H. Holmes, H. Hutchinson, S. J. Butterfield, W. L. Price, E. Bryant, M. Neilson.

The first officers were C. O. Bigelow, W. C. T.; W. S. Johnson, W. V. T.; R. D. Evans, P. W. C. T.; C. J. Coleman, W. R.; R. G. Roberts, W. A. R.; M. Arms, W. F. R.; H. Dunham, W. T.; Charles Hinchliffe, W. M.; W. Chapman, W. G.; E. Holmes, W. S.; G. C. Foster, W. T. D.

Present officers, R. D. Calkins, W. C. T.; H. Hammer, W. V. T.; W. W. Lloyd, W. R.; C. Hutchinson, W. A. R.; Dr. C. M. Willis, W. F. R.; N. Rasmusson, W. T.; James Marvin, W. U.; Hans Larson, W. D. U.; John Eggleston, W. G.; W. S. Johnson, W. S.; W. C. Foster, P. W. C. T.; John Lloyd, W. T. D.

MAYVILLE.

This is one of the oldest villages in the county, its history dating back to 1845. It is situated about the center of Williamstown Township, on the Rock River and on the line of the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railroad.

In the year above mentioned, Alvin and William Foster and Chester and S. P. May selected the place as their future home. These gentlemen came from Fort Atkinson in the early spring, traveling in a common lumber-wagon, and were searching for a good water-power. Isaac H. Chandler crossed them over Rock River, at Horicon, on a raft. In crossing, the raft tipped up and the entire party were spilled into the river, just a little way from the shore from which they were starting. They were all large men, weighing in the neighborhood of two hundred and twenty pounds each. They sank in the water up to their arm-pits. Wading back to the shore, they first dried their clothes and rag money, which was then prevalent, and were crossed over one at a time. Proceeding on their way, they came to the present site of the village, and at once came to the conclusion that they had found the place which they were seeking, and that they were right in their surmises, a visit to the locality will convince the most incredulous, for a finer water-power cannot be found on the river between Rock Island and its head-waters.

After making their claims, these gentlemen proceeded to erect cabins, which being finished, Alvin Foster and the Mays returned to their old homes, leaving William to superintend the building of a dam, the contract of which was given to William Goodrich. With the help of Mr. Chandler, who drew the trees to the place with his team of oxen, the dam was soon built, and a saw-mill also put in operation, the proprietorship of which was invested in the Fosters and Mays.

INDUCEMENTS TO SETTLERS.

In order to facilitate the formation of a settlement, the proprietors of the prospective village determined to offer inducements to all who would make their home among them. To that end, they first erected a building for the purposes of a general store, which they offered to any one who would open out a general stock of merchandise. This offer was accepted by Thomas and Benjamin Palmer, who came to the place in 1847. At this time, there was not a road located, and, with their stock of goods, the Messrs. Palmer had to follow the paths made through the timber, avoiding the underbrush as much as possible, and, through difficulties, seek the place of their future residence. Another offer, made by Messrs. Foster & May, was the gift of a lot to any one who would build and occupy a residence thereon. This offer was accepted by quite a number, and consequently the village grew rapidly at the start.

Those who first came to the place were principally from the Eastern States. It was not until about 1852, that the Germans began to make their homes here. This class now form

by far the greatest portion of the community, and many of them, in the past score of years, have amassed considerable wealth.

The village was first platted in 1847, the surveying being done by Alvin Foster, one of the proprietors. Other additions have been made from time to time, until now it extends over considerable territory.

When it became necessary to give the place a name, many were suggested, but none seemed to meet the approval of the majority. Finally, one suggested that it be called Mayville, in honor of Uncle May, as he was familiarly called, one of the proprietors. The name was unanimously adopted.

POST OFFICE.

It was not until 1847, the citizens succeeded in having a post office established here, when Thomas Palmer, who, with his brother Benjamin, was engaged in the mercantile trade, received the appointment of Postmaster. He held the office some years and was succeeded by E. N. Foster, who in turn was followed by the following named, in the order given: E. B. Brown, E. P. Clark, H. Eiles, R. Sauerhering, A. B. Bonney, Mr. McFarland and G. Nary, the latter of whom administers its affairs in a manner highly satisfactory to the community. The office some years since was made a money-order one, and a large business is transacted.

SCHOOLS.

By a large number of American people, a place is judged by its school facilities. If they are good, the place is to be commended; if imperfect, it is to be condemned. Mayville will stand the test of righteous judgment. The first school was in the winter of 1847, in the cabin of a private family, and in the year following a log schoolhouse was built and school held therein. As the demands of the country increased, other arrangements were made, until finally, a few years since, the village erected one of the finest and most substantial school buildings in the county—one in which her citizens take a just pride. In this the English language is taught exclusively. For their own convenience, and to keep up a knowledge of the mother tongue, the Germans support from private funds a good school.

CHURCHES.

The religious element of the community is represented by German Lutheran, German Catholic and Baptist, each having a church building, the latter at present only being occasionally occupied, while in the former regular services are held to flourishing congregations.

HOTELS.

The first hotel was built in 1847, by H. G. Phelps, on the site of the present American House. From that date to the present time, a public house has ever been open there for the accommodation of weary travelers, and we believe its reputation has always been well sustained. It is now owned and controlled by D. Puls, a gentleman well and favorably known by the traveling fraternity.

The California House is another candidate for public favor and is situated on the corner of Main and Bridge streets. J. J. Lauzenbach, proprietor.

SOCIETIES.

Two of the benevolent Orders are represented in the village, that of the Odd Fellows and Masons, both of which are in a flourishing condition, with live, active members.

Vesper Lodge, No. 62, A., F. & A. M., holds its regular meetings on the first and third Saturdays of each month, in Masonic Hall, Saurhering's Block. Visiting brethren will always receive a cordial welcome.

Mayville Lodge, No. 200, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening in Odd Fellows' Hall, over Reible's marble-shop. Brethren of the Order are invited to meet with them.

There is a well organized fire department, with a fine engine, a large quantity of hose, etc., and the boys feel able to grapple with anything short of a Chicago blaze.

MERCANTILE.

Every class of trade is well represented, and there are here to be found stores carrying stocks and doing a business of which many more pretentious places might well be proud. There is a large scope of country naturally tributary, and, with proper efforts, Mayville should rank second to no village in the county. Let the effort be put forth and we predict a bright future.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT.

Up to the year 1867, the village was under the supervision of the town government, but in the session of the Legislature in the winter of 1866-67, a special act of incorporation was passed, and Mayville took its place among the independent villages of the State. Its first charter election was held April, 1867, since which time annual elections have been held with the following result, showing a complete list of officers up to the present time:

1867—R. Sauerhering, President; C. E. Goodwin, E. Muenchow, Charles Ruedebusch, Trustees; J. A. Barney, Clerk; N. C. Lawrence, Street Commissioner; Henry Boehmer, Marshal.

1868—J. H. Andrae, President; J. G. Kurtz, William Schmidt, G. Albert, Charles Allen, Trustees; Charles Kroesing, Treasurer; Henry Spiering, Justice of the Peace; S. W. Lamoreux, Clerk; S. W. Lamoreux, Assessor; G. Albert, Street Commissioner; Henry Boehmer, Marshal.

1869—J. A. Barney, President; F. Schaffer, Gustave Dreger, M. Ziegler, G. Albert, Trustees; Henry Yorten, Treasurer; Henry Spiering, Justice of the Peace and Clerk; G. Albert, Street Commissioner; P. B. Lamoreux, Marshal; Frederick Kruse, Poundmaster.

1870—Charles Barwig, President; J. A. Barney, G. Albert, M. V. Lamoreux, Charles Ruedebusch, Trustees; Henry Yorten, Treasurer; Henry Spiering, Police Justice and Clerk; G. Albert, Street Commissioner; Charles Krueger, Marshal and Poundmaster.

1871—Charles Barwig, President; G. Albert, F. Schaffer, Frantz Traeger, M. Ziegler, Trustees; Julius Philipp, Police Justice; Henry Spiering, Clerk; G. Albert, Street Commissioner; L. A. Meister, Marshal; Otto Boetke, Poundmaster.

1872—J. A. Barney, President; Julius Philipp, Robert Kloeden, G. Albert, M. Ziegler, Trustees; Marx Sievers, Treasurer; Julius Nary, Police Justice; William Schwartz, Clerk; P. B. Lamoreux, Marshal and Poundmaster; G. Albert, Street Commissioner.

1873—J. A. Barney, President; William Darge, E. Muenchow, H. Ruedebusch, M. Ziegler, Trustees; G. Dreger, Treasurer; Julius Nary, Police Justice; William Schwartz, Clerk; Charles Schwartz, Marshal; William Darge, Street Commissioner; Theodore Butler, Poundmaster.

1874—Julius Philipp, President; M. Ziegler, N. C. Lawrence, Robert Kloeden, J. G. Kurz, Trustees; Anton Haertle, Treasurer; Julius Nary, Police Justice; William Schwartz, Clerk and Assessor; Charles Reichert, Marshal and Poundmaster; Robert Kloeden, Street Commissioner.

1875—Henry Ruedebusch, President, who served two months, when Henry Spiering was elected to fill vacancy; D. Puls, J. Langenbach, P. Schuler, E. E. Bachhuber, Trustees; Anton Haertle, Treasurer; Julius Nary, Police Justice; William Schwartz, Clerk; J. G. Kurz, Marshal, Street Commissioner and Poundmaster.

1876—Henry Spiering, President; P. Schuler, William Darge, M. V. Lamoreux, William Walter, Trustees; Anton Haertle, Treasurer and Assessor; Julius Nary, Police Justice; William Schwartz, Clerk; J. G. Kurz, Street Commissioner; Charles Krueger, Marshal; Jac. Zimmerman, Poundmaster.

1877—M. V. Lamoreux, President; Daniel Baum, Charles Reichert, August Faltz, William Walter, Trustees; Anton Haertle, Treasurer and Assessor; J. Nary, Police Justice;

William Schwartz, Clerk ; August Luedke, Street Commissioner ; Fr. Huck, Jr., Marshal and Poundmaster.

1878—Julius Philipp, President ; Theodore Zilisch, August Schuman, John Tydman, Robert Kloeden, Trustees ; Anton Haertle, Assessor ; William Schmidt, Treasurer ; Julius Nary, Police Justice ; C. Kroesing, Clerk ; Ferdinand Faltz, Street Commissioner ; Conrad Faust, Marshal and Poundmaster ; J. H. Andrae, Chief Fire Warden.

1879—S. W. Lamoreux, President ; William Albrecht, Daniel Baum, Albert Burtch, Robert Kloeden, Trustees ; M. Ziegler, Treasurer ; Anton Haertle, Assessor ; Julius Nary, Police Justice ; G. J. Clark, Clerk ; G. J. Kurtz, Street Commissioner ; Chris. Huck, Marshal and Poundmaster.

WOODLAND.

This village is located on Section 31, Herman Township, and was laid out in the year 1856, and many lots sold, but no plat made until 1859. The land on which it was located was owned by Mr. Gilman, a pleasant and enterprising gentleman who settled here at an early day, when neighbors were not so numerous as at present. Previous to his coming, several other families had settled in the neighborhood, which was known as "Cole's Settlement," a family, or, more properly, a number of families by that name being the first.

Mr. Gilman was attracted here from the fact that iron ore had been discovered in paying quantities, it was thought, and it was his design to form a company, build a furnace and use the ore. For some cause, his plans were never carried out, and others obtained possession of the valuable lands, beneath the surface of which, lies such great wealth.

Immediately after being fairly settled with his family, Mr. Gilman proceeded to erect a saw-mill, a blacksmith-shop and a general store, continuing in business for a number of years. He also built the first hotel, which was occupied on completion by Robert Ostrander, who kept it for one year, then selling to one Haskins, who ran it for three or four years, disposing of it to Erastus Cole, who in turn sold to W. F. Markworth, after which it came into the possession of Karl Machmueller, its present owner. It stands directly opposite the depot.

On the completion of the railroad, George Fox built an eating-house near the depot, and continued in business until he was killed by the tornado which swept over the village in September, 1847. This tornado, within a radius of a few hundred yards, caused considerable damage, completely wrecking a number of buildings and seriously injuring four persons, besides Mr. Fox, who was instantly killed. Among the number injured was a son of Mr. Gilman. Mr. G., who was in the mercantile business at the time, had his stock of goods scattered in every direction. Considering the damage done to property, it was fortunate, indeed, no more lives were lost.

A post office was established in the neighborhood in 1855, and Erastus Cole received the appointment of Postmaster. He was succeeded by Ed. Sauerhering, Peter Labuwi, Nicholas Peters and M. F. Markworth.

The village lying in the corner of the township makes it convenient for citizens of the towns of Herman, Hubbard and Rubicon to unite for the purposes of affording their children the privileges of the public school ; therefore a good substantial school building has been erected, and a union school is in operation. In the winter of 1879-80, Miss Mary Ragan was the teacher. There are about one hundred pupils in the district, but all do not attend at once. In addition to this public school, the Germans keep in operation a select school, which is well attended.

A special feature of the place is the cheese-factory, in which is manufactured the celebrated Swiss cheese, an article that always commands a high price, and is considered a great luxury by all Germans. The milk of about one hundred cows is used in the factory, and the product shipped principally to Chicago and St. Louis.

Two churches represent the religious element of the village—Catholic and Lutheran—both of them conducting their exercises in the German language. The English-speaking people,

who are few in numbers in the neighborhood, have no place of worship. The Catholics are said to number about four hundred, which includes large and small. The Lutherans are nearly as numerous. Each have good church buildings.

The principal article of export from this station is wheat, a large quantity of which is raised in the neighborhood. There is one elevator in the place.

More freight is received at this station than any of its size, probably, on the road; it being the point of shipment for the villages of Hustisford and Neosho. The amount handled by firms in these villages, together with that of Woodland, makes quite a respectable showing.

The village is prepared in case of fire, having a small hand engine, an organized fire company, and willing citizens who are ever ready to grapple with the devouring element.

A never-failing stream of water is convenient to the village, and here all engines stop to water. It is said to be the best watering-place on the line of the C., M. & St. P. R. R.

Notwithstanding the original settlers were all from the East, few now live in the neighborhood, the Germans comprising the principal part of the inhabitants.

To transact the business of the village, there are two general stores, three saloons, one hotel, three blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, three shoe-shops, one tailor-shop, one lumber-yard. Population of village about two hundred.

REESEVILLE.

This is a railroad village, situated in the town of Lowell, about two miles south of the village of that name, and on the line of the La Crosse Division of the C., M. & St. P. Railroad. Samuel Reese was the first settler in the neighborhood, coming to this section in 1845. The village derives its name from this gentleman.

On the completion of the railroad through this section, Adam Reese, son of Samuel above mentioned, conceived the idea of founding a village here that should bear the family name. Accordingly he had surveyed and platted for that purpose a part of Section 28. Mr. R. always bore the reputation of being a good business man, able to take care of number one. He was the first station agent and first express agent, and held these respective offices until his removal to Sycamore, Ill., in 1868.

The first lot sold was to Mr. Loesch, who built the first house in the village. Mr. L. is still a resident of the village, and yet engages in his trade of shoemaking.

The first store was by Marvin & Finney, who built on the present site of Snow's large brick building in the spring of 1856, and opened a general stock of merchandise. These gentlemen subsequently sold to Adam Reese, who continued the same for a number of years, enjoying a monopoly of the trade of the surrounding country.

For the first twelve years, the village made no perceptible growth—its proprietor being content to keep everything in his own hands, and from the proceeds of the various business enterprises that he carried on lay up a competency. He encouraged no one to settle or engage in any business that might draw from his establishments. In 1868, a change for the better took place, Mr. Reese selling out the various businesses he was engaged in, other houses were established, settlers came in, and there has been a steady growth from that time forward. Of course, the hard times, extending from 1873 to 1879, had its influence on the growth of the place, but it has had no back-set, and its prospect for the future is good. Its present business men and citizens generally have faith in it. In the month of January, 1880, its population is estimated at 300.

A schoolhouse was built here about 1846, and the privileges of the common school have ever been open to those who chose to accept. In 1869, the district built, at a cost of \$1,200, a large and commodious building, in size 25x56, 12 feet high, divided into two apartments. An entry-way on the outside has also been added. In one of the rooms is taught the higher branches, and in the other the primary. Considerable pride is manifested in these schools by

the citizens, and the high grade is determined to be maintained. In the session of 1879-80, Robert Irving was teacher of the high school, and Miss Agnes Steinke of the primary. Wages paid, \$50 and \$25.

In March, 1876, a German Reformed Church was organized in this place, with a membership of twenty-eight. A good, substantial church building was immediately erected at a cost of \$1,200, in which religious services are regularly held. The present membership is thirty-five. Rev. William Kuentzel is the Pastor.

The English-speaking people have no church, nor are religious services anywhere held in the neighborhood. This is accounted for from the fact that between Lowell and Waterloo, in Jefferson County, there are not one-half dozen American families, the rest being Germans.

To transact the business of the place, we find in January, 1880, the following: Two general stores, one hardware, two groceries, three shoe-shops, three wagon-shops, three blacksmith-shops, two elevators or grain warehouses, four carpenter-shops. A large amount of grain and stock is handled here. Through the kindness of A. D. Coapman, station agent, we learn there were shipped in 1879 the following: Flour, 11,000 barrels; wheat, 40,000 bushels; stock, 105 cars. Reducing wheat and flour to pounds, we have 2,400,000 of the former and 2,156,000 of the latter, requiring for transportation 228 cars.

Christian Reinhart is the village Postmaster. The office issues no money orders, but registers about 250 letters per year.

A. D. Coapman occupies the responsible positions indicated above, and has held them since 1867, we believe, to the satisfaction of the business and traveling public. As all the freight and express for the village of Lowell is received here, it makes considerable business for the office.

IRON RIDGE.

This village sprang into existence on the completion of the railroad. John Graves and Solomon Crandall built the first house on its present site in 1848, the one built by Mr. Graves yet standing on Block 8, a little north of the residence of Mr. Isaac S. Allen, to whom we are indebted for the information here given. Like all the first houses, it was of logs, though Mr. Graves has also the credit of erecting the first frame house, which also yet exists, having been moved to the south part of the village.

Jones Eaton opened the first general store, about 1850, several years before the railroad was completed.

In 1855, a schoolhouse was built about one-half mile west of the present village, which has served ever since for school purposes, the English-speaking element of the place not being sufficiently numerous to make necessary the erection of another building. The Germans of the place employ a teacher for the purpose of teaching that language.

In 1859, the Methodist Episcopal Church Society built a house of worship, at a cost of \$2,000, and for some years divine service was held regularly therein by that denomination, but in consequence of the removal of nearly all the English-speaking people from the neighborhood, the society has disbanded. The German Methodists now have control of the house, under lease, and hold regular service in that language.

The first and only hotel in the village was erected in 1860 by Nathaniel McDuffy, who in time sold to S. Nehls, the present proprietor. It is known as the American House, and has a good reputation.

The first Postmaster was Madison Miller. The present one is H. Flemming, one of the largest dealers in general merchandise in the place.

Within one mile of the village is located the furnace of the Wisconsin Iron Company, which was formed July 1, 1869, by the Milwaukee Iron Company, the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company and the Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company, which companies at that time purchased the Swedes' Iron Company, consisting of 1,100 acres of land and a blast furnace at Old

Iron Ridge, near the eastern boundary of Hubbard Township. It was long known that the ore existed in paying quantities. In 1868, a furnace was built, and the ore taken from the bank. In 1869, when the present company obtained possession of the land, mining was resorted to. In 1871, the Company mined 81,642 gross tons, the greater amount of which was shipped to their furnaces in Milwaukee and Chicago. It is estimated that it would require thirty-one cars per day for 300 days in the year to carry it away. After the panic of 1873, for a period of nearly six years, the Company did but little, in comparison with former years, but in the fall of 1879, when iron began to take an upward tendency, active operations were resumed on a large scale, so that it is thought in the future their best year's work will be eclipsed. Their pay-roll for help, exclusive of expenses for wood or charcoal, amounts to over \$3,000 per month. For wood they pay upward of \$30,000 per year. The vein of ore is said to be from ten to thirty feet thick, and is almost inexhaustible. Every foot of land owned by the Company, aside from that on which their buildings stand, is used for farming purposes, being rented to their workmen, who tend from two to twenty acres each. From this it will be seen the works are of great public benefit, especially when the greater amount of their earnings are spent in Dodge County, and thus directly benefit her citizens. The general office of the Company is 37 Mitchell Building, Milwaukee.

BURNETT JUNCTION.

This village is located in the center of Burnett Township, one of the best towns in the county. It was not laid off until the completion of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. in 1860.

R. J. Andrews built the first house, as a public house for the benefit of the traveling fraternity. The same house yet stands, with additions made since, and is the well-known Burnett House, now owned and controlled by George R. Mayhew.

S. H. Childs erected the first store building and opened a stock of general merchandise about the same time. He has continued in the business ever since, and now carries a complete and well-selected stock of goods suitable for country trade. He is a man well qualified for business in every respect. In 1862, in addition to his mercantile business, he commenced the purchase of grain, and remained in that line of trade some years, doing a large and lucrative business. He has paid as high as \$3 per bushel for wheat delivered at that station.

An elevator was erected here in 1864, by a Mr. Barrett, who afterward disposed of it to one of the Shermans. It is now controlled by George Lawrence & Co., who are doing a very heavy business in grain, lumber, etc.

This village is a strictly temperate one, no saloons being allowed in the place. One of the conditions of the deed made by the original owner is, that the ground sold shall not have upon it a saloon, and in case of a violation of the contract it reverts back.

The first Postmaster in the village was William Curtis, followed by R. J. Andrews, and then by S. H. Childs, who yet holds the position. At present, the office is not a money-order one, but it doubtless should be, judging from the number of registered letters there mailed, amounting to some 400 or 500 per year.

Two good hotels are in the place. The Burnett House we have already referred to. The other is kept by W. S. Cole, and is known as the Union House. Travelers will find it a good, home-like place to stop.

The Good Templars have a flourishing Lodge in the place, organized in 1872, with fourteen charter members. It has now a membership of fifty-six in good standing. It is known as Burnett Lodge, No. 133; meets every Tuesday evening. Edgar Merrill, W. C. T.; George Merrill, W. S.

The Odd Fellows also have a fine Lodge in the place, and are doing much good.

A good public school in the village—Miss Peabody, teacher. The Germans have a school near the village.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is the only religious denomination represented in the village, though others have churches within convenient distance. The Church is weak, numbering but eighteen members at present. It was organized in 1871, and a building erected in 1878 at a cost of \$800.

There are in the village two general stores, one shoe-shop, one wagon-shop, two blacksmith-shops, two hotels, one meat-market, one lumber-yard.

Surrounded by a splendid farming country, and with an intelligent and moral community, it is certainly a good place for one seeking a home to locate.

RUBICON.

The village of Rubicon is situated on part of Sections 10, 11, 14 and 15, Town 10 north, Range 17 east, town of Rubicon. It was first platted in 1866, though previous to this and about the time of the completion of the present Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, the formation of a village was begun. The survey of the present plat was made by W. M. Morse.

The first house built in the place was of logs, and was built by John G. Anderson, but in what year, the memory of the oldest settler now in the neighborhood was at fault.

The first frame house was built by John Russell.

The village was originally laid off on land owned by Stoughton and Chester Rickard, John G. Anderson, and a man by the name of Beckwood, none of whom, at present writing, reside in the neighborhood.

The first store is said to have been one for the sale of "W. I. Goods," a product of which the present generation knows but little. John Russell was the proprietor.

The first general store was owned by C. O. Page, and was established in 1856.

A post office had long been held in the neighborhood, and on completion of the railroad, was moved to the village and its name changed from Upton to Rubicon.

The first hotel was built in 1857, by Stoughton Rickard, who sold the same to Edward Judd. Shortly after the close of the war, it passed into the hands of M. Trumer, its present owner. It stands directly opposite the depot and enjoys a good run of trade.

The village has a population of about one hundred, composed principally of Germans. The community immediately surrounding it is, likewise, German, and that language is used far more than the English in the transaction of business, and in general conversation. But one religious denomination is represented, that of the Catholics, who have a large church building, erected in 1871, at a cost of about \$5,000. The membership of the church is represented by about sixty families. Father Schaaf is the officiating priest, and, we believe, enjoys the confidence of his members and the respect of the community. A parochial school is held under the auspices of the Church, with about forty-five scholars in attendance. William Moser is the Principal, and the German language is taught exclusively. In addition to this, there are three district schools within convenient distance from the village, where those inclined have the privilege of sending their children.

This village is the home of G. W. Morse, Esq., the gentlemanly and efficient County Surveyor. All communications addressed to him at this place will receive prompt attention.

There are here for the accommodation of the public, one general store, by John Labuwi, two blacksmith-shops, two wagon-shops, two shoe-shops, two hotels, three saloons (two of which are in connection with the hotels), one harness-shop, and one grain elevator.

The village and township are Democratic.

PORTLAND.

In the extreme southwest part of the county lies the village of Portland, the first settlement of which was made in the fall of 1843, by Alex Campbell, who selected one quarter of Section 32, as the site for his future home, and for the purpose of laying it out in a "future great city." Mr. C. was soon afterward re-enforced by George Powers, Cyrus Perry, D. V. Knowlton, K. P. Clark, D. Clark, William Austin and others, who each selected their quarters in close proximity, and the work of clearing the timber began.

The selection of this site for a village by Mr. Campbell was on account of the excellent water-power afforded by Waterloo Creek, at this point, but it appears that it was two years before he erected the saw-mill, which, in this country, has always seemed the first thing to be done in the beginning of a new place. In 1844, he had a survey and plat of the village made, and settlers began to be attracted here, for in that year we learn that one Cone started a blacksmith shop, while Chalmers opened a store, and Williams a hotel. In the fall of that same year a log schoolhouse was erected, and "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic" were taught therein.

The "great expectations" of Portland, up to the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, have failed to be realized, and her brightest hopes have been "nipped in the bud." In the early day, before railroads began to cut their way through timber and prairie, it seemed inevitable that it should be made one of the first villages or cities in the land. At one time, we find in the place six general stores, two hotels, and all the other trades that go to make up a thriving place well represented. A plank-road was built from Watertown, and travel could proceed any season of the year. But alas! the railroad never came. Two companies surveyed lines through the place, but other attractions drew them away. Whether they shall ever regain what they have lost time alone will tell. The situation of the village is good, and if a railroad should be built through the place, doubtless they will easily recover. At present they have no post-office.

NEOSHO.

The village of Neosho is situated on portions of Sections 29 and 30, of Rubicon Township, and is a quiet, healthy, and thriving every-day village, with a population ranging somewhere in the neighborhood of three hundred and fifty. It has a goodly number of humming mills, busy shops, business-like stores, and comfortable homes, to say nothing of honest men and fair women, in whose features are blended the rosy tints of health and beauty.

The first settler whose ax broke the stillness of the forest was Daniel E. Cotton. Accompanied by an old gentleman by the name of Rathburn, Mr. Cotton "pitched his tent" there in the month of February, 1845. Soon after his arrival, he commenced the erection of a saw-mill on the Rubicon River, which two years later he sold to Mr. L. S. Van Orden. In the following spring, Mr. Dennison Baker, one of the most substantial citizens of the town, located here; and the second year of the settlement, others arrived in considerable number, and the country began rapidly to develop into fine farms under the hardy strokes and energy of the new settlers.

Sylvester Taylor, the first Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, was from this village. Mr. T. afterward moved to Watertown, in this State, and engaged in newspaper work, after which he went to Oregon, where he died.

The first store here was conducted by L. S. Van Orden. He was one of the most noble and charitable men who lived in the county, and died April 30, 1858.

The first school in the village was taught by Miss Melissa Darling.

There are two churches here, Methodist and (German) Catholic, each occupying good, substantial buildings.

LOWELL.

The first settlement of this place was about the year 1846. Henry Finney at that time erecting a grist-mill on the Beaver Dam River, the water-power here being excellent for that purpose. Mr. Finney soon after associated with him in the business Clark Lawton and Sheldon Fox, the property a little later being transferred to Lawton, Finney & Van Kirk. It was destroyed by fire in 1858.

J. J. Williams settled here in 1849. At that time, says Mr. Williams, from whom we obtained the facts here given, the town was very thickly settled, for a new country, and inhabited principally by Americans, though there was a sprinkling of German and Irish among the number. It was a rich agricultural town. At present, nearly all the original settlers are gone, some moving away, and others going to that "undiscovered country from which no traveler returns." There were two merchants in the place, one by the name of Patton; one small hotel, kept by Charles Walker, who also carried on a tailor-shop, and which was known as the "Star and Garter." Finney & Lawton, in addition to their grist-mill, had a saw-mill on the opposite side of the river. Andrew Jones was Postmaster. Mr. Williams opened a stock of general merchandise, and continued in the business until 1865.

Mr. Jones, the first Postmaster, was succeeded by J. J. Williams, followed by David S. Bertie, J. W. Lumbgen and Philip Reinhart, who is the present incumbent.

The C., M. & St. P. Railroad, running within a short distance of the village, has hindered its progress, and it cannot be said to be as prosperous as in former years, though a good business is being done by its merchants.

There are four churches in the place—Catholic, Methodist, Lutheran and Dutch Reformed, and the Masons and Odd Fellows have Lodges.

DANVILLE.

The village of Danville was laid out by Daniel E. Bassett, on a part of Section 21, Mr. B. owning the land upon which it was located. It is the only village in the town, and the place in which the town business is transacted. Its growth has been limited and, after the lapse of thirty years, its population does not exceed what it was at that time. Daniel E. Bassett opened the first store, and one of the first physicians in the village was Dr. C. W. Bond. A young physician, with the ink hardly dry upon his diploma, Dr. Bond located in this place, and soon, by attention to the wants of his patients and skill in his profession, he obtained a large and lucrative practice, which, on account of the desire of his wife to return East, the climate not agreeing with her, he was compelled to abandon. Returning to the State of New York, he followed his profession until the breaking-out of the war, when he was appointed Surgeon of one of the New York regiments, and was sent to the Gulf, where, in a short time, he was made Medical Director, and continued in this responsible position to the close of the war, when he returned to New York, resumed his professional duties, and remained for about four years, when he removed to Lake County, Ill., where he has since continued to reside.

The school in Danville is one of the best in the county, and, in the winter of 1879-80, was under charge of Mr. Knowlton, Principal and Teacher in the High School, and Miss Alena Chamberlain, Assistant.

In the village is found one general store, one shoe-shop, two blacksmith-shops, and one wagon-shop.

MINNESOTA JUNCTION.

But little can be said of this village further than that it is the crossing of the Chicago & North-Western and Northern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and that considerable transfer business is here transacted.

Monroe Voorhees was the owner of the land upon which the village is located and had it platted in 1868. A station-house was erected here on the completion of the roads, which arrived in the place within a few hours of each other, the North-Western making the best time, thus giving the St. Paul road the privilege of keeping crossings in repair.

A large depot dining-house was erected here, and for a time trains stopped for meals, but this is not now done.

James M. Voorhees, Jacob W. Scholl, and E. D. Eldred, have dispensed the favors of Uncle Sam in the village post office. The latter is the present Postmaster.

There are here one feed-mill, one general store, one blacksmith and wheelwright, one cigar manufactory, one hotel and two saloons.

The village is located in Oak Grove Township, and its business is cut off by Juneau on the south, Burnett Junction on the north, Horicon on the east, and Rolling Prairie on the west.





BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Co.....	Company or county	W. V. I.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry
dlr.....	dealer	P. O.....	Post Office
W. V. A.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Artillery	S. or Sec.....	Section
W. V. C.....	Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry	st.....	street

BEAVER DAM TOWNSHIP.

MRS. ELIZABETH ANTONE, widow, Sec. 20 ; P. O. Beaver Dam ; her maiden name was Elizabeth Pye ; born in Wisconsin. Married, in Oneida Co., N. Y., Mr. Thomas Antone, a cabinet-maker, who was born in Chenango Co., N. Y. ; they came to Wisconsin in 1853 ; located at Menasha, where he worked at his trade until his death, Feb. 1, 1854 ; they had five sons, four of whom entered the army during the rebellion ; Benjamin and Cornelius enlisted in Fond du Lac, in W. V. I. ; Abraham and Joseph enlisted in Co. D, 26th N. Y. V. I. ; Benjamin was lost in the army ; Charles H. died, and the others are still living ; Mrs. Antone died in the fall of 1879.

WILLIAM ASHTON, blacksmith ; born in England July 30, 1820, and came to Wisconsin July 17, 1849, locating at Beaver Dam ; he served an apprenticeship of seven years at his trade in England ; he then went to New York City, and worked as journeyman for three years ; he then came to Beaver Dam, and bought out Shaw & Haskell's wagon and blacksmith shop, and carried on blacksmithing until the breaking-out of the war ; in the fall of 1862, in connection with Wm. Keieger, under the firm name of Ashton & Keieger, bought out John Thompson, and continued for three years ; he then sold out, and, in partnership with Mr. Hanson, firm of Hanson & Ashton, bought a bankrupt stock of dry goods and groceries, and continued in this business for three years ; he then bought a lot of Mr. Bower, on Front street, built a blacksmith-shop, and is now carrying on the business at this place. He enlisted May 10, 1861, in Co. D, 5th W. V. I., Col. Cobb, and was engaged in the battles of Lee's Mills and Williamsburg ; he was then detailed into the brigade blacksmith shop, in the shoeing department ; on account of rheumatic fever, he received his discharge June 21, 1862 ; in 1878 he was elected Alderman of the Third Ward, which office he now holds. He married, Aug. 12, 1847, Mary Feron, of New York City ; he has three children—William G., Mary E. and Isabella E. Mrs. Ashton is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

DR. J. H. BABCOCK was born in Brookfield, Madison Co., N. Y., on Sept. 19, 1826, and came to Wisconsin June 5, 1848, locating at Noyes' Corners, where he engaged in the practice of medicine for one year ; he graduated at the Castleton Medical College, Castleton, Vt., and in 1850, came to Beaver Dam, where he engaged in the practice of his profession ; in 1855, he was elected Town Treasurer, and in 1856, he was City Treasurer of Beaver Dam ; in 1856, he started a drug store, which was burned down in 1862 ; in 1862, he was appointed U. S. Collector for the Fourth Collection District of Wisconsin ; in 1865, he was elected a member of the School Board, which position he has held for twelve years. Dr. Babcock married, Sept. 23, 1849, Mary M. Whitaker, of Massachusetts ; he has two children living—Mary Jeanette and Benj. F. Butler.

SYLVESTER H. BAILEY, railroad contractor ; born in Townsend, Windham Co., Vt., May 20, 1829 ; resided in Vermont until he was 21 years of age, then went to Ohio ; was a resident of Cleveland about six years. Married, at Waynesburg, Stark Co., Ohio, Jan. 8, 1856, to Sarah Jane Ross ; they have two children—James R. and Jennie E. Mr. Bailey came to Beaver Dam in April, 1858 ; he has been engaged in railroad contracting, construction, etc., most of the time since he came to Wisconsin.

J. H. BARRETT, book-keeper; born in Cavendish, Windsor Co., Vt., on Feb. 2, 1856, and came to Wisconsin in May, 1856, locating at Beaver Dam; he received his early education in Jefferson Co., and the Denmark Academy, in Lewis Co., N. Y.; in Denmark he ran a stationary engine in summer and taught school in winter, until 1856, when he came to Beaver Dam, where he at first engaged in buying wheat; this he continued twelve years; in 1870, he took the position of book-keeper in the First National Bank of Beaver Dam, which position he now holds; was, for four or five terms, Alderman of Beaver Dam; in 1866, was Treasurer of Beaver Dam; in 1878, was elected School Commissioner of the Third Ward, which office he now holds. He married, Sept. 20, 1851, Abby E. Clark, of Denmark, N. Y.; he has four children—Charles H. C., Frankie L., Edward E. and John H.

MATHIAS BAER, deceased, was born in Germany April 8, 1817; at the age of 14 he began the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed till 1853; in 1853, he came to America, and settled in South Beaver Dam, Dodge Co., Wis., for one year, then removed to the town of Calamus for ten years and followed farming; in 1870, he bought a farm of seventy-seven acres in Sec. 35, town of Beaver Dam, where he made his home till his death, Sept. 21, 1879. April 11, 1847, he married Miss Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Mary Rabach, of Germany, whom he left a widow with eleven children—Joseph, Mathias, George, Katie (now Mrs. Frank Uher, of Beaver Dam, Wis.), Mary (Mrs. Herman), Kressa, Peter, Paul, Francis, John, Annie and Jacob. They are members of the Catholic Church of Beaver Dam.

ALONZO W. BELLOWS, agent, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co.; born in Tully, Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 29, 1829; when he was about 6 years of age his parents removed, with their family, to Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y.; resided there six years, then located for two years at East Homer; afterward lived at McGrawville, in Cortland Co., until he was 24 years of age; in March, 1856, he came to Hartford, Wis., and remained there eleven years, agent of the railroad company at that point during this period; after spending a few months in Fond du Lac, and about one year in Milwaukee, he came to Beaver Dam in October, 1868, and has been engaged in business as agent for the railway company ever since; while a resident of the State of New York, he worked at his trade, chair-maker; in addition to his railroad business here, he deals in salt, cement, lime, plaster, etc. He was married at McGrawville, N. Y., June 17, 1851, to Miss Clara S. Holmes; she was born in Solon, N. Y.; they have one son—Willie Grant.

P. BINZEL, brewer, Beaver Dam; born in Germany July 4, 1833; came to Wisconsin in June, 1857, locating at Milwaukee; he learned the brewery business in Milwaukee, with Jos. Schlitz and Valentine Blatz; he then worked in a brewery at Two Rivers, for Mr. Miller; on Oct. 1, 1863, he started a brewery at Waupun, which burned down; in April, 1866, he went to Beaver Dam, and bought the Farmers' Brewery, from Mr. Schutte, which he is now running; in 1870, he was Alderman of the First Ward, and, with the exception of one term, has been Alderman ever since. He married, in July, 1863, Louisa Martz, of England; he has six children—Edward H., Mary Clotilda, John Alvin, Philip Rudolphe, Alma Louisa and Hellmuth Philip.

H. BOOTH, merchant tailor; born in Moravia, Cayuga Co., N. Y., March 25, 1825, and came to Wisconsin Sept. 26, 1846, locating in Beaver Dam; he learned his trade in Moravia; on moving to Beaver Dam he opened a merchant tailor's establishment, which he is continuing still; in the spring of 1852, he was elected Treasurer of Beaver Dam Township; was also Alderman of the Second Ward one term; in 1860, was Treasurer of the city of Beaver Dam; in 1876, he was Alderman of the Fourth Ward one term. He married, June 24, 1847, Sarah G. Ordway, of Hancock, N. H.; he has five children—Helen Leona, Clara Lydia, Sarah Bell, Willis Hiram and Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Booth are members of the Episcopal Church.

R. V. BOGERT, Postmaster; was born in Claverick, N. Y., July 3, 1819, and came to Wisconsin the fore part of October, 1849, locating in Beaver Dam; in Chenango Co., N. Y., he received his early education, and assisted his father on the farm; in Tioga Co., he was a clerk in a general store, after which he moved to Owego, N. Y., and hired out to a firm to lumber it up and down the Susquehanna River; this he continued for eight years; from Owego he moved to Beaver Dam; in 1849, started a general store; bought an interest in a flour-mill in 1854, also an interest in the woolen-mills; this was continued seven years, under the firm name of Lewis & Bogert; he then entered the banking business, opening the Dodge County Bank, under the State law, which he continued until 1861; in 1860, he started the Waushara County Bank, at Wautoma, which he continued until 1861; Mr. Bogert has held the following offices: In 1851-52, was Town Treasurer; in 1862, was appointed U. S. Assistant Assessor for Dodge Co., which he held until 1865; in about 1868, he was again U. S. Assistant Assessor, and held that office until its expiration; in 1861, he was Mayor of Beaver Dam; in 1876, he was appointed Postmaster of Beaver Dam, which position he now holds; Mr. Bogert also represents the following fire, life and accident

insurance companies: Liverpool & London & Globe; the Royal, of Liverpool; the Lancashire, of Manchester; the Queen, of London; Continental, of New York; Connecticut, of Hartford; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia; Fireman's Fund, of California; Westchester, of New York; Watertown, of New York; Northwestern National, of Milwaukee; Northwestern Mutual Life, of Milwaukee, and the Travelers' Accident of Hartford. Mr. Bogert was married in March, 1844, to Celinda Leonard, of New York; he has eight children living, named Agnes, Robert, Henrietta, Henry, Lucy, Nellie, Charles and Lottie. Mr. and Mrs. Bogert are attendants of the Congregational Church.

W. H. BRACKIN, carpenter, joiner and builder; is a native of Madison Co., N. Y.; born in 1818. At the age of 22, he began the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he has since followed; in 1855, he came to Beaver Dam, Wis., where he has been connected with the erection of some of the most prominent buildings of the city. In 1848, he married Maria L. Cowen, of Madison Co., N. Y. They attend the Presbyterian Church.

GEORGE A. BROWN, proprietor livery stable, was born in Newark, N. J., March 24, 1840, and came to Wisconsin in 1842, locating in Racine; from Racine he moved to Beaver Dam, at first assisting his father, and after farming it on his own account until 1872, when he went into the livery, sale and boarding stable business in partnership with his brother, under the firm name of Mann, Brown & Co. Mr. Brown married, Jan. 1, 1862, Ellen H. Porter, of Londonderry, Ireland; he has four children—William Porter, Georgia May, Maggie Julia and Anna Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

JOHN BROWN, farmer; Sec. 33; P. O. Beaver Dam. The subject of this sketch is a native of Argyle, Washington Co., N. Y., son of Archibald and Fannie Brown, *nee* Horth; born in October, 1824. When he was quite young his parents removed to Livingston Co., N. Y.; here he received a common school education and led the life of a farmer till 22 years of age; in 1846, came to Dodge Co., Wis., and settled on a farm in the town of Trenton, which was his home till 1865; in 1857-58 he was employed as guard and overseer in the stone-shop of the State Prison at Waupun, under Gen. Starks. At Ripon, Wis., in October, 1861, he enlisted in Co. K, of the 1st W. V. C., under Col. Daniels; was in the battles of Cape Girardeau, Mo., Chickamauga, Tenn., Marietta, Stony Face, Buzzard's Roost, and Atlanta; was mustered out of service at Calhoun, Ga., Oct. 31, 1864, when he returned to Trenton and continued farming for one year; in 1865, on account of ill health, he sold that farm and purchased 14 71-100 acres in Sec. 33, and within the city limits of Beaver Dam, where he has led a more retired life; in 1847, he returned to York, Livingston Co., N. Y., where, June 12 of that year, he married Mrs. Mary A., daughter of Robert P. and Sarah McGlashan *nee* Holmes, and soon came again with her to enjoy his Western home. They have had three children—America L., deceased, Frank D. of Gary, Deuel Co., Dak., and Fannie N. Religiously, Mr. Brown is a Universalist.

REV. J. BUCKLEY, Pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Beaver Dam; was born in the town of Mallow, County Cork, Ireland, November, 1846, and came to Wisconsin September, 1870, locating in Milwaukee; he received his early education in the Abbey of Mount Mellery, Ireland; he took his classical course there and his theological course in All-Hallow College, Dublin; he was ordained June 24, 1869, and his first charge was as Assistant Pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's Catholic Church, in Logansport, Ind.; he then went to Milwaukee as Assistant Priest of St. John's Cathedral; in 1871, he came to Beaver Dam as Pastor of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, which pastorate he now holds.

HON. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, farmer; P. O. Beaver Dam; was born in Leyden, Lewis Co., N. Y., July 17, 1835, and came to Wisconsin in 1843, locating at Waukesha; in 1856, he commenced his business life by driving a stage on the overland route for Wells, Butterfield & Co., and in the same year took charge of a plantation in Central Missouri, and was engaged in stock-raising for five years; after which he purchased a coal mine in Johnson Co., Mo., and from it supplied the Missouri Pacific R. R., Leavenworth, Kansas City, Sedalia, and intermediate points, selling to the above railroad the first coal they ever burnt in a locomotive; in 1858, he went to Beaver Dam, and, in connection with Mr. McPettridge, under the firm name of McPettridge, Burchard & Co., commenced the manufacture of woollen goods. This he continued until 1879, when he purchased a farm of 200 acres in Trenton Township, where he commenced farming on a large scale and with the most pleasing success. During the late war, he was Master of Transportation of Central Missouri until March 24, 1862, and until Sept. 18, 1862, was Master of Transportation of the Fifth Division of Grant's Army; in the fall of the same year, he was placed in charge of the receipt and distribution of the supplies for the Army of the Potomac; in the fall of 1863, he was sent by the Government to New York City to purchase forage, in the open market, for the supply of all the armies operating on the seaboard; his disbursements, while on duty in New York City, reached the enormous figure of \$1,800,000 per month; he sent in his resignation in July, 1865, and it was not

accepted until Oct. 31, 1865. Mr. Burchard has held the following offices, viz.: Mayor of Beaver Dam, one term; State Senator, two terms, and, in 1874, he was elected to Congress and served one term. He was married June 9, 1859, to Mary Jane Simmons, of Missouri; he has eight children living, named William T., Charles A., Martha E., Agnes M., Samuel F., Jennie, Esther, Susan.

A. F. BURGESS, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Beaver Dam; born in Windham Co., Conn., Aug. 29, 1818; came to Wisconsin in 1845; located at Beaver Dam Township, at his present place of residence, where he has since continued farming; he has been Assessor several years, also, Town Treasurer and Supervisor; is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the Grange; married in the State of New York, Sept. 22, 1846, Miss Rebecca Beackus, a native of Chenango Co., N. Y.; has family of five children—Jay, Frank, Ruth A., Sarah J. and Ralph; is owner of 320 acres.

MRS. AFFIA BURNS, physician; was born in Deposit, Broome Co., N. Y., on May 27, 1839, and came to Wisconsin in June, 1876, locating in Janesville. From Deposit she moved to Luzerne Co., Penn., where, at that place and Philadelphia, she received her literary education. In 1861, she commenced to read and study medicine; in 1863 to 1865 attended medical lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating in June, 1865; her specialty being the diseases of woman; in June, 1867, she commenced the practice of medicine and has practiced in the following places: Mount Pleasant, Henry Co., Iowa; St. Paul, Minn.; Janesville, Wis., and in December, 1878, moved to Beaver Dam, and has since continued her practice with marked success. Mrs. Dr. Burns married, Sept. 20, 1860, Dr. J. J. Ely, of New York; second marriage at Dixon, Ky., April 5, 1871, to C. R. Burns. She is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Beaver Dam.

A. M. BURNS, painter, Beaver Dam; was born in Curllsville, Clarion Co., Penn., Nov. 24, 1847, and came to Wisconsin in April, 1856, locating in Plattsville, Grant Co., Wis., where he received his education at the Normal School; after leaving school, he, in connection with Mr. Ayres, under the firm name of Ayers & Burns, went into the grocery business, which he carried on for about eighteen months, when, in May, 1867, he moved to Beaver Dam and engaged with the Beaver Dam Agricultural Works as foreman in the painting department. Mr. Burns was Adjutant General and Inspector in the Order of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of Wisconsin; he is also one of the Trustees of the Red Ribbon Club of Beaver Dam. He enlisted in the army in September, 1861, in Co. I, 10th W. V. I., Col. A. R. Chapin, and was in the battles of Bridgeport, Ala., Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Tenn., Chickamauga, siege of Chattanooga, Dallas, Ga., Burnt Hickory, Peach Tree Creek and siege of Atlanta; he was wounded in the knee at the battle of Chickamauga; was mustered out in 1864; he was the youngest soldier in the State, having enlisted when but 13 years of age. He married, March 31, 1870, Betsy L. Whitaker, of Beaver Dam; he has three children—Nellie, Nettie and Luvia. Mr. Burns is a member of the M. E. Church at Beaver Dam.

GEORGE S. CAMPBELL, miller, Beaver Dam; was born in Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 7, 1842; from Kenosha he moved to Columbus, Wis., and was, with his brother-in-law, in the milling business; in 1873, he moved to Beaver Dam and engaged with the Beaver Dam Flouring Mill as Superintendent. He enlisted in the army in August, 1862, in Co. G, 23d W. V. I., Col. J. J. Guppy, and was engaged in the battles of first Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Fort Morgan, Ala., second Fort Morgan, and also in a number of skirmishes; he received his discharge July 4, 1865. He married, Jan. 22, 1867, Harriet E. Butterfield, of Smith's Basin, Washington Co., N. Y.; he has one child—James Franklin. Mrs. Campbell is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Beaver Dam.

G. W. CHANDLER, woolen manufacturer, Beaver Dam; was born in Warren Co., N. Y., Nov. 9, 1826, and came to Wisconsin May 22, 1853, locating in Beaver Dam; he learned the trade of woolen manufacturer in Amber, Onondaga Co., N. Y.; in 1850, he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods in connection with Mr. G. H. Stewart, under the firm name of Stewart & Chandler, and after, in partnership with his two brothers-in-law, bought a farm of 280 acres in Oak Grove and continued farming for eight years; he then returned to Beaver Dam and for three years was business manager for G. H. Stewart & Co., woolen manufacturers, after which, in connection with Mr. G. B. Congdon, he bought out the interests of Stewart & Co., since which time he has been engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods under the firm name of Chandler, Congdon & Co. In Clyman, he was Supervisor for one year. He married, Jan. 10, 1852, Marcia Griffin, of Amber, N. Y., who died March 18, 1860. He again married, Feb. 3, 1863, Moriah Hambright, of Oak Grove; he has six children living—Jenevieve, Mabel, Charles, William, Arthur and Harley.

DR. A. S. CHILDS, Beaver Dam, was born in Moretown, Washington Co., Vt., May 6, 1843, and came to Wisconsin Oct. 10, 1855, locating at Omro, where he received his common school education;



E. C. McFetridge
BEAVER DAM

in 1868, he published the *Omro Union*, a weekly newspaper; this he continued for one year and then sold it out; in the fall of 1868, he went to St. Joe, Mo., and afterward to Shelbyville, Mo., where he published the Shelby Co. newspaper; he also commenced the study of medicine to prepare himself for a course in the medical college, which course he afterward took at the Hahnemann Homoeopathic College at Chicago, in 1874; he then removed to Beaver Dam in 1878 and has since been engaged in the practice of medicine. He enlisted in October, 1861, in Co. C, 14th W. V. I., Col. Wood, and was engaged in the battles of Shiloh; Iuka, Miss.; Corinth, Miss.; Vicksburg, Natchez, Red River expedition; Augusta, Ark.; in the Missouri campaign after Price, and at Nashville, Mobile, and also in about fifteen skirmishes; during all these battles, he was wounded but once, and that but slightly in the scalp. Dr. Childs enlisted as a private and gradually rose through the grades of his company until he reached the position of Captain; he was mustered out Oct. 9, 1865, at Mobile, Ala. In Omro, in 1866, he was City Marshal for two terms. He married, Dec. 21, 1865, Harriet A. Hamilton, of Cambridge, Me.; he has two children—Myrtle and Ralph.

GEORGE B. CONGDON, woolen manufacturer, Beaver Dam; was born in Otisco, Onondaga Co., N. Y., April 9, 1835, and came to Wisconsin in May, 1853, locating at Beaver Dam; from Otisco he moved to Beaver Dam and engaged in the woolen-mills as spinner; then as book-keeper in Coe & Schuyler's dry-goods store, and also as book-keeper with Hoyt & Smith, dry-goods merchants, and after, in George Smith's warehouse as book-keeper; he then took the position of teller in the Dodge County Bank and afterward cashier of the same; in 1859, in connection with Mr. Bogert, started a bank in Wausshara, called the Wausshara County Bank; in 1861, he moved to Madison, Wis., and was employed in the Quartermaster General's office as assistant book-keeper; then as clerk in the U. S. Marshal's office at the same place; in May, 1863, he was appointed Paymaster in the U. S. army, which position he held until October, 1865, when he entered as partner in the woolen-mill in connection with Mr. Chandler and S. P. K. and C. E. Lewis, under the firm name of Chandler, Congdon & Co. Mr. Congdon married, July 11, 1859, Celia Flanders, of Copenhagen, Lewis Co., N. Y.; he has two children—Frank F. and George C. Mrs. Congdon is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Beaver Dam.

J. H. CONLON, harness maker, Beaver Dam; was born in County Clare, Ireland, Feb. 21, 1838, and came to Wisconsin Nov. 7, 1855, locating at Wyocena; he received his early education in Owego, N. Y.; he was engaged in farming at Fountain Prairie for four years; was one and a half years in the restaurant business in Owego; he then for one year carried on a saloon in Columbus, Wis., after which he went to Madison and served an apprenticeship with G. V. Ott, harness-maker; then as journeyman in Oregon, Wis., and Columbus, Wis.; in 1870, he came to Beaver Dam, where for four years he worked as journeyman, and since that time has been engaged on his own account in the harness business in the store on Center street, south side of the bridge. Mr. Conlon enlisted April 10, 1861, in Co. B, 5th Wisconsin Milwaukee Zouaves, Col. M. C. Cobb, and was engaged in the battle of Williamsburg, Va., on May 6, 1862, where he was wounded in the thigh so severely that it was found necessary to amputate his leg June 20, 1862, at David's Island, N. Y.; he received his discharge July 8, 1863. He married, February 13, 1871, Mary M. Winebrener, of Beaver Dam; he has one child living, not named.

CHARLES M. CROSS, gent's furnishing goods; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, July 17, 1851, and came to Wisconsin March 16, 1855, locating in Sheboygan; he received his early education at Rosedale, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., and spent five summers in learning the carpenter's trade with his father. On Sept. 16, 1870, he commenced clerking in Ripon, Wis., with Evers & Weller, dry-goods merchants, for one year; in 1871, he engaged in the manufacture of the Wheeler Windmill; this he continued for about one and a half years; in 1872, he went to Waupun and engaged as clerk for Silber Bros', general store for one year; in 1873, he came to Beaver Dam and engaged with Crueger & Lehrkind, general store, as clerk; from there he went to Milwaukee as traveling salesman for Rich & Silber, ladies' furnishing goods; he then returned to Beaver Dam and engaged as clerk with A. P. Lawrence & Co., for one and one-half years; he then, in connection with Mr. Hambright, purchased the stock of gent's furnishing goods, etc., of E. L. Hall, and under the firm name of Cross & Hambright, located at 74 Front street, between Spring and Center streets; their specialty being custom work in clothes and suitings; they are doing a successful business.

O. H. CROWL, retired, Beaver Dam; born in Smithfield, Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1820; came to Wisconsin in June, 1847; located in Lowell Township, Dodge Co., engaged in farming; 1849, went to Whitewater, Walworth Co., entered the employ, as salesman, of Pratt Bros., distillers; 1850, had his leg broken, and resided in Milford, Jefferson Co., until 1851, when he went to hotel keeping at that place; in the summer of 1852, began keeping the Green Mountain House at Oak Grove, Dodge Co.; 1856, returned to his farm in Lowell Township, remaining there until September, 1867, following, also, the occupation

of auctioneer: 1867, went to Oak Grove, from there to Rolling Prairie; 1859, went to Fall River, Columbia Co.; went into mercantile and lumber business with O. B. Prime; 1871, sold out to his partner and moved to Columbus, Columbia Co.; 1872, returned to Beaver Dam where he has since resided; 1878, bought farm of 143½ acres in Fountain Prairie, Columbia Co.; was Deputy Sheriff four years; 1853, was Justice of the Peace of Oak Grove; was Town Assessor of Lowell, 1857-58; has been member of City Council and Senior Alderman; was member of State Central Committee of Prohibition Party of the State of Wisconsin; is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and Temple of Honor, of the Red Ribbon Club, and the Universalist Society. Married at Smithfield, Madison Co., N. Y., March 31, 1847, to Miss Elizabeth A. Sanders, a native of the place; have four children—three sons and one daughter.

ANDREW CROWL, father of O. H.; born at Brattleboro, Vt., Aug. 27, 1794; moved with his parents to Otsego Co., N. Y., 1804, to Peterboro, Madison Co., 1807. In 1813, entered the U. S. A. in an independent company; served to close of war; in October, 1815, had conferred upon him the Degree of Master Mason in Western Star Lodge, is, therefore, probably the oldest Mason in the State, as this October will be the sixty-fourth anniversary of his initiation into the Order. He married, Dec. 25, 1815, at Peterboro, N. Y., Miss Lucy Wilber, who died in May, 1862.

DE WITT C. DAVENPORT, finisher in the Beaver Dam Woolen-Mills; was born in North Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., and came to Wisconsin April 10, 1867, locating in Beaver Dam. He received his early education in Utica, N. Y.; he has worked in the following mills: Globe Mills, Utica, N. Y.; the Little Falls Woolen Mills, and with Chandler, Congdon & Co., and McPetridge, Smith & Co., as finisher, with which latter firm he is now engaged. He married in March, 1867, Adeline Teller, of Little Falls, N. Y., and has five children—Carrie, Kezziah, Adeline, Alma and Arabel.

HENRY E. DAVIS, retired farmer, P. O. Beaver Dam; born in Somersetshire, England, March 2, 1817; came to America June 5, 1830; resided at Schenectady, N. Y., three years, then went to Coburg, Can., and remained a few months, when he came to Cleveland, Ohio, remaining in Ohio until October, 1849, when he came to Wisconsin; in November of the same year, he purchased a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 10, in the town of Burnett, Dodge Co.; resided on his farm until August, 1879, when he removed to Beaver Dam, where he now resides; he still owns the farm which he purchased when he first came to the county, and he also owns considerable additions of land lying in the same neighborhood, which he purchased later. He was married in Brooklyn, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1841, to Clarissa H. Olds; she was born in Brookfield, Worcester Co., Mass.; they have ten children living—Persico W., Rosaletta M., Parmenus H., Lillian H., now Mrs. Chas. D. Andrews, of Fond du Lac, Elbridge C., Delmer E., Elmer E., Clara F., Jessie M., Mary L. Mr. Davis is a millwright by trade, but has never followed that business since he came to Wisconsin.

JAMES J. DICK, lawyer; was born in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Sept. 8, 1836, and came to Wisconsin on May 1, 1856, locating in Marquette Co.; Mr. Dick received his academic education in Westfield, and thence moved to Marquette Co., where he engaged in teaching school; in 1858, he moved to Beaver Dam and taught in the High School of that place; in 1860, he went to Albany, N. Y., and studied law in the Albany Law School and was there admitted to practice in all the courts of that State; from Albany he returned to Beaver Dam and has practiced law up to present writing. In 1874, he was elected Superintendent of Public Schools in Beaver Dam. Mr. Dick married Aug. 5, 1862, Helen M. Drown, of Vermont. Mrs. Dick is a member of the Episcopal Church at Beaver Dam.

ISAAC DE YOUNG, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a son of Joseph and Levina DeYoung; born in Bucks Co., Penn., in September, 1845; when 2 years old, with parents, he came to Dodge Co., Wisconsin, where his father bought a farm of 177 acres in Sec. 18, and where he died in March, 1875, leaving a son, Isaac, and two daughters, as the only children; in October, 1876, Isaac married Miss Lena, daughter of William and Margaret Leisess, in the town of Calamus, Dodge Co., Wis.; they have one son—John J. Mr. DeYoung has been School District Treasurer for several terms. He and his wife are members of St. Peter's Catholic Church.

D. DICKINSON, lumber merchant, Beaver Dam; was born in St. Joseph Co., Mich., April 1, 1843, and came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1866, locating in Milwaukee; he received his early education in St. Joe, Mich.; in 1868, he moved to Oshkosh, and engaged for three years in book-keeping; on Jan. 1, 1872, he was admitted into partnership with R. McMillen & Co., lumber merchants, with whom he continued for five years; in May, 1877, he came to Beaver Dam and commenced the lumber business, corner Spring and Middle streets; he is also engaged in the lumber business in Leadville, Colo., in connection with R. McMillen & Co., under the firm name of D. Dickinson & Co. He was married, March 6, 1871, to Mary D. Rodgers, of Newark, Ohio; he has one child living, named Jay R. Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson are members of the M. E. Church.

REV. FELIX DOMBRÓWSKI, Priest of St. Michael's Polish Church, Beaver Dam; son of George and Elizabeth Dombrowski; born in Poland in 1839; began his studies in the Parish Schools of Calis, Poland, where he continued twelve years, after which he completed his preparation for holy orders in the Seminary of Calis in 1862; Dec. 15, 1861, he was ordained priest by Bishop Marske, but did not enter at once upon the work of the ministry. In 1863, he joined the Polish army as Chaplain of a regiment, in revolution against Russia, and in March, 1864, he was taken prisoner by the Austrian army and held as such for eleven months; was released in February, 1865, and soon went to Paris, where he was priest of different churches for four years; in 1871, he came to America and was priest of Mulberry Church, Notre Dame and Assumption, near Galveston, Tex., whence, in April, 1879, he came to Beaver Dam as priest of St. Michael's Polish Catholic Church.

E. ELWELL, lawyer, Beaver Dam; was born in Athens, Bradford Co., Penn., Aug. 7, 1816, and came to Wisconsin May 31, 1847, locating at Sheboygan. He received his early education at Athens and then removed to Towanda, Penn., where he studied law with his brother, Judge William Elwell, and afterward practiced two years in that county; from there he went to Wyoming Co., Penn., and for three years practiced law; he then went to Sheboygan and for eight years continued the practice of law, after which he moved to Beaver Dam and has continued the profession up to the present writing. At Sheboygan, Mr. Elwell was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for one term, and 1853-54, was District Attorney for said county; from April, 1857, to August, 1861, he was Postmaster at Beaver Dam; the years 1867 to 1870, inclusive, he was District Attorney of Dodge Co. for two terms, and from January, 1874, to 1878, was County Judge of Dodge Co.; in 1878-79 he was Mayor of Beaver Dam. Mr. Elwell married, Jan. 31, 1844, Mary E. Fowler, of Monroe, Bradford Co., Penn.; he has one child living—Edward F.

EVAN EVANS, deceased, was a son of Morgan and Annie Evans; was born in South Wales in 1821. In 1842, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Mason, of South Wales, and, in 1844, came to Beaver Dam, Wis., where he followed the blacksmith's trade for three years. He died in 1847, leaving her with two daughters—Elizabeth E., now Mrs. Samuel Bonner, of Westford, and Mary A., now Mrs. Tabor Thurston, of the town of Beaver Dam. In 1849, Mrs. Evans married Mr. Owen Roberts, a son of Humphry and Margaret Roberts, of North Wales, but an emigrant to Wisconsin about 1845. He being a resident of Marquette Co. at the time of the marriage, they removed there and made that their home for four and a half years, then returned to a farm of forty acres in Sec. 7, town of Beaver Dam, which she owned prior to her second marriage. Here Mr. Roberts died in April, 1863, leaving her a widow with five children—Adelaide, now Mrs. George Kuore, of Columbus; Mason T., Maggie E., now Mrs. Samuel Snowdin, of Randolph, Wis.; Katie N., now Mrs. Charles Snowdin, of Westford; Abbie J. Mr. Evans was a member of the Baptist Church and Mr. Roberts of the Methodist Church.

JAMES FISHER, farmer; P. O. Beaver Dam; born in Vermont, March 4, 1818; came to Wisconsin in 1854, locating at Beaver Dam; engaged at building and carpenter work; in 1860, he took contracts to the amount of \$50,000; \$20,000 in January and February of that year, principally in farm-houses; in 1870, he took and sold the contract for the union school at Beaver Dam; in 1875, he built the Baptist Church; he also, in 1875, engaged in selling milk, having a stock and grain farm of 90 acres inside of the city limits. Married, in New York, in 1841, Miss Lucy Howard, of that State; he has three children, two sons and one daughter. C. H. graduated at the Wayland University at Beaver Dam and took a commercial course at the college at Chicago, Ill.; J. R. graduated at the State University at Madison, and his daughter is now attending the University at Beaver Dam.

W. H. FORD, dentist, Beaver Dam; was born in Ashfield, Franklin Co., Mass., Oct. 29, 1840, and came to Wisconsin in April, 1867, locating at Oshkosh. From Ashfield he moved to Plainfield where he received his education; he then moved to Greenfield, Mass., and studied dentistry with Dr. Joseph Bards for three years; in 1862, he moved to St. Albans, Vt., where he engaged in his profession with Mr. McGowan, under the firm name of McGowan & Ford; then to Oshkosh, where he has practiced his profession for about ten years; from there he moved to Beaver Dam and since has been engaged in his profession with good success. He enlisted Sept. 9, 1862, in Co. A, 52d Mass. V. I., Col. H. S. Greenleaf, and was in the battle of the siege of Port Hudson; he was mortally wounded Aug. 14, 1863. Dr. Ford married, Sept. 22, 1869, Sarah Curtis, of St. Albans, Vt.; he has two children living—Francis Hoyt and Arthur King. Mr. and Mrs. Ford are members of the Episcopal Church.

REV. F. FUSSEDER, Pastor of the St. Peter's Catholic Church at Beaver Dam, was born in Austria Sept. 3, 1825; received his early education in Salsburg Institute, Germany; after he came to the United States he studied under Bishop Henmi, of Milwaukee, and was ordained Aug. 18, 1859; he

was then appointed Assistant Pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church at Milwaukee; after leaving Milwaukee, he had charge of the Catholic Churches at Burlington, Wis.; St. Mary's Church at Watertown, Wis.; St. Magdalene's Church at Sheboygan, Wis.; St. George's Church at Kenosha, Wis.; St. Mary's Church at Racine, Wis.; St. Peter's Church at Oshkosh, Wis.; St. Mary's Church at Cascade, Wis.; St. Mary's at Fort Washington, Wis.; St. Mary's at Belgium, Wis., and, in July, 1866, moved to St. Peter's at Beaver Dam, which Church he is now Pastor of. He has also been instrumental in building the following churches and schools: St. Alphonse's Church at Wheatland, Wis.; a schoolhouse in Burlington; a church in Walworth Co., near Delavan; a church in Menosha, Wis.; a church in Northport, Wis.; a church in Buchanan, Wis.; a church for the Germans in Oshkosh, a church in Silver Creek, a church in Port Washington; Church of the Holy Cross in Belgium, Wis.; a parish house in Cascade, Wis., and the St. Mary's School in Beaver Dam.

JOHN GOEGGERLE, brewer, Beaver Dam; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 30, 1828, and came to Wisconsin in 1853, locating at Madison; in 1855, he came to Beaver Dam, and bought the Beaver Dam Brewery, and has run it with good success ever since; Mr. Goeggerle was School Commissioner of the First Ward one term. He married, May 6, 1857, Julia Swant, of Prussia; has nine children—Mary, Julia, John, Frank, Louis, Henrietta, Edward, Adolphe and Charlie.

C. GERMAIN, Beaver Dam; born in Rush, Monroe Co., N. Y., June 14, 1827, where he received his early education; came to Wisconsin in 1843, and located at Milwaukee; his first business was ferrying passengers over the Milwaukee River, at 5 cents; then worked for Nat. Prentiss two years, learning the trade of carpenter and joiner; in the spring of 1845, moved into Milwaukee Township, to work on farm, assisting his father, hauling wood with an ox team into Milwaukee; in 1846, went to Fox Lake, and hauled timber with an ox team for the mill-dam at that place; he rented and worked a farm that year, and everything was killed with frost; in the spring of 1847, came to Beaver Dam; worked at carpenter-work for Mr. Loomis, and others two years; in 1851, went to Ionia, and helped build a grist-mill at that place; returned to this county, and for a time worked at his trade, then went to keeping livery stable; in 1857-58, was contractor on the old La Crosse R. R.; from 1852 to 1856, was Deputy Sheriff; in 1861, was appointed Under Sheriff; in 1862, was elected Sheriff, and held the offices of Sheriff and Under Sheriff until 1870, but virtually Sheriff the whole time; in 1871, returned to Beaver Dam; during that year was contractor on the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac R. R.; in the spring of 1878, built an elevator at Renville Station, Minn., which he ran one year, when poor health compelled him to leave the business and return home; was Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms for the State General Assembly of 1874, and a member of the General Assembly of 1875; is at present a member of the City Council from the Second Ward. Married, at Fox Lake, in 1851, Miss Emily A. Brower, a native of Rockland Co., N. Y.; has eight children—Lina, Mary E., Jennie L., Nellie A., Polly D., Valbert Alfred and Henrietta.

J. S. GIBSON, farmer; P. O. Beaver Dam; born in Clifford, Susquehanna Co., Penn., April 22, 1825; came to Wisconsin in September, 1840, locating at Racine, where he was for two years, engaged in selling the Cole Thrasher, and the Buffalo Pitt's Thrasher; in 1844, he moved to Lowell, Dodge Co., and commenced farming, at first with eighty acres, afterward increasing it to 600 acres; this he continued for twenty-five years, and for about fifteen years of that time was also engaged in selling seeders, thrashers, etc.; in February, 1869, he came to Beaver Dam, and engaged in the agricultural business for seven years, continuing his farming, and has now large farms in Dodge County, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas; is also engaged in raising cranberries in Monroe and Jackson Cos., Wis.; in 1863, he was Supervisor of Lowell. He married, Dec. 8, 1846, Susan S. Eldred, of Plainfield, Mass.; he has one child—S. E. Gaines.

D. C. GOWDEY, editor, Beaver Dam *Argus*; was born in New York City Aug. 3, 1841, and came to Wisconsin May 30, 1846, locating in Beaver Dam; he received his education in the public schools of Beaver Dam, finishing at Wayland University; Mr. Gowdey has been connected with the following newspapers: *Republican and Sentinel*, *Democratic Post*, *Democrat*, *Citizen*, *Horicon Argus*, Beaver Dam *Argus*; this last paper he, in connection with Mr. B. F. Sherman, bought out and are still publishing at the present writing; in 1866, he was City Clerk of Beaver Dam, and held the office six terms; in 1874, he was member of the Assembly, from Beaver Dam; in 1878-79, he was Alderman of the Third Ward. Mr. Gowdey married, April 11, 1865, Adaline T. Nelson, of Milton, Vt.; he has six children—Nelson L. M., Laura A., Hattie A., Margarette L. and William H. W.; the last not named.

W. C. GRIFFIS, druggist; born in Chatham, County Kent, Upper Canada, June 14, 1825; he studied with Drs. Pegley & Cross, and graduated in 1846, as physician and druggist, at Montreal College; came to Wisconsin in 1853, locating at Neenah, where he opened a drug store on his own account, and continued the same until 1856; he then moved to Appleton, and engaged in general merchandising,

which he continued for three years; he then went to Canada, to close up a bankrupt stock for his brother-in-law; in 1862, he went to Beaver Dam and started the drug business, his present location being on Front street, between Center and Spring, known as the City Drug Store; in 1871, he was elected School Commissioner of the Fourth Ward. He married, Sept. 10, 1847, Margaret Aiken, of Canada, who died July 7, 1861; he again married, Sept. 21, 1863, Charlotte Frost, of England, who died March 17, 1869; he again married, Nov. 16, 1870, Sarah J. Erway, of New York State; he has four children—Martha A., Orville A., Herbert A. and Willie J.

T. B. GRINNEL, retired, Beaver Dam; born in Farmington, Ontario Co., N. Y., June 10, 1819; came to Wisconsin in 1857, locating in Calamus Township, Dodge Co., engaging in farming, which he continued until 1875, when he moved to Beaver Dam, where he died Oct. 10, 1879; while in Calamus, he was Justice of the Peace six years. He was a member of the Baptist Church. Married, at Perring-ton, Monroe Co., N. Y., May 4, 1842, Miss Sarah E. Case, of Perrington, N. Y.; two children living; widow owns a farm of 150 acres.

GEORGE C. GUNN, retired, Beaver Dam; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., June 6, 1813; came to Wisconsin in June, 1843; located at Jefferson Township, Jefferson Co., and engaged in farming; in 1846, came to Dodge Co., and went to farming in Trenton Township; in 1869, sold his farm of 350 acres, and took in part pay his present residence at Beaver Dam, to which he retired, and where he has since resided. He married, in Oneida Co., N. Y., Oct. 12, 1837, Miss Mary A. Hinkley, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y.; has had a family of two daughters, one only living.

JOSEPH HAMMER, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a native of Prussia; son of Joseph and Mary Hammer; born in 1838; came to America in 1853, and settled in the town of Westford, Dodge Co., Wis., where he followed farming until 1868; in 1866, he bought of his father a farm of 120 acres, in town of Westford, and in two years after, sold that and bought his present farm of 160 acres in Sec. 36, town of Beaver Dam; he now has 146 acres in that section. He married Miss Francis, daughter of George and Barbara Goeshl, of Westford, in 1860; they have eleven children—Michael, Albert, Edward, Frank, Francis, George (deceased), Mary E., Joseph P., Ida B., Anna R. and William G. The family is connected with the Catholic Church.

MATHIAS HAMMER, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Beaver Dam; was born in Prussia Aug. 4, 1843; at the age of 8, he, with his father's family, came to America and settled on a farm in the town of Westford, Dodge Co., Wis., where he lived for twenty-two years; in 1875, he sold a farm of 197 acres, which he owned in that town, and bought his present one of 160 acres in Sec. 8, town of Beaver Dam; probable value \$50 per acre. He married Miss Augusta, daughter of Valentine and Mary Prashinski, of Westford, in 1862, she being a native of Prussia; they have had six children—Mary, Joseph, Albert (deceased), Johann, Hannah and Phillip. Mr. and Mrs. Hammer are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

GEORGE HALL, carpenter; born in Painted Post, Steuben Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1824, and came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1855, locating in Hustisford; he learned the carpenter trade in Phillips port, N. Y., and afterward engaged in the carpenter business there on his own account, which he continued for six years. In 1855, he went to Milwaukee, and hired out to Alanson Sweet & Co., lighthouse builders, and went to Lake Superior to assist in building lighthouses along this lake. In the fall of the same year, he went to Hustisford and entered the carpenter business on his own account; in 1856, he went to Beaver Dam, and from that time until the present, with the exception of one year, in which he was engaged in the war, he has worked at his trade, his present location being corner Front and Beaver streets. He enlisted during the war, Jan. 4, 1864, in Co. D, 5th W. V. I., Col. Thos. Allan, and was engaged in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Hatcher's Run, Va., near Petersburg, Va., and storming of Petersburg; he was wounded above and a little back of the right temple in the battle at Spottsylvania; he received his discharge June 13, 1865. Mr. Hall married, October, 1846, Jerusha A. Hall, of Connecticut, who died Oct. 4, 1878.

JAMES HARLEY, Superintendent Woolen Mills, Beaver Dam; was born in Scotland July 27, 1828, and came to Wisconsin in June, 1869, locating in Beaver Dam; in Scotland, he was Superintendent of the Devonvale Woolen Mills, running between 4,000 and 5,000 spindles; from Scotland he went to Canada and was there engaged in manufacturing woolen goods on his own account, and after, as Superintendent of Barber Bros.' Woolen Mills; he then moved to Oswego Falls, N. Y., and was Superintendent of the Oswego Falls Woolen Mills of that place; from Oswego Falls he went to Seneca Falls, N. Y., and became Superintendent of the Phoenix Woolen Mills, and from there to Syracuse, N. Y., where he was Superintendent of the Syracuse Woolen Mills; from Syracuse he moved to Utica, where he was Superintendent of the Globe Woolen Mills; then to Maumee City, where he was Superintendent and also

had an interest in the Washington Woolen Mills, which continued from 1867 to 1868; he then moved to Beaver Dam, where he became Superintendent of the Woolen Mills of Chandler, Congdon & Co., which position he now holds. Mr. Harley married, in 1855, Catherine McIntosh, of Scotland; he has four children—William A., David, Elizabeth and James. Mr. and Mrs. Harley are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Beaver Dam.

F. H. HAWLEY, music-dealer; born in Floyd, Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 29, 1829; came to Wisconsin in May, 1846, locating in Waukesha; he received his early education in Oneida Co.; in Trenton, he assisted his father on the farm, and afterward farmed it on his own account for about four or five years; he then went to Steele Co., Minn., and bought 120 acres of land which he farmed for about four and a half years; in the fall of 1870, he came to Beaver Dam and started in the music business; is agent for the Smith, Kimball and Shoninger Organs and the Kimball and Hale Pianos; has also a full line of sheet music and music-books; in Trenton, he was Justice of the Peace for two years, and also Supervisor; in Minnesota for two years Assessor. He married, on March 25, 1854, Cornelia Davis of New York; has five children—Frank, Ethelinda, Frederick, Elmer and Emerson; the last two twins. Mrs. Hawley is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

SILAS HAWLEY was born in Amherst, Mass., Aug. 15, 1815; his parents were Silas and Elizabeth Marsh Hawley; his family are descendants of an English ancestor who early settled in Massachusetts; a brother settled at the same time in Connecticut; Maj. Joseph Hawley, of Northampton, a Titan in the Revolution in eloquence and prowess, was an immediate ancestor; with him, according to Bancroft, originated the idea of the American Republic. He says, "Hawley was the first to discern, through the darkness, the coming National Government of the Republic even while it still lay far below the horizon; and he wrote from Watertown, to Samuel Adams: 'The eyes of all the Continent are fastened on your body, to see whether you act with firmness and intrepidity, with the spirit and despatch which your situation calls for; it is time for your body to fix on periodical annual elections—may, to form into a Parliament of two Houses.'"—Hist. of U. S., Vol. VIII., p. 136. President Hawley, of Cambridge University (though misspelling the name), was also in the ancestral line; and the family, by marriage, were allied with the Edwards family, of whom President Jonathan Edwards was the most distinguished member. The parents of the subject of this sketch moved from Amherst to Floyd, Oneida Co., N. Y., in the spring of 1825; to South New Berlin, Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1834; to Waukesha, Wis., in May, 1846, and to Fox Lake in 1847; he entered young upon a course of study with reference to the ministry; having acquired the rudiments in the common school of his native and adopted States, he studied some five years in the academies of Holland, Patent and Whitesboro, and at the Oneida Collegiate Institute, all in Central New York; in the latter institution, which had a full college course, he was a few years behind the late Dr. Miter, of this city; he also studied with the Rev. Stephen W. Barritt, brother of the author of the "Geography of the Heavens," a Presbyterian Pastor of much ability and devotion; he was licensed in the spring of 1845; ordained the subsequent year. The principal points of his pastorate have been: Cazenovia, Penn Yan, Vienna, Peekskill, N. Y.; New Bedford, Mass., Fond du Lac, Wis., St. Paul, Minn., and one of the beautiful suburbs of Cincinnati, Ohio. He was married at Jocelyn's Corners, Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1836, by Rev. John Ingersoll, to Miss Melinda Benedict, youngest daughter of Stephen Benedict, Esq., of Sherburne, Chenango Co., N. Y., and sister of Hon. Joseph Benedict, of Utica, and of O. M. Benedict, Esq., long a leading lawyer of the Rochester bar of that State. She was a native of Sherburne; born Dec. 7, 1817. Of this union there were three children—Erskine, born in Cazenovia Nov. 3, 1837; died in New Bedford Aug. 19, 1842, in the 5th year of his age; Marietta, now Mrs. L. P. Stafford, of Indianapolis, Ind., born in Groton, Mass., Feb. 27, 1841; Erskine, second, born in Penn Yan Sept. 11, 1846, now, and for several years, Train Dispatcher and Superintendent of Telegraph on the L. P. & Chicago Railway, located at Indianapolis. This wife died in Penn Yan, universally lamented, Dec. 23, 1848. He was married the second time, in Penn Yan, Jan. 24, 1850, by Rev. W. W. Robinson, to Miss Harriet Joy Reddy, oldest daughter of Leander Reddy, Esq., who was born in Transamburg, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1826. There were two children of this union—Melinda Benedict, now Mrs. D. Royce Drake, of Kansas City, Mo., born in Vienna, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1850; Harriet Amelia, born in Fond du Lac Feb. 14, 1857. This second wife died, beloved by all, in Fond du Lac, May 24, 1857. He was married for the third time, in Fond du Lac, May 22, 1860, by Rev. W. H. Marble, to Miss Andalusia Gillett, the younger daughter of Deacon Kirkland Gillett, who was born in Arcady, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 26, 1838. There has been of this union one child—Grace Brand, born in Fond du Lac Aug. 5, 1866. He was one of the original Abolitionists, having, though a student, taken a decided stand on the subject even before the appearance of Garrison's *Liberator*; he was present at the formation of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society in the city of Utica, forty-five years ago, when the members were driven from the place by a mob, headed

by leading citizens, and resorted to Peterboro, the home of the Hon. Gerrit Smith, pelted with brickbats and added eggs the whole distance. In every stage of the grand conflict, he bore an earnest and unflinching part. So in kindred reforms. In the late war, too, he was among the most earnest and active. His only son, educated at the semi-military academy at Peekskill, N. Y., entered the service early in the 14th W. V. L., and fought in the ten battles prior to the investment of Vicksburg, beginning with that of Pittsburg Landing; he was wounded in the left arm at Vicksburg, in the defense of a most exposed battery, and had to submit to amputation; his life for weeks was despaired of; and Mr. Hawley himself, then Pastor of Plymouth Church, St. Paul, exerted himself by speech and pen to hurry men to the South, or to the frontiers, to fight the hostile Sioux. Under the preaching of a single sermon, Aug. 10, 1862, eleven young men of his Bible class, with many others, enlisted and went South, or against the hostile Indians—largely depleting his congregation; eight of these fell in a single battle with the Sioux. A failure in health compelled Mr. Hawley to retire from his fine Cincinnati suburban charge in 1872, after a very successful pastorate of seven years. In the autumn of 1873, he located in Beaver Dam; from this period, though avoiding the strain of pastoral life, he has done much evangelistic and reformatory labor, as well as been active with the pen.

J. F. HENSLEY, butcher, Beaver Dam; was born at Racine, Wis., July 21, 1849; from Racine he moved to Beaver Dam, where he has been engaged in the butcher business; this was the first market in Beaver Dam. Mr. Hensley is doing a large and profitable business. He married, Oct. 13, 1873, Louisa Rissman, of Herman, Dodge Co. He has two children—Alvin and Alida.

EDWARD W. HINCHLEY, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Beaver Dam; was born at Minnesota Junction, Dodge Co., Wis., Dec. 25, 1846, and is the son of the early pioneers Samuel and Rebecca Hinchley; he soon removed, with parents, to a farm of 90 acres in Sec. 26, town of Beaver Dam, which has been his home most of the time since, and now owns the farm. In 1865, he married Miss Julia, daughter of Samuel and Julia Allard, of Beaver Dam, she being a native of Madison Co., N. Y., but immigrated to Wisconsin in 1855; they have one daughter—Edith. Mr. Hinchley is a member of the Baptist Church. Politically, Mr. H. is a Republican.

J. M. HITCHCOCK, physician; was born in Bernardstown, Franklin Co., Mass., June 5, 1817, and came to Wisconsin on May 29, 1855, locating in Beaver Dam; he received his early education in Massachusetts and removed, after his father's death, to Greenfield, Mass., and assisted his uncle on the farm and in his mills for five years; he then moved to Amherst, Mass., where he learned the shoe business, after which he farmed and ran a custom grist mill; he then moved to Canastota, N. Y., and worked at his trade; in 1843, he moved to Centerville, Ohio, and was Superintendent of the shoe-shop of Parker Bros., tanners; in 1845, he went to Unionville, Ohio, and commenced the shoe business on his own account which he continued for ten years; in 1855, he went to New York and joined the Minnesota Settlement Association and went to Minnesota with them and located in Blue Earth Co., and afterward moved to Beaver Dam. He studied homeopathy under Drs. Rosa & Gatchell, in Little Mountain, Lake Co., Ohio; he originally commenced the study of medicine in 1846, and continued its study up to 1858, when he commenced the practice of medicine in Beaver Dam. He has been leader of the choir of the First Presbyterian Church at Beaver Dam for fifteen years. He married, Oct. 15, 1861, Lucia B. Comstock, of Swanton, Franklin Co., Vt.; he has two children living—Clara B. and Charles Monroe. Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

S. HODGMAN, furniture dealer; born in Massachusetts, Nov. 25, 1824, came to Wisconsin Sept. 22, 1845, locating at Beaver Dam; he received his early education in New Boston, N. H.; when he came to Beaver Dam he commenced the coopering business and made the first tight barrel that was made in Beaver Dam; on Jan. 1, 1854, he farmed fifty acres of land located in Beaver Dam, and in 1870, started a lumber-yard which he continued until 1874, when he went to Colorado, in the furniture business, for one and one half years; he then returned to Beaver Dam, and on June 1, 1877, commenced the furniture business on Front street, between Center and Spring streets, dealing in bedroom sets and other lines of furniture, and paper hangings, and frames; he has also the best facilities for under-aking. He married, Sept. 6, 1859, Harriet E. Taylor, of New York, and has three children—Sarah, Reed T. and Belle. Mrs. Hodgman is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Hodgman of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A. B. HOPKINS, dealer in lightning rods; was born in Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1830, and came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1854, locating at Mineral Point; he received his early education in Danee, Yates Co.; was engaged, at this place, in the harness business and in buying and shipping stock; in 1854, he built four miles of the Mineral Point & Warren R. R., between Warren and Darlington, after which he engaged in the lightning rod business; in 1856, he moved to Prairie du Sac,

where, for eight years, he engaged in the lightning-rod and lumber business, and was also in the grain and stock business in connection with a general store, associated with S. S. Wilkinson under the firm name of Hopkins & Wilkinson; in 1864, he moved to Beaver Dam, and since that time he has been exclusively in the lightning-rod business; dealing in the old Franklyn solid iron rod, which rod was adopted by the World's Scientific Convention as being the standard rod; he also kept the Stevens House at Beaver Dam, and is engaged in farming in Beaver Dam Township, where he has two farms, one of 200 acres and one of 40 acres, adjoining the city limits. Mr. Hopkins was Constable and afterward Deputy Sheriff of Sauk County for four years; is School Commissioner of the First Ward, Beaver Dam. He married Aug. 28, 1853; has two children—Rose Ann and Emory Elmore.

L. E. HOYT, miller, Beaver Dam; was born in Beaver Dam Oct. 18, 1853; from there he moved to Milwaukee, then back to Manchester, thence to Watertown, Wis., and from there to Chicago, where he finished his education, and, in 1868, returned to Beaver Dam. He then opened a general store in Manchester in connection with his brother and cousin, under the firm name of E. L. Hoyt & Co., which he continued for three years; he then returned to Beaver Dam and kept the books and superintended the Beaver Dam Flouring-Mill, and, in 1874, was admitted as partner with his father, under the firm name of E. R. Hoyt & Son, which firm manufacture flour on a large scale.

THOMAS HUGHES, editor and proprietor of the *Dodge County Citizen*, Beaver Dam; was born in Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, Aug. 25, 1841, and came to Wisconsin in June, 1847, locating in Beaver Dam. In 1856, he learned his trade with the proprietor of the *Dodge County Citizen*, M. Cullaton; from 1859 to 1862, worked on Beaver Dam and Madison papers; in 1862, he bought out the interest of Mr. G. H. Wells in the paper, and admitted into partnership Mr. H. A. Reid, which continued for six years, when he bought out Mr. Reid and ran it alone for one year; he then admitted Mr. S. B. Allen, and this firm, Hughes & Allen, ran it for between six and seven years, when Mr. Allen retired and Mr. Hughes became sole proprietor, in which he has continued up to the present writing. Mr. Hughes was City Clerk of Beaver Dam for two terms, and was School Commissioner of Third Ward one year. He married, in June, 1870, May L. Hambright, of Oak Grove; he has one child—Mÿrtie May.

REV. GEORGE F. HUNTING, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Beaver Dam, was born in Milton, Chittenden Co., Vt., April 24, 1836, and came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1870, locating in Kilbourn City. He received a common school education at Milton, and went to the Castleton Seminary, in Vermont, where he prepared for college; he graduated in 1860 at the Burlington College, Vermont; in 1860, he moved to Edward's Mine, Lake Co., and was employed two years keeping books for the Edward's Mine Camp; here he commenced talking to the miners on religious subjects; he was licensed to preach the Gospel, in the spring of 1871, by the Presbyterian Synod of Wisconsin and ordained before the Presbytery at Lodi, Wis., after which, he went to Kilbourn City as Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, where he remained six years; he then took charge of the First Congregational Church at Sparta, Monroe Co., Wis., and remained two years, when he went to Beaver Dam, Nov. 1, 1879, and became Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church there. Mr. Hunting enlisted during the late war, Nov. 30, 1861, in the 12th U. S. I., and attached to a permanent recruiting party, under Lieut. J. W. Jones, at Burlington, Vt., until the spring of 1862, when he was appointed Second Lieutenant in the 3d Artillery and ordered to Alcatraz Island, Cal.; after remaining there two and a half years, he was promoted to a First Lieutenant and ordered to Washington to man the defenses at that place; in 1867, he was ordered to Hilton Head, S. C., where he remained six months and was ordered to Columbia, S. C.; he then obtained a six-months leave of absence and resigned in the following September. Mr. Hunting married, Aug. 8, 1860, Frances A. Maynard, of Castleton, Rutland Co., Vt.; he has four children living—Berenice, Mary Olive, Henry Gardner and Merrill Maynard. Mr. and Mrs. Hunting are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

PROF. A. S. HUTCHENS, retired, Beaver Dam; was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Dec. 8, 1817, and came to Wisconsin April 1, 1855, locating in Walworth Co. In 1837, he went to the Denison University, and, after graduating, taught the Latin and Greek languages there; in January, 1849, he went to the Norwalk Academy, Ohio, as Professor of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German and Mathematics, the late Gen. McPherson, of the U. S. Army, being one of his scholars at that time; in 1855, he went to farming for two years; in 1857, he connected himself with the Wayland University. Prof. Hutchens married, Dec. 11, 1844, Henrietta B. Avery, of Granville, Ohio; he has two children—Frank A. and Dora. Mr. and Mrs. Hutchens are members of the Baptist Church.

ED. JOHNSON, bricklayer and plasterer, Beaver Dam; born in Columbia Co., Penn., Aug. 28, 1847; came to Wisconsin with his father and family and settled in Beaver Dam Township; in 1855,

moved to the city of Beaver Dam; in 1864, he went sailing on the lakes; March 27, 1865, he enlisted in the 48th W. V. I., and was mustered out March 30, 1866, and returned to Beaver Dam and went to learning his trade; having learned his trade, he went to work on the Masonic Hall, and has done work on nearly all the principal business blocks in the city; also on the Music Hall and Catholic Church.

REV. THOMAS S. JOHNSON. Pastor of the Assembly Presbyterian Church, Beaver Dam; is a son of the Rev. Baker and Electa Johnson, a Presbyterian minister, now of Oxford, Wis.; he was born at Greenville, N. Y., in February, 1839; his early education was in the Academy of Newton, N. J.; after which he completed his collegiate studies at Carroll College in 1860, and his preparation for the work of the ministry in the Theological Seminary of Princeton, N. J., where he graduated Dec. 7, 1864. From December, 1864, to December, 1866, he was Chaplain of the 127th U. S. C. T. and the 36th U. S. C. T., serving one year in each. In January, 1867, he returned to his home at Oxford, Wis., whither his parents removed in '55; remaining here a short time, he was called to the Assembly Presbyterian Church of Beaver Dam, of which he has since been Pastor. He has been an occasional contributor to the *Evening Wisconsin* and the *New York Observer*.

H. N. JUSTICE, dealer in horses, Beaver Dam; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Nov. 19, 1823; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1844, locating in Waukesha Township, then Prairieville; in November, 1845, he came to Beaver Dam and engaged in keeping livery; started the first livery stable in Beaver Dam; in 1853, he went into the mercantile business with Mr. Booth, which he continued two years; in 1863, he gave up the livery business and went into his present business. He was Town Treasurer in 1853-54. He married, at Beaver Dam, in 1850, Miss Almema Yates, a native of New York State. He owns seventy acres near the city.

CONRAD KELLER, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a son of John and Johanna Keler; born in Prussia in February, 1839; he spent his early life with his father on a farm, and in June, 1858, he, with his father's family, sailed for America and reached Watertown, Wis., in the following August; they settled for a short time in Portland, Dodge Co., but in November removed to the town of Beaver Dam, where his father bought a farm of 110 acres in Sec. 23, which has since been their home; in 1868, Conrad bought from his father, and now owns 240 acres in Sec. 23, Beaver Dam. He married Miss Catharine, daughter of Conrad and Catharine Keller, of the town of Trenton, Dodge Co., Wis., in October, 1868; they have had three children—Conrad, Jr. (deceased), John C. and T. S. Mr Keller was a member of the Town Board during 1869-70, and in 1879 was elected Chairman of the Board. Democrat.

MICHAEL KOLLER, farmer, Secs. 17 and 18; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a native of Ozaukee Co., Wis.; born in March, 1850; his parents, Joseph and Catharine Koller, were natives of Bavaria, but emigrated to Wisconsin in 1848, settling first in Washington, now Ozaukee County, and in 1864 removed to Sheboygan County, Wis., where his father owned a farm of ninety acres; in 1876, they removed to the town of Beaver Dam and bought a farm of 114 acres in Secs. 17 and 18, and in one year after Michael bought it of his father. In February, 1877, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of Michael and Mary Ann Haimel, of Beaver Dam; they have one son—Frank Joseph. They are members of St. Peter's Catholic Church.

HERMAN KOCH, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a native of Germany; born June 12, 1841; in August, 1851, he, with his parents, Albert and Amelia Koch, came to America and settled in the town of Chester, Dodge Co., Wis., on a farm, in September following; two years after, they removed to the town of Burnett, Dodge Co., which was their home till 1868; then to the town of Trenton for six years; in 1874 he bought his present farm of eighty acres in Sec. 23, town of Beaver Dam; rebuilt the house and made other improvements, till now he has a commodious home. He is a member of the Town Board of Supervisors; has been Clerk of School District No. 6 for several terms. Jan. 3, 1869, he married Miss Amelia, daughter of August and Elizabeth Hanf, of the town of Beaver Dam; they have three children—Ella, Robert and Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. K. are members of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY W. LANDER, lawyer, Beaver Dam; was born in Brighton, Somerset Co., Me., Nov. 8, 1826, and came to Wisconsin Sept. 24, 1849, locating at Juneau. Mr. Lander moved from Brighton to Juneau where he was employed as Deputy Clerk until 1852, when he moved to Beaver Dam, where he commenced the practice of law, in which he is now engaged. He has held the following offices: In 1857, was Mayor of Beaver Dam, and at later dates for four terms; in 1867-68, was a member of the State Senate from Beaver Dam; on April 6, 1872, was appointed Commissioner of the United States Court, and on March 5, 1871, as Circuit Court Commissioner, both of which positions he now holds; in 1873, he took a general tour of observation over Europe; in 1863-64, was District Attorney for Dodge Co.,

and is now City Attorney of Beaver Dam, and for several years was one of the Trustees of the Wayland University, of Beaver Dam. Mr. Lander married, July 24, 1855, Elizabeth E. Spaulding, of Norridgewock, Maine; he has two children living—Henry B. and Dana S.

T. D. LAWRENCE, firm of Lawrence Bros., proprietors of the Clark House, Front street, Beaver Dam.

S. P. K. LEWIS, miller, Beaver Dam; was born in Champlain, Clinton Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1821, and came to Wisconsin June 6, 1847, locating at Waukesha. In Champlain he was clerk in a general store; from Champlain he moved to Waukesha and continued clerking; from there he moved to Beaver Dam, where, in connection with Mr. Bean, he started a general store, under the firm name of S. P. K. Lewis & Co.; this he continued for five years; he then, in connection with Mr. Stewart, built a woolen-mill and flouring-mill and has been in the milling business since that time; he is the manufacturer of the celebrated brands of flour—"The Empire" and the "Gold Chop." In 1873-74, he was Mayor of Beaver Dam, holding the office for two terms; in 1857, he was Alderman of the Second Ward; in 1869, he was a member of the School Board, and, in 1849, was Justice of the Peace for Beaver Dam, and also, in the same year, Town Treasurer. Mr. Lewis married, May 26, 1847, Sarah A. Higbee, of Burlington, Vt.; he has five children—Anna A., Warren H., Fred S., Elbridge E. and Jennie S.

J. F. MCCLURE, physician, Beaver Dam; born in Chelsea, Orange Co., Vt., Jan. 6, 1824, and came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1855, locating at Beaver Dam. He received his literary education at the Chelsea Academy, and completed his medical education at the Vermont Medical College, graduating in June, 1847; he practiced his profession in Chelsea from 1847 to 1855, when he moved to Beaver Dam and has been practicing up to the present time with remarkable success. Dr. McClure has held the office of Superintendent of Public Schools for four or five years in the city of Beaver Dam; was also Alderman of the Third Ward for one term; in 1867, he received and now holds the position of Pension Surgeon of Dodge Co. for the U. S. Government, and was on the Board of Enrollment during the second draft for troops in the late war; he was also Volunteer Surgeon in the army, and went to Nashville, Tenn., to render medical service to the troops at that place. Dr. McClure married, in 1851, Eunice S. Denison, of Royalton, Vt. Mrs. McClure is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

E. C. MCFETRIDGE, woolen manufacturer, Beaver Dam; was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 15, 1836, and came to Wisconsin in November, 1858, locating in Beaver Dam. From Rochester he came to Beaver Dam and practiced law with A. Scott Sloan until 1864; then, in connection with his brother, J. A. McFetridge, built the Beaver Dam Woolen-Mills, in which he still controls an active interest. Mr. McFetridge was Superintendent of the Schools of Beaver Dam for two years, and also one of the Board of Supervisors for one term; in 1870, he was Mayor of Beaver Dam; was County Treasurer two years in 1871-72; in 1878, he was elected member of the Assembly for the Fourth (Dodge Co.) District, and was appointed during that year one of the Committee on Revised Statutes; in 1878, he was elected State Senator for two years, representing the Thirteenth Senatorial District, which office he now holds; in 1872, he was one of the Presidential Electors from Wisconsin on the Republican ticket, which elected Gen. U. S. Grant to the Presidency. Mr. McFetridge married, in October, 1861, Frances A. Blanchard, of Michigan; he has one child living—John Charles.

DUNCAN McMILLAN, retired farmer, Beaver Dam; born in Nova Scotia, near Lochaber Lake, Oct. 10, 1814; came to America in 1845, and to Wisconsin the same year, locating in Calamus Township, Dodge Co., where he engaged in farming, which he followed until 1877, when he rented his farm and purchased a residence in the city of Beaver Dam, to which he moved and retired from active pursuits. Married, in Nova Scotia, in 1839, Miss Mary McMillan, of that place, who died Sept. 8, 1872. Married the second time, in Nova Scotia, Aug. 26, 1874, Miss Mary Cameron, also a native of that place, who was born May 8, 1835; has seven children living, two having died; those living are Mary, William, Alexander, Alfred, Fannie, Euphemia and Sarah; those dead are Malcolm and Daniel.

J. W. McNITT, retired; Beaver Dam; born in Cambridge, Washington Co., N. Y., June 21, 1806; came to Wisconsin in 1845; located on Dunning Prairie, then Beaver Dam Township; engaged in farming, and carried on a nursery for a few years; in 1865, moved to Beaver Dam, where he has since resided; in 1874, he sold his farm; in 1848, he drew up a petition, and circulated the same, for a Territorial road from Beaver Dam to Decorah; having been successful, he assisted in building the road. He was the first Assessor of the township of Westford; was Justice of the Peace fifteen years; was Supervisor several years, and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors one year; was Town Treasurer three terms; was Town Superintendent of Schools two or three terms. Married in Champion, Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 18, 1830, Miss Julia Chamberlain, a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y.; has had a family of six children, two still living, both sons, who entered the army during the late war; they are Henry and Albert C.

DAVID McQUEEN, farmer; P. O. Beaver Dam; born in Hartford, Steuben Co., N. Y., March 20, 1831; son of Wm. McQueen, who was from Delaware Co., N. Y.; his father came from Scotland at an early date; William and family came to Wisconsin and settled in Beaver Dam and Oak Grove in 1845. David now has 280 acres under good cultivation, and all improvements; he has a competency through his hard work and industry. Married, July 4, 1858, Harriet Wells, daughter of Stephen Wells, an old and respected settler in Oak Grove. Mr. McQueen is a natural mechanic and blacksmith, and is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' Fraternities. Mrs. McQueen pays particular attention to the cultivation of flowers, and has the largest and finest collection of plants in the vicinity. A brother, Andrew McQueen, has a fine farm in Oak Grove adjoining; another brother, George, has a large and well-kept farm in Section 30.

JOHN MALONE, grocer, Beaver Dam; was born in County Clare, Ireland, June 24, 1828, and came to Wisconsin April 14, 1852, locating at Beaver Dam; in New York he engaged in the grocery business for three years, and also farmed awhile; in 1852, he came to Beaver Dam and started a grocery and saloon, which he continued until 1862, when he was burned out, losing about \$8,000, having no insurance. In 1863, he commenced making brick, and furnished brick for most of the buildings now standing in Beaver Dam; he continued this business eight years, and then entered the auction business in Beaver Dam and neighboring towns; this he followed for five years. In 1876, he again commenced the grocery business, which he has continued since. Mr. Malone, when he came to the United States, had no money, and has made his way in the world by his own exertions; is essentially a self-made man. During the war, he had a commission from Gov. Randall as Lieutenant, and assisted in raising Co. A, 17th W. V. I.; he was Constable of Beaver Dam about eight years; he was Deputy Sheriff under C. Germain for three years; was also Supervisor of the town of Beaver Dam for one year. He married, March 4, 1851, Mary McCabe, of County Cavan, Ireland; has eleven children—Ellen, James, Hannah Maria, John J., Patrick Henry, Catherine Elizabeth, Michael Alexander, Mary A., George Francis, Daniel William and Rose Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Malone are members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

REV. R. E. MANNING, Assistant Principal of Wayland Institute, Beaver Dam; was born in Penfield, Monroe Co., N. Y., March 31, 1840, and came to Wisconsin Feb. 28, 1874, locating at Beaver Dam; from Penfield, he moved to Salem, Mich., and assisted his father in farming, and attended the district school until 17 years of age, when he went to the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and after to Kalamazoo College, at Kalamazoo, Mich.; from there he went to the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, at Chicago; he graduated at the college in 1872, and from the seminary in 1874; he then moved to Beaver Dam, and accepted a call from the Baptist Church at that place, and continued preaching until Nov. 1, 1877; on June 29, 1877, he was appointed Assistant Principal of the Wayland Institute, which position he now holds; in 1866, he was School Inspector of the town of Salem, Mich. He enlisted in the army July 22, 1862, in Co. B, 20th Mich. V. I., Col. A. A. Williams, and was in between ten and twelve battles, mostly in Virginia; he was taken prisoner May 12, 1864, and placed in Andersonville, Ga., until September, 1864, when he was removed to Florence Prison, in South Carolina, and released Dec. 6, 1864; he received his discharge in June, 1865. Mr. Manning married, July 22, 1862, Sarah Cook, of Salem, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Manning are members of the Baptist Church at Beaver Dam.

LEWIS MARSH, retired, Beaver Dam; born Jan. 14, 1812; came to Wisconsin in 1854; located in Trenton, Dodge Co.; went to farming, which he continued until 1871, when he sold his farm of 107 acres, and purchased a residence in the city, to which he retired. Married, at New Faue, Vt., 1840, Miss Lucinda Salisbury, a native of Vermont; have had one child, who died.

JACOB MARTIN, saloon, Beaver Dam; was born in Pöfersfeldt, Province of Rhine, Prussia, July 25, 1829, and came to Wisconsin in May, 1849, locating in Jackson, Washington Co.; was engaged in farming and cutting timber in Prussia; he moved to Dodge Co., and engaged in farming for ten years; then to Olmsted Co., Minn., where he farmed, after which he returned to Dodge Co., and ran the Drake Mill on his own account for one year; he then opened a cooper-shop, and afterward started a saloon, which, together with a farm, he has been running for the past twelve years. Mr. Martin has been Abolitionist of the First Ward for three terms. He married, Jan. 9, 1853, Louisa Graessle, of Ohio, who died Feb. 17, 1865. He was again married, May 19, 1866, to Mary A. Schutte of Utica, N. Y.; he has five children—Jacob, Caroline, Rosa Matilda, Liitta Lizzie and Laura.

WILLIAM MEIGS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a native of Broome Co., N. Y.; is the son of William and Catherine Meigs; born in July, 1809; he received a common school education, after which he devoted his time to farming and lumbering in York State, till 1851, he then emigrated to Fox Lake, Dodge Co., Wis., and there followed farming till 1863; he gave up farming at that time, removed to Beaver Dam, and was for two years employed by Mr. Hodgman in the lumber-yard. In 1865,

he bought a farm of forty acres, in Section 22, town of Beaver Dam, which has since been his home. In 1830, he married Miss Julia, daughter of Joel Austin, of York State, by whom he had two children—Katie (now Mrs. William Lawrence, of Beaver Dam), and Albert (now of Tennessee). Mrs. Meigs died Feb. 11, 1860. Dec. 24, 1863, he married Miss Mahitable, daughter of Hiram and Sarah Stevens, of Beaver Dam; they have one son—Nowell M. Mrs. M. is a member of the M. E. Church.

REV. JOHN J. MITER, D. D., son of Thomas and Eleanor Miter; was born in Lansingburg, N. Y., March 20, 1809; upon the death of his father, when he was but 13 years of age, his mother secured him a position as cabin-boy on his elder brother's sloop, which plied between Troy and New York City, on the Hudson River; his mother dying, two years later, he continued sailing for three more seasons; possessing a native elevation of mind and an enthusiastic, sensitive temperament, who can estimate the unconscious influence upon him of the solemnity and tender beauty of the summer nights, as, during his "watch," he steered the vessel under the guidance of the old north star—with thoughts raised to his sainted parents, whose souls were reveling above in eternal light—in sublimating his thoughts, and in enabling him more readily to apprehend the sublimity and authority of the Hebrew books, and to love the calm, pure Christ, whose life was so full of strength and love, of sweetness and light, for he was soon "born again," in that remarkable revival at Troy, in 1826-27, when Dr. Beman, the Pastor, aided by the evangelists Nash, Finney and Kirk, preached with such power and fervor that 500 were counted as the fruit in that congregation alone. Mr. Miter's ability in prayer first attracted the attention of Dr. Robbins, a wealthy physician, who became so much interested in him that he offered to give him any pecuniary aid he might need if he would begin a course of study preparatory for the ministry; feeling "that it was the call of God," he at once entered Oneida Institute, and, at the end of four years, joined the notable first class of forty-three under Dr. Beecher and Prof. Stowe, in Lane Theological Seminary, just established at Cincinnati; but, toward the close of the first year, an issue arose between the Faculty and the students on the ground of anti-slavery discussion; it was "the time of awakening" for the American intellect, and of the emancipation of the American mind from the authority of the English in letters and criticism; it was the renaissance not only in literature, but in religion, sociology and politics; young men are naturally radicals and agitators, and, at such a time of intellectual and political ferment—when Channing was in the pulpit and Webster at the forum—young men of deep convictions of right and justice would not submit to any restrictions upon free debate; consequently, twenty-two of that class, including Mr. Miter, withdrew from the Seminary. Mr. Miter soon afterward joined a class formed at Troy by Drs. Beman and Kirk, and thus finished his studies in what proved the germ of the Union Theological Seminary of New York. About the time that he was licensed to preach, he attended the first Anti-Slavery Convention, which convened at Utica, N. Y., in the fall of 1835, and one with that nobly courageous body of pioneer reformers, was mobbed, egged and compelled to resort to Peterboro, the home of the Hon. Gerrit Smith, thirty miles distant. He came West in 1837, and, after supplying, temporarily, several pulpits in and about Chicago, finally accepted a call from Knoxville, Ill.; after laboring there for two years, he returned East for a helpmeet, and was married to Elizabeth D. Ayers, at Glenville, N. Y., June 8, 1840; she was a descendant of the Beckmans, one of the old aristocratic families of New York City, and a graduate of Emma Willard's well-known Female Seminary; being in full sympathy with him in his work, she proved his efficient, faithful and devoted helper for thirty-five years. He received a call from Plymouth Church, then organizing in Milwaukee, in June, 1841, but declined; they were importunate, and, one day in the fall, he was surprised at the arrival of two Milwaukee brothers, with their teams, who told him that they "had come for him;" though his wife was then an invalid, when her sister at length sided with the strangers, he decided to go; the next day, as he says, "all my effects were loaded in one wagon, my wife was laid on a bed in the other, and thus we undertook a journey of 233 miles over the wild prairies of Illinois and Wisconsin to Milwaukee;" here he commenced preaching in November, 1841, on the second floor of a building on the northeast corner of Spring and West Water streets, to a Congregational organization of but eighteen members; he left this field, after fifteen years of severe and successful labor, owing to failure of health; his charge, in the mean time, had grown to a membership of 523, were worshipping in the substantial edifice (which was an elegant structure for those days), still occupied by them, on Milwaukee street, were free from debt, and had attained an influence which was felt as a power throughout the State. The teaching and preaching of Dr. Beman, that intellectual giant and master reasoner—whom he admired and revered—had so thrilled and impressed him, and his sense of personal responsibility was so great, that his public efforts in Milwaukee were remarkable for their logically exact, clear and powerful argumentation, for their intense earnestness and impressive, persuasive eloquence. It was chiefly through the solicitations of Henry Finch and Judge Rose, while he was looking for a congenial rural retreat, where he might escape from the lake winds, that he came to Beaver Dam, "prospecting," in March, 1856; having

passed through the county frequently since 1849, over the old, and then thronged stage route—which, striking north from Watertown, in this county, through Oak Grove, past Hyland and Burgit Corners and the Buck Horn Tavern, wound across the prairies to the valley of the Fox—he knew the attractiveness of the environment, and the delightful drives he could make from Beaver Dam through the park-like “oak openings” and charming prairies; thus the beauty and fertility of this region, together with the energy and enterprise manifested by the citizens, decided him to locate here, and he returned with his family the following May. He speedily and heartily identified himself, not only with the spiritual, but with the material development and growth of the city and country. His connection with the First Presbyterian Church, whose pulpit he supplied from 1856 to 1864, was indefinite during most of that time, for he hoped, if he regained his vigor, to work in a larger sphere; but his nervous and vital energy was impaired more than he at first suspected, and, when he was satisfied that his system would never fully recover its former tone, he accepted this charge, and was installed July 20, 1864. So broad was the range of his sympathy, so great his power of adaptability, so genial, consistent and—though unobtrusive—so persuasive his life, that it attracted and secured the respectful attention, and the help, not only of professional men, merchants and manufacturers, but of the laboring class, and many of the best farmers round about; for, while he rejoiced to see the plow extending its sway over the wild sward, he also earnestly desired to see the Sabbath establishing its serenity over the fields. An Anti-Slavery man, when, with a few stalwart souls, he braved martyrdom in its cause, he lived to see the North standing solidly against slave-holders and treason; his brave, patriotic heart was aroused by his country's danger, and his enthusiastic speeches inflamed the patriotism of his townsmen and incited them to bravery and self-denial; his sermons and speeches in this cause of humanity, justice, authority and truth not only aroused and cheered the despondent in hours of defeat and depression—like trumpet-calls to rally once again—but were instrumental in creating a public sentiment which Lincoln awaited for to sustain him in the issuing of his immortal Emancipation Proclamation—that memorable death-stroke to slavery. As a pulpit orator he had few superiors; calm, dignified, earnest—often intensely so—and impassioned, his magnetic power and “rare eloquence” enchained and impressed his audience. As his strength, physically, slowly but steadily declined, his intellect worked more actively and easily; he had never suffered rust to gather on his faculties, and he kept up readily with the advance of thought and scientific criticism, and met all the arguments of the materialists with his clear, powerful reason. His good judgment in building, his refined taste shown in the planting of ornamental shrubs and trees, and in the loving care of flowers, are seen reflected in and about many of the beautiful and attractive homes of this city, and also in the inception and the laying-out and adorning of that beautiful, lovable and peaceful resting-place of the dead—Oakwood Cemetery. Rev. L. Hawley, who claims the same *Alma Mater*, says of him, in a tribute to his memory on the first anniversary of his death, May 5, 1876: “A Pastor here for about twenty years, he had largely grown up with the place, and had molded it as no other had. There was not an interest he did not care for; his plastic hand was seen everywhere, molding things to order and to virtue; it was in the municipal affairs of the city, in its schools, in its business relations, and pre-eminently in its religious, moral and benevolent institutions. The æsthetic element was just as prominent in him. He had a woman's love of flowers, and this æsthetic property gave a charm to all his public performances, and notably to his prayers. Great, then, was the loss to this community: every circle, every class, every interest, felt the stroke when Dr. Miter died.”

WILLIAM J. MITER, Beaver Dam, son of Rev. J. J. Miter, deceased, was born in Milwaukee May 10, 1845; came with his parents to Beaver Dam in 1856; he was educated at the Beaver Dam High School, and Wayland University, of this place; learned the wholesale dry-goods business with James Bonnell, of Milwaukee; afterward, he was for four years book-keeper for the well-known firm of Sexton Bros. & Co., of Milwaukee. Oct. 30, 1868, he was married, in Milwaukee, to Miss Mary E. Colby, who died at Minneapolis Jan. 28, 1879, leaving three daughters—Bessie, Ethel and Fannie; the wife of Rev. J. J. Miter died in Beaver Dam April 22, 1878; the family now consists of Wm. J., Mary L. now Mrs. G. S. Hawley, of Watertown, Wis., Henry B. at present one of the Professors of Ripon College), Fannie I. and John C.

ABRAM D. MOE, of the firm of Grobman & Moe, dealers in musical instruments; the popular Sohmer Bros. piano, manufactured in New York, is sold by this firm; they also sell the Taber organ, made at Worcester, Mass., and the A. B. Chase organ, manufactured at Norwalk, Ohio; they make the instrument mentioned a specialty, although they deal in other instruments and musical merchandise. Mr. Moe was born in Farmerville, Seneca Co., N. Y., Nov. 16, 1835; when he was about 6 years of age, his parents removed to Racine Co., Wis., where they resided for four years, in what is now the town of Caledonia; they came to the head of Green Lake, in what is now the town of Princeton; the subject of this

sketch resided there, and in the village of Princeton, until 1867, then moved to Lowell, Dodge Co.; after six years' residence at the latter place, he came to Beaver Dam, where he has since lived; at the age of 21 years, he commenced teaching in the public schools of Wisconsin, at the same time he began to teach vocal music, and conducted singing schools for many years; in fact, until his removal to Beaver Dam, he devoted his entire attention to teaching—except during the time he was in the army. He enlisted in Co. F, 36th W. V. I., in February, 1864; mustered out in July, 1865. For the last six years Mr. Moe has been engaged in selling musical instruments. He was married, in Oak Grove, Dodge Co., Wis., Nov. 10, 1861, to Miss Adelia Cook; she was born in Cayuga Co., N. Y.; two children—Arthur D. and Harry.

H. C. NICOLAUS, manufacturer of cigars, Beaver Dam, was born at Mequon River, Wis., Feb. 2, 1849; he received his early education there, and assisted his father on the farm; in 1867, he came to Beaver Dam; Mr. Nicolaus learned his trade of cigar-maker in Milwaukee, and, in 1869, commenced the manufacture of cigars on his own account in Beaver Dam, and has continued this business up to the present writing. He married, Nov. 13, 1873, Angeline Dase, of Beaver Dam; he has three children living—Clara, Carl and Albert.

G. H. NOYES, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a son of S. N. and Mary A. Noyes, early immigrants to Dodge Co., his father coming in 1844, and his mother in 1846; G. H. was born in Beaver Dam in 1852; was educated in the public schools, and has since devoted his time to farming; he now owns a farm of 94 acres in Sec. 34, within the city limits of Beaver Dam. In 1873, he married Miss Fannie, daughter of Samuel and Fannie Sunderland, and a native of England; they have three children—Raymond A., Oliver W. and Mabel A. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes are members of the Assembly Presbyterian Church.

ALVIN F. ORDWAY, millwright, manufacturer of and dealer in mill-furnishing machinery, etc., Beaver Dam; born in Bradford, Orange Co., Vt., Oct. 3, 1833; came to Wisconsin about twenty-five years ago, having been engaged for a few years prior to that time in the construction of mills in the Eastern States; since he came West, he has been extensively engaged in the same business, being one of the best-known men in his department of work in the entire West. He was married in Milwaukee, Dec. 7, 1857, to Miss Ellen Maher, a native of Derby Line, Orleans Co., Vt.; they have three sons—Guy M., Eddie A. and Bennie F.; Mr. Ordway located in Beaver Dam in the spring of 1858.

PRINDLE PARTRIDGE, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a son of Reuben and Diadamia Partridge; born in Essex Co., N. Y., in 1820, and lived there with his parents until about 35 years of age; in 1854, he, with his wife and three children, started via Ohio, where they spent the winter with relatives, for Wisconsin, where they arrived in the spring of 1855; they first settled in Sauk Co., and made that their home for five years; they next moved to Richland Co., Wis., where he followed farming for three years; in 1863, he purchased the Roxy Hive farm of forty acres, in Sec. 35, town of Beaver Dam, Dodge Co., which has since been their home. Sept. 17, 1846, he married Miss Lucinda, daughter of Seth and Olive Bunnell, she being a native of Claremont, N. H.; they have had three children—Caroline (deceased), Abouzo P., who married Miss Annie Holister, of Beaver Dam, and has two children—Royal A. and Arthur S.; and Lucretia, now of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Partridge were among the seven original members of the Arlington M. E. Circuit of Sauk Co., Wis.

C. PERRY, nurseryman, Beaver Dam; born in Columbia Co., Penn., March 15, 1830; came to Wisconsin May 22, 1854, locating at Beaver Dam; he received his early education in Columbia Co.; he leased his father's farm, in that county, and farmed for four years, after which he came to Beaver Dam and engaged with Mr. Gould as Superintendent of his nursery; in this position he remained seventeen years; after Mr. Gould's death, the heirs ran it for awhile, when Mr. Perry bought out the heirs, one at a time, until he now controls the whole nursery, which is still known as the Gould Nursery, and carries a full line of nursery stock and greenhouse plants. He married, Nov. 10, 1850, Mary R. Horne, of New Jersey, who died in April, 1861. He again married, in October, 1862, Mary E. Robbins, of Maine; he has five children—Harriet E., Frank W., Eugene, Charles and Kate. Mr. and Mrs. Perry are members of the Baptist Church.

JOHN PRITCHARD, farmer, Secs. 5 and 6; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a native of Monmouthshire, England; is the son of Henry and Mary Pritchard, born in 1827; in 1853, he came to America and settled in the city of Beaver Dam for one year, then worked Messrs. Geogge & Brecher's farm for five years; in 1863, he returned to England and stayed two years; in May, 1865, he came again to Beaver Dam and bought a farm of 190 acres, in Sections 5 and 6, town of Beaver Dam, which has since been his home. In England, in 1863, he married Miss Annie, daughter of J. Rees and Jane Jones, of Monmouthshire; they had one daughter—Elizabeth M., now in England. *Mrs. Pritchard died in England in 1866. In July, 1868, he married Mrs. Catherine, widow of Dr. Melhoron, of Beaver Dam; they have one son—William. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM VOORHEES PERRY, Beaver Dam; was born May 25, 1831, in the town of Lysander, county of Onondaga, New York; at 1 year of age, he was removed by his parents to Allegany Co., of the State aforesaid, where he resided till 1856; from 1850 to 1856, he worked in harvest, taught district school in winter, and manufactured maple sugar in the spring, by which means he earned money sufficient to defray the necessary expenses for completing the regular four-years course at the Alfred Academy and Teachers' Seminary, and graduated in 1856, having completed the full scientific course. For the two following years, he taught the High School at Carrollton, which is the upper portion of New Orleans City, having gone to New Orleans as a sailor "before the mast," from the city of New York. The *political climate* becoming too warm in that section for a person of Abolition proclivities to remain with safety, he returned to his home in Almond, Allegany Co., York State, and, in the summer of 1858, emigrated West with his parents and settled in the town of Barnett, Dodge Co., Wis., where he was married to Miss Maria K., youngest daughter of Alexander McConnell, Esq. Alexander McConnell was one of the earliest settlers in the Wisconsin Territory, and settled where he now lives in 1843. W. V. P. and wife lived with his parents until April, 1861, when he enlisted in the three-months service and served four months in the 1st W. V. I., under Col. Starkweather; in 1862, he again enlisted in the three-years service, and served as Second Lieutenant in Co. K, 29th W. V. I., under Col. Charles R. Gill, but, being stricken down with the army diarrhoea, and that followed by the typhoid and congestive brain fever, he was compelled to resign his commission, during the winter of 1863. When he left Helena, Ark., his weight, avoirdupois, was but ninety-six pounds, and when it is taken into consideration that he weighed 207 pounds at the time of his enlistment and was a very strong and healthy man, it tells a story of suffering not excelled only by those whose life paid the price of loyalty and patriotism. From the said illness and prostration, he has never fully recovered and probably never will. After returning from the army, he followed such occupation as his broken health would allow. In 1871, he engaged in the sale of agricultural implements, at Beaver Dam, in which he did not succeed financially, owing to circumstances over which he had no control. As early as 1854, Mr. Perry witnessed a fatal accident to a brakeman, while in the act of coupling freight cars, and ever afterward sought to find a preventive to such oft-recurring and fearful accidents. In 1871, he invented and patented a safety freight coupler, very crude indeed, yet possessing the one feature of safely lifting and handling the ordinary car-coupling link. During the winter of 1874, he gave himself up entirely to the task of perfecting a freight-car coupler, which should answer every and all demands asked of such an invention. A joint-stock company, for the purpose of completing and introducing on to railroads the Perry Safety Coupler, was organized at Kokomo, Ind., in 1874, and re-organized with a larger capital stock at Beaver Dam, in 1877. The Perry Safety Car Coupling Company have spent a large sum of money in carrying forward the necessary experiments in order to perfect the invention, until it now stands without an equal in its great and humanitarian effort to save life and prevent the most frightful accidents that are constantly occurring on the railroads throughout the world. At a casual glance, this coupler does not look unlike an ordinary draw-bar used on freight cars, but its construction is such that the gauging of the common coupling link to the different height of cars is done at the side or from on top of the car, without exposing the operator to the least danger whatever. The ordinary coupling-pin is worked automatically by the incoming link, and by the construction of the draw-head the strain on the pin is reduced to one and a half inches, which so greatly increases its strength that it cannot be broken by any link which may be used in connection with it. The pin is also so constructed that it cannot be lost or separated from the draw-head to which it is attached; besides, if raised and turned a quarter of a turn to the right or left, it will not drop home unless so desired by the operator. The draw-bar, in its peculiar shape, is so strong that it will withstand a greater strain or shock than any of the freight cars which are made at the present time on any road. This coupler is indeed a very great benefaction to the railroad employes, who are compelled to follow the hazardous business of coupling freight cars. The couplers which have already been put at work on the cars warrant the fact that it is all and will do all that its friends have sought or asked of it.

E. C. PRATT, lawyer, Beaver Dam; was born in Castile, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Sept. 12, 1842, and came to Wisconsin May 10, 1856, locating in Trenton Township; Mr. Pratt attended school at Castile; he moved to Trenton Township, where he assisted his father in farming; he finished his education at the Wayland University, and taught music awhile at Markesan, Green Lake Co.; in 1869, came to Beaver Dam and commenced the study of law with A. Scott Sloan and J. J. Dick; on March 10, 1872, he was admitted to the bar, and about this time he assisted Judge Sloan with the county records; on Jan. 1, 1873, he formed a law-partnership with Judge Sloan's son, under the firm name of Pratt & Sloan, which continued for three years; Mr. Pratt has since been practicing on his own account. He enlisted, Aug. 14, 1862, in Co. K, 1st W. V. C.; was discharged for disability in 1863, and re-enlisted in Co. H, 5th

W. V. I., Col. Allen, and was on detached service; he was mustered out July 4, 1865. Mr. Pratt is a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

ROBERT RIELY, Superintendent of Beaver Dam Woolen-Mills, was born four miles west of Glasgow, Scotland, Aug. 3, 1831, and came to Wisconsin Sept. 23, 1854, locating in Green Co.; he served his apprenticeship in woolen and cotton goods with the Blackburn Cotton-Mills and the Carlton Woolen-Mills in Glasgow; in 1859, he was Superintendent of the Farmers' Woolen-Mills, of Kingsville, Ohio, for two and a half years, then for one year was Superintendent of the Monterey Woolen-Mill of Janesville; he came to Beaver Dam in 1856, and engaged with the Farmers' Woolen-Mill as Superintendent, after which he became Superintendent of the Beaver Dam Woolen-Mills, which position he now holds. Mr. Riely married, Dec. 17, 1849, Elizabeth Crompton, of Lancashire, England; he has four children living—Jesse Ann, Nellie, Robert and Bessie.

IRA ROWELL, manufacturer, Beaver Dam, was born in Springwater, Livingston Co., N. Y., Oct. 20, 1836, and came to Wisconsin in August, 1842, locating in Lisbon; in 1862, he moved to Hartland and opened a general store which he continued for two years; in 1864, he moved to Beaver Dam and connected himself with his uncle John in the manufacture of agricultural implements, which business he is now carrying on. Mr. Rowell was Alderman of the Third Ward for two terms, also Supervisor of the Third Ward. He married in November, 1868, Mary Thompson, of Canada; he has three children—Jennie, Wallie and Edla.

J. S. ROWELL, manufacturer, Beaver Dam; was born in Springwater, Livingston Co., N. Y., April 1, 1827, and came to Wisconsin in September, 1848, locating at Hartland, Waukesha Co.; he served his time in New York at the molding and wooding of plows; he then moved to Goshen, Elkhart Co., Ind., and went to work with his brother putting up plows; he then moved to Oswego, Kosciusko Co., Ind., when he was 18 years of age, and on looking about for business was advised, by his brother, to start the manufacture of plows; he did so, having as his capital a rifle and \$40 borrowed money; this he immediately put into flour at \$3 per barrel, getting three barrels for his rifle; he then swapped the whole for castings, getting \$4 per barrel for his flour in the trade; he then borrowed some carpenter's tools and went into the woods, where, with his own hands alone, he cut, hewed and scored the sills and frame-work for his manufactory, putting up the same without the aid of a carpenter; he then dug his race and put in a flume, made and set up a wheel, shaft, pulleys, etc., and also built and put up a fan-bellows under the instruction of Mr. Auberson, of Fort Wayne; this foundry he ran for two or three years, saving from his profits about \$1,500; he then sold out and returned to Goshen, Ind., and engaged in mercantile business; not succeeding very well in that, he moved to Hartland, Wis., where, for awhile, he made steel plows; shortly after, he received an offer from his brother in Goshen, Ind., of a half-interest in his foundry and plow-shop, which offer he accepted, and remained there three years, when he moved to Beaver Dam and opened a shop for the repairing of thrashers and making plows; he shortly after commenced building the celebrated Tiger Thrasher upon which he made, in after years, many improvements; in 1861 he commenced the manufacture of seeders in connection with his other manufactures, and, at this writing, is doing a large and prosperous business; in 1867, was Mayor of Beaver Dam; he was also Alderman for two terms; Mr. Rowell is owner of the celebrated mare, "Badger Girl," whose record is 2:22½. Mr. Rowell married, Jan. 1, 1850, Mary Martha Ball of Virginia; he has five children living—Theo. B., Samuel W., Elizabeth M., Lillian and Florence Belle. Mrs. Rowell is a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Beaver Dam.

SAMUEL W. ROWELL, manufacturer; was born in Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 28, 1850; he commenced his business career by learning the trade of a machinist with his father, and afterward learned all the different branches of the trade in the establishment of J. S. Rowell & Co., until he became master of them all; in 1876, he was admitted to partnership in the firm; the firm now being J. S. Rowell, Sons & Co.; Mr. Rowell has general supervision over the vast establishment of the firm; he received his early education in Beaver Dam. He married, Sept. 5, 1877, Mary Millard, of Horicon, Wis.; he has one child living—Mary.

J. B. SABIN, photographer; was born in Walden, Caledonia Co., Vt., May 17, 1846, and came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1866, locating in Sparta; he learned his trade with Raymond Nias, and then opened a gallery on his own account in Sparta; in 1876, he came to Beaver Dam and opened a photographic parlor on Spring street, which he is now carrying on with good success. He enlisted in 1865, in Co. G, 169th N. Y. V. I., Col. Aldine, and was engaged in the following battles: Fort Fisher, N. C., and battles before Richmond, Va., and two or three skirmishes. He married, Jan. 26, 1870, Etta Derringer, who died July 6, 1872; he was again married, March 2, 1874, Ella Ehinger, of Beaver Dam; he has two children—Birney and Mary.



G. W. Chandler

BEAVER DAM

EDGAR E. SEFFENS, stone and brick mason; is the oldest son of Hiram and Margaret (Walkins) Seffens; born in St. Joseph Co., Mich., April 12, 1852; in 1857, he, with parents, removed to Columbus, Columbia Co., Wis., where he was educated in the public schools; at the age of 14, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the mason's trade with his father, which he has followed most of the time since; during the winter seasons, since 1871, he has devoted his time to teaching and has had charge of some of the leading district schools of Columbia, Eau Claire, Fond du Lac and Dodge Cos.; in 1878, he removed to Beaver Dam, which is his present home. Sept. 23, 1874, he married Miss Ida E., daughter of R. W. and Harriet Pride, of Brandon, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; they have one son—Bertrand R. Politically, Mr. Seffens is a Republican.

CHARLES SCHUTTE, retired; was born in Buckeburg in Leppe Schaumburg, Germany, Feb. 10, 1829, and came to Wisconsin in January, 1847, locating in Washington Co.; he received his early education in Germany; he came to the United States in October, 1840, and engaged in farming eighty acres of land in Washington Co.; in 1853, went to California and opened a general store on Feather River; in 1854, he went to Australia and engaged in gold mining for two years; he then came back to Washington Co., via London, Eng., Germany and New York; in 1857, he moved to Beaver Dam and built the Farmers' Brewery, now owned by Mr. Binzel; he continued the brewing business for about eight years; he then opened a general store under the firm name of Spuhler & Schluckebier, which he continued for nine years, after which he engaged in the insurance business, representing the Germantown and Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. Mr. Schutte was Alderman of First Ward for four terms, and for nine years was School Commissioner from First Ward. He married, Oct. 27, 1857, Mary Spuhler, of Bavaria; he has four children—Mena, Adolphe, Herman and Baldwin.

A. SCOTT SLOAN, lawyer; was born in Morrisville, Madison Co., N. Y., June 12, 1820, and came to Wisconsin in the fore part of November, 1854, locating in Beaver Dam; Mr. Sloan received his education at Morrisville, and also studied law, at that place, with Congressman A. Lawrence Foster; from Morrisville he removed to De Ruyter, where he practiced law for seven years, and then came to Beaver Dam, where he has continued the practice of law up the present writing; in De Ruyter he was Justice of the Peace, and in 1847 to 1850 was County Clerk of Madison Co.; in 1857, he was a member of the the Assembly from Beaver Dam, and in 1858, was Mayor of same; in the fall of 1858, was appointed Circuit Judge to fill a vacancy; in the fall of 1860, he was elected to Congress from the Third Wisconsin District; from 1863 to 1867, he was Clerk of the U. S. Court of Wisconsin, and in 1868, was appointed County Judge and held that office by election afterward until Jan. 1, 1874; in the fall of 1873, he was elected Attorney General of Wisconsin for two years; in the fall of 1875, re-elected for the term of two years; he is now Mayor of Beaver Dam. Mr. Sloan married, in 1841, Angeline M. Dodge, who was born in Vermont; he has six children living—Florence H., Harry, Nettie, Seward, Kittie and Ledyard S.

ANTON SEIFERT, proprietor of the Milwaukee House, Beaver Dam; born in Bohemia Jan. 7, 1841; came to America in 1869, locating in Milwaukee and was employed in New Hall House until 1873, when he came to Beaver Dam, where he and a partner bought the Washington House and changed the name to that borne at present; in 1877, he bought out his partner's interest, since which time he has conducted the house alone; in 1878, he built an addition of 42x48 feet, two-story brick, which gives, with the original building, accommodation for forty guests. He married, at Beaver Dam, April 22, 1875, Miss Maggie Snortz, a native of America.

M. SHAFER, general repairer of jewelry, Beaver Dam; was born in Hamilton, Canada West, March 12, 1820, and came to Wisconsin in November, 1854, locating at Beaver Dam; he worked for Mr. Kribs, jewelry, for five years, and afterward on his own account; he is now in the general repair business. He is Justice of the Peace of the Fourth Ward. He married, Jan. 1, 1846, Catherine Ann Elderkin, of Toronto; has four children—Samuel J., Joel J. (editors of the *Photograph* at Colby, Wis.), Margaret and Dorothy. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer are members of the M. E. Church.

B. F. SHERMAN, firm of Sherman & Gowdey, editors of the Beaver Dam *Argus*; was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., Nov. 30, 1836, and came to Wisconsin in April, 1857, locating in Beaver Dam. Mr. Sherman learned his trade of printer with L. B. McCracken, publisher of the *Washtenaw Whig*, after which he worked as a journeyman on the following newspapers: The *Michigan Argus*, *Dodge County Citizen*, *Milwaukee News*, *Madison Argus* and the *Beaver Dam Argus*; in connection with Mr. D. C. Gowdey, he bought the Beaver Dam *Argus*; they have published the same up to the present writing. In the fall of 1864, Mr. Sherman was elected Alderman of the First Ward, to fill a vacancy, and has been elected each succeeding year up to the present time; in 1871, he was elected City Treasurer; he is also a member of the Board of Supervisors, and now represents his district in the State Legislature. He

married, Aug. 8, 1859, Martha Shuart, of Ramapo, Rockland Co., N. Y.; he has four children—William Henry, Mary Catherine, Albert and Arthur.

E. P. SMITH, lawyer, Beaver Dam; was born in Burlington, Vt., Feb. 18, 1827, and came to Wisconsin in May, 1848, locating in Milwaukee. From Burlington he moved to Waterford, N. Y., where he commenced his education at Prof. Taylor Lewis' Academy; from there he went to the University of Vermont, and, in 1847, completed his collegiate course at the Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.; from Waterford he moved to Milwaukee and completed his law studies in the law office of Finch & Lynde; in October, 1849, he moved to Beaver Dam and practiced law until 1872, when he established his headquarters at Milwaukee, where he has a large practice. Mr. Smith was the second Mayor of Beaver Dam; was again Mayor of the city in 1856, and was afterward elected for a partial term; in 1858, he was City Attorney for two terms, and from 1855 to 1872, he was U. S. Court Commissioner for the District of Wisconsin. Mr. Smith married, Oct. 23, 1862, Agnes Hargrave, of Montreal; he has two children living—Agnes and Edwards.

J. T. SMITH, woolen manufacturer, Beaver Dam; was born in Brookhaven, Suffolk Co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1848, and came to Wisconsin in August, 1862, locating at Beaver Dam; received his early education at the Fergusonville Academy, in Delaware Co., N. Y., and completed the same at Union College, Schenectady; he then went to Markesan, Green Lake Co., where for eight years he engaged in general merchandising under the firm name of J. T. Smith & Co.; he then moved to Beaver Dam, where he purchased an interest in the Beaver Dam Woolen-Mills, in which business he is now engaged. Mr. Smith was School Director for several years and also Village Trustee of Markesan; he was Mayor of Beaver Dam in 1876. Mr. Smith married, March 26, 1872, Emma A. Gentil, of Prairie du Chien, Wis.; he has two children living—Edith Susan and Amelia Treadwell. Mrs. Smith is a member of the Episcopal Church at Beaver Dam.

M. E. STEVENS, retired, Beaver Dam; was born in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Nov. 18, 1819, and came to Wisconsin in January, 1846, locating in the town of Trenton, where he engaged in farming, his farm consisting of 400 acres of land; he then moved to Beaver Dam and engaged in farming 476 acres of land, which farm he still retains. In Trenton Township, he was Assessor for one year. He married, Dec. 15, 1845, Mary Rodgers, of Westfield, N. Y., who died in 1854. He again married, March 10, 1856, Ann D. Shaw, of Cayuga Co., N. Y.; he has one child living—Elma. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Beaver Dam.

GUSTAVUS STOLZ, general store, Beaver Dam; was born in Bohemia Nov. 22, 1827, and came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1854, locating in Watertown. Mr. Stolz received a mercantile education in Bohemia and then traveled as salesman for a wholesale vinegar factory; he was also special agent for the Nuremburg Toy Manufactory of Bavaria; in May, 1854, he went to Watertown as clerk until 1855, when he came to Beaver Dam, where he opened a general store, in connection with Mr. Beichel, under the firm name of Stolz & Beichel, which he continued for three years; he then opened a restaurant, which he continued for twelve years; in 1870, he started a grocery store in connection with the restaurant; he then sold out the restaurant and has continued the general store business on his own account up to the present writing with remarkable success. In 1858, he was Alderman of the First Ward, and has held this office, with a slight intermission, for the past fifteen years, now representing the Second Ward; he is also one of the Board of the Second Ward; in 1871, he was appointed Notary Public and still holds the same. Mr. Stolz is agent for the following insurance companies: Phoenix, of Hartford; Orient, of Hartford; Traders', of Chicago; Commonwealth of Boston; Milwaukee Mechanics'; and Germania Life, of New York. He is also agent for the following lines of ocean steamers: American Red Star Line, Philadelphia; White Star Line. Hamburg American Packet Co., North German-Lloyd, Inman, State Line, National Line and Guyon Line.. Married, Dec. 26, 1855, Emiley Hamf, of Prussia; he has six children—Otto, Emma, Martha, Ella, Ernst and Erma.

DR. GEORGE E. SWAN, Beaver Dam; fourth son of Alfred and Polly Swan, was born April 6, 1838, in Eden, Erie Co., N. Y.; his mother was the daughter of Trowbridge Benedict, the sixth generation of Thomas Benedict, born in 1617, in Nottinghamshire, Eng., the extensive printed genealogy of whose family contains many persons of note, and the Doctor holds it with much reverence; when 5 months old, his parents moved with him to Greenfield, Ohio; at 11 years of age, he took the first prize in a class of 100, for a composition, entitled "The Vices of Youth;" from 13 to 17 years of age, his time was spent in the backwoods of Michigan, seven miles from Howell, doing farm work; he then became inspired with the thought of obtaining an education, and, his father being unable to accede to the idea, he avowed independence, and left home in the fall of 1855; so the Doctor is truly a self-made man; he at first lived with a Free-Will Baptist preacher (Elder Norton), on the banks of Bath Lake, Michigan; in the woods

again, attended winter country school, and studied geography and grammar for the first time; in the spring, he went to Dale, N. Y., among his father's relatives, and in the fall attended a course at the Wyoming Academy, under Prof. Weed; passed examination, and taught school two miles west of Warsaw during the winter; he then worked at farming until the fall of 1857, when he commenced attending Hillsdale College, Mich., which he continued three years, teaching winters in the country, and working at corn-husking, digging stumps, hoeing gardens, etc., on days of school vacation, much of this time boarding himself on 30 to 50 cents per week, living on bread and butter, and potatoes and salt, baking his potatoes on a box-stove under a pint basin; he continued in this way three years, and by working in the wheat and hay fields each season, managed to keep in school pretty regularly two terms each year, until the fall of 1860; he saw tough times from the pinchings of poverty, but his desire for an education impelled him to face and surmount all obstacles, and, as his father was poor, with a family of ten children, he had no other recourse; his wages for teaching were only \$15 to \$20 per month, and for days' work from 50 to 75 cents per day; he had not a cent to pay for beer, whisky, tobacco, or other injurious practices, and had no inclination to do so, and the habits of temperance, economy and industry have ever since remained his best friends; during these years he pursued seven studies, frequently until 11 or 12 at night, commencing again at 4 or 5 in the morning, dreaming of them during sleep, and doing without sufficient food, because he could not afford it, and because he could the more rapidly commit his lessons; for his keen desire of an education, and such close application to get it, he in after years paid dearly, as a lethargy ensued, which continued for years, and prevented his again pursuing the collegiate course which he had so fondly dreamed to finish. In the fall of 1860, he went to his uncle—Rev. W. S. Lunt—in Fremont, Ohio, and there taught the Union School one year; meantime, his prostration increased, so he could not apply himself to mental labors (except teaching winters) until 1863; he then commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. Bagg, at Owasso, Mich., and, upon his removal, continued with Dr. E. A. Lodge, at Detroit; in the winter of 1864-65, attended medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., and practiced medicine the six months following at Novi, Mich., and with the earnings attended lectures the following winter, at the Homœopathic College of New York City, receiving his diploma as a graduate Feb. 28, 1866; he then began practice at New Castle, Ind., until the fall of 1867, and then moved to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where, May 17, 1870, he married Miss Mary Woodbridge, whose father was one of the wealthiest merchants of the place; in 1871, he sought a larger field, at South Bend, Ind., but the climate being such as to keep his wife constantly ill, he removed to the beautiful little city of Beaver Dam, and took the practice of Dr. Thurber May 19, 1876; here he had a practice of over \$3,000 the first year, and meantime perfected a remarkable specific for the cure of female weakness, which proved so effective, and its demand became so extensive, that he had no time to devote to the further regular practice of his profession, and has now, in 1879, a cash sale of this medicine, called pastiles, of between 3,000 and 4,000 boxes per month, with 1,600 lady agents, in all parts of the United States; he has one child, Geo. Benedict, born June 4, 1878. On June 2, 1879, while looking about for a pasture for his cow, the Doctor inspected the spring from the stream of which the cow had been drinking in a lot below; he discovered that the water was decidedly alkaline by taste and touch, and delightful as a beverage; the same morning he purchased the spring of A. Shipman, including about two acres of land, for \$250, and, on further simple tests of the water, felt justified in additional purchases of land adjoining, so that in a few weeks he was in possession of seventeen acres; on July 28, he sent two gallons of water from the spring to Gustavus Bode, Chemist, of Milwaukee, for analysis, and, on August 12, received the result of the analysis, in which the Professor declares the water to be the same and fully equal to the far famed water of Waukesha; at this writing, in September, the work of improving the spring and grounds is being vigorously pushed, and, in the season of 1880, the Doctor will have a charming mineral spring and park; he is a public-spirited citizen, and will, no doubt, be the means of making Beaver Dam a widely known and well-patronized place for summer visitors. Prof. Bode's statement in regard to the water is as follows:

OFFICE OF GUSTAVUS BODE, CHEMIST, MILWAUKEE, AUGUST, 1879.

C. E. SWAN, M. D.: *Dear Sir*—Herewith please find the result of my analysis made of the water you furnished. One gallon U. S. measure contains total quantity of solid substances, 28,015 grains, consisting of

Chloride of Sodium.....	0.1755 grains.	Bicarbonate of Iron.....	0.2047 grains.
Sulphate of Soda.....	0.4563 "	Alumina.....	0.1464 "
Sulphate of Lime.....	0.6435 "	Silica.....	0.9045 "
Bicarbonate of Lime.....	12.1212 "	Organic matter.....	1.4098 "
Bicarbonate of Magnesia.....	11.8638 "		

You will notice that six-sevenths part of the salts contained in this water consists of the Bicarbonate of Lime and Magnesia. The water resembles in this respect very much, in fact, seems to be the same, as the well-known waters of

Waukesha, whose effectiveness is to be attributed to the almost total absence of Chlorides and Sulphates, and, so far as I can judge from my analysis, I have no doubt that you will find the water of your spring in every particular equal to theirs.

Yours respectfully,

GUSTAVUS BODE, *Analytical Chemist.*

GEORGE E. TALBERT, physician, Beaver Dam; was born in Fauquier Co., Va., Dec. 1, 1829, and came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1855, locating at Fall River, Columbia Co.; from Virginia, he moved to Greene Co., Ohio; he received his literary education at the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, and graduated at the Ohio Medical College in 1853; he then moved to Lumberton, Ohio, and engaged in the practice of medicine for two years, and from there to Fall River, where he practiced up to 1875; he then went to Beaver Dam; has practiced medicine there since. In 1858, he was Superintendent of Schools in Columbia Co., and, in 1864, was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the same county. Was commissioned Surgeon in the army in May, 1863, and assigned to the 14th W. V. I., which position he resigned in 1864. He married, May 5, 1853, Aztatlan F. Brayton, of Aztalan, Wis.; he has five children living—John A., Luella, George A., Willie B. and Elmer B. Mrs. Talbert is a member of the M. E. Church at Beaver Dam.

B. THORP, manufacturer of brick, Beaver Dam; was born in Molton, England, May 27, 1816, and came to Wisconsin in June, 1849, locating at Watertown; he was engaged in farming in England; at Castleton, N. Y., he worked in a brickyard for three years; in Watertown he was a general workman, digging and drilling wells, lathing houses, etc. July 3, 1855, he came to Beaver Dam, and for about eleven years drove a dray, after which he engaged in the manufacture of brick, which business he is still carrying on. In 1873, he was Alderman of the Fourth Ward; in 1878, he was again elected Alderman of that ward for two years. He married, May 14, 1840, Mary Ann Hutchinson, of England; he has five children—Henry, Sarah, Charles, Judson and Mary.

TABOR THURSTON, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a son of Samuel and Sarah Thurston, now of the town of Calamus; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., May 5, 1846; when he was about 1 year old, his parents emigrated to Wisconsin, and settled at Watertown for three years; in 1850, they removed to the town of Calamus, Dodge Co., and settled on a farm of 160 acres, where Tabor made his home till his marriage to Miss Margaret A., daughter of Evan and Elizabeth Evans, of Beaver Dam, in the spring of 1863, since which time he has lived in the town of Beaver Dam. In the fall of 1878, he bought a farm of eighty acres, forty in Section 7, town of Beaver Dam, and forty in Section 12, town of Calamus, which is now his home; they have three children—Frankie, William, and an infant not named; they are members of the Baptist Church of Beaver Dam.

FRED M. VAN BERGEN, general store, Beaver Dam; was born in Madison, Wis., Dec. 15, 1850, where he received his early education; after which he engaged as clerk at different times with the following firms of that place: R. L. Garlick, crockery; Huntley & Wooten, groceries, and M. L. Daggett & Son, groceries; then kept books for the *Madison Democrat*; he then went to Clayton, Wis., and kept books for Humbird, Rogers & Co., millers, lumbermen and general store; in March, 1877, he came to Beaver Dam and engaged in business with Mr. Lawrence in the grocery department, under the firm name of A. P. Lawrence & Co., and, in September of the same year, Mr. Rees Evans bought Mr. Lawrence's interest, and the business has been conducted up to the present writing under the firm name of Evans & Van Bergen; their store is situated on Front street, corner of Center, where they are meeting with pleasing and profitable success. Mr. Van Bergen married, July 20, 1876, Annie Evans, of Beaver Dam; he has one child—Morgan E.

WILLIAM E. WADLEIGH, farmer; P. O. Beaver Dam; was born in Lower Canada in 1830; spent his early life with his father, Mathias Wadleigh, on a farm in his native county; in 1847, he went to Manchester, N. H., where he followed the machinist's trade for two years; after which, in the same place, he followed various kinds of labor for seven years; in 1856, with his family, he emigrated to Dodge Co., Wis., and settled at Beaver Dam; three years after, he removed to the town of Trenton, Dodge Co., and lived there on a farm for seven years; in 1866, he returned to Beaver Dam and bought a farm of ninety acres in Sec. 12, within the city limits, and has since made this his home. Sept. 20, 1852, he married Miss Sophia, daughter of Hiram and Sarah Stevens, of Chatham, N. H.; they have had seven children—Emily, Celestia (deceased), William (deceased), Albert, William, Jr., John and Lillie. The family is connected with the Assembly Presbyterian Church.

ANDREW WILLARD, retired, Beaver Dam; born in Buffalo, N. Y., June 23, 1825; came to Wisconsin, May, 1841, and located at Waterford, Racine Co.; in 1847, moved to Watertown; engaged in the manufacture of brick, and made the first white brick made at that place; in 1855, came to Beaver Dam, carried on same business for three or four years; in 1859, with Mr. Newton, opened a

mercantile business which he continued until 1865, when, after first buying out his associate, he sold out and purchased two farms; in the fall of 1865 was elected to the State Legislature; in 1866, he built a store building and, with Mr. Vandercok in 1867, opened a general mercantile establishment, which continued until 1871; has been County Commissioner; was member of City Council six or seven years; he is member of the I. O. O. F., also of Grand Lodge, and has been one of the Directors of the Odd Fellows' Insurance Company for eight years, Vice President, four years; is one of the Directors of the Red Ribbon Club, and is a member of the Good Templars. Married at Watertown, Wis., Nov. 23, 1850, Miss Jane M. Temple, a native of Massachusetts; has a family of three children—David, Rosa M. and Jennie.

JOHN J. WILLIAMS, was born in the town of Nelson, Madison Co., N. Y., July 28, 1820, and in 1837 removed, with his parents, to Brunswick, Medina Co., Ohio, where he remained at home on a farm until 21 years of age; on attaining his majority he commenced life on his own account, with no capital except energy, honesty and industry; he hired out to work in a woolen mill at \$8 per month, following that business for three years; then engaged in traveling through Ohio and Michigan with a wholesale Yankee notion wagon, and afterward clerk in a general store for North & Alcott, Medina, Ohio; in 1849, he came to Wisconsin and opened a general store at Lowell, Dodge Co., and continued in that business for fifteen years. In 1846, Mr. Williams married Miss Adaline Weed at Medina; she was born in New York City; two of her sisters married Wisconsin men—one, Dr. Miller, of Lowell, Dodge Co., the other, the late Geo. B. Smith, of Madison; during his residence at Lowell, Mr. Williams was Postmaster several years; was a member of the Legislature in the years 1857 and 1861; in the spring of 1864, he removed to the city of Beaver Dam, where he has since resided; he was Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Wisconsin from 1867 to 1872, and was President of the National Bank of Beaver Dam from 1865, which position he now holds. Mr. Williams is now 59 years of age and is not engaged in active business except to increase the affairs of the bank and take care of his ample fortune. He has a pleasant and attractive home in Beaver Dam and, with his estimable wife, is reaping the fruits of an honest, industrious and useful life, enjoying the respect and confidence of his neighbors.

G. J. WARREN, harness-maker; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Nov. 19, 1819, and came to Wisconsin May 12, 1846, locating in Burnett; his business career commenced in Castile, Wyoming Co., N. Y., where he carried on the harness business for two years, after which he moved to Burnett where, for nineteen years, he was engaged in farming 140 acres of land; in 1865, he came to Beaver Dam and bought 107 acres of land in Trenton, which he farmed for ten years; he then bought out the harness business of John Clark and has continued in that business up to the present writing. Mr. Warren was Justice of the Peace of Waupun for two years; in 1879, he was elected Alderman for the Fourth Ward. He married, Sept. 22, 1842, Lorinda M. Fuller, of Warsaw, N. Y.; he has one child living—Frank.

O. F. WEAVER, photographer; was born in Cambria, Hillsdale Co., Mich., Feb. 5, 1840, and came to Wisconsin May 8, 1879, locating at Beaver Dam; Mr. Weaver learned his trade with Mr. E. L. Brand, the celebrated photographer of Chicago; in 1867, he commenced business on his own account at 337 W. Madison street, and continued until 1879, when he moved to Beaver Dam where he has the finest photographic parlors, and is said to be the best artist, in the county. He enlisted in 1861 in Co. E, 4th Mich. V. L. Col. Dwight A. Woodbury, and has been in the following battles; First Bull Run, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, the seven days' battles in Virginia, Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg; he was wounded slightly in the head at the battle of Fredericksburg; he received his discharge Oct. 27, 1863. Mr. Weaver married, Feb. 28, 1867, Annie Ryan, of Ireland; he has two children—Ray and Eddie. Mrs. Weaver is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church at Beaver Dam.

E. B. WIGGERT, harness-maker, Beaver Dam; was born in Germany Nov. 5, 1844, and came to Wisconsin in November, 1865, locating in La Crosse; he received his early education in Germany, and served his apprenticeship with Otto Ohler, of La Crosse; in the spring of 1869, he came to Beaver Dam, and worked as journeyman with Mr. John Clark; afterward at Rio, a short time, and returned to Beaver Dam, and again worked for Mr. Clark; in 1870, he started the harness business on his own account, and has continued the same up to the present writing. He was married, Jan. 2, 1874, to Miss Annie Weimer, of Westford, Dodge Co., Wis.; he has two children living—Cecelia and Paulina. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggert are members of the Catholic Church.

REV. NATHAN E. WOOD, Principal of the Wayland Institute, Beaver Dam; was born in Forestville, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., June 6, 1849, and came to Wisconsin in 1853, locating at Wyocena; he removed to Wyocena from Forestville and assisted his father on the farm until the fall of 1866, when he went to the Wayland Institute to prepare for college; from there he went to the Chicago University, graduating in 1872, and then to the Baptist Union Theological Seminary, of Chicago, graduating in 1875; he then became Pastor of the Centennial Baptist Church, of Chicago, which he organized,

and through whose instrumentality this church was built, and succeeded in two years in enlarging its membership to over two hundred persons, and its Sunday school to about four hundred and fifty pupils; he then went to Beaver Dam in June, 1877, and took charge of the Wayland Institute as Principal, which position he now holds. Mr. Wood married, June 27, 1873, Alice R. Boyce, of Chicago; he has three children living—Nathan R., Reuben S. and Sarah G. Mr. and Mrs. Wood are members of the Baptist Church at Beaver Dam.

JOHN C. ZANDER, merchant, Beaver Dam; was born in Germany Jan. 23, 1843; came to Wisconsin in the latter part of September, 1855, locating in Watertown, where he commenced working on a farm; in 1858, he came to Beaver Dam and clerked for Krueger & Lehrkind for eleven years; in the spring of 1870, he started a general store on his own account; in the fall of 1870, he entered into partnership with Mr. Sherman, under the firm name of Sherman & Zander, which continued up to the spring of 1879, when Mr. Zander took entire charge of the business, which he is now carrying on successfully. Mr. Zander is essentially a self-made man. In 1876, he was Alderman of the Second Ward. He married, May 2, 1867, Minna Ladwig, of Germany; he has three children—Agnes, Arthur and Olga.

OAK GROVE TOWNSHIP.

JOEL ADAMS, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Minnesota Junction; born in Warren Co., N. Y., Dec. 2, 1822; son of Joseph Adams, who died about 1824; his father was from Philadelphia and of old Quaker stock; in the town of Independence, Penn., is a church built by the Adams family over two hundred years ago. Mr. Joel Adams went to New York City in 1844; was there four years; then went to California by way of the Isthmus, and reached there Oct. 1, 1849; kept a bakery in San Francisco; half the people lived in tents at that time; afterward went to Marion Co. and went to raising stock; left California in March, 1860, and went to New York, New Jersey and to Illinois, and came to Oak Grove in June, 1860 and settled on 120 acres and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since; has now one of the finest creameries and milk-houses in the county; house 16x24 feet and 12 feet to roof; makes about one hundred pounds butter a week, all first-class and finds a very ready market. Married, Oct. 24, 1860, Elizabeth E. Winter, daughter of Daniel Winter, of New Jersey; have had four children—Mary E., born Sept. 14, 1861; George, born Oct. 19, 1862; Frank, born May 28, 1864, and Alice, born April 4, 1866; Mary E. died in September, 1862. Mr. Adams has been on the Town Board.

J. G. ALLARD, firm of Allard & Martin, dealers in general merchandise, Juneau; was born in Pierreville, District of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, Sept. 10, 1850; when he was 14 years of age, he came West with his parents, who settled in Dakota Territory; his father is still living; his mother, however, died in June, 1868; Mr. Allard remained with his parents, assisting them on the farm, until he was 16 years of age, when, having determined to carve out his own fortunes, he first came to Chicago and engaged as clerk in a grocery, and afterward in a dry goods and furnishing store, until he was 19 years of age, when he went to Menominee, Mich., and opened a grocery store, which he afterward sold out and engaged in the employ of Ludington, Wells & Van Schaick Co. until the year 1878, when he came to Juneau and formed a copartnership with Frank Martin (formerly of Whitehall, N. Y.), under the firm name of Allard & Martin, in the general merchandise business, which they have built up to be the largest at that point; they are engaged also in the buying and selling of produce mostly over the whole county, and run the only hay-press in the county for shipping purposes. Mr. Allard married Miss Margaret Morean, of Plattsburg, N. Y., May 31, 1876; they have one child—Henry D.

THEO. E. ALLEN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Juneau; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 9, 1815; son of Tillinghast Allen, who came from Rhode Island and died about 1817; Mr. Theo. E. came to Wisconsin in 1845, settling on eighty acres in Oak Grove and built a shanty of only one room; there were no fences and few roads; no houses at Juneau and none this side of the river at Beaver Dam; Mr. Allen now has a fine farm and residence through his frugality and industry. Married, Dec. 1, 1840, Martha Jane Moulton, daughter of David Moulton, of New Hampshire; David was in the war of 1812; he died at the age of 75 in October, 1868; they have had four children—Eugene M. (married Betsy Farnsworth and is living in Colfax Co., Neb.), Emma Jane (married Cyril Vesper and is living in this town), Sanford B. (living in Nebraska), Myra (has been teaching school in this county. Eugene M. was a brave soldier in the 1st W. V. C., and was in engagements at Strawberry Plains and Cape Girardeau; was honorably discharged.

JAMES ANDERSON, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Horicon; born in Manchester, Vt., Oct. 9, 1782; son of Andrew Anderson, who was born in New Hampshire; was of Scotch descent; he fell off a mountain-side in Ohio in 1816 and was killed, at the age of 57 years. James married, in Manchester, Nov. 27, 1814, Mabel Collins, daughter of Nathaniel Collins; the family were from Connecticut; they moved to Loraine Co., Ohio, at an early date when it was all woods; went through many hardships and came to Oak Grove in 1844 and have been here ever since, and through his frugality has now a comfortable home and eighty acres under fine cultivation. Had four children by his first wife—Ralph R., Susan A., Andrew and Nathaniel C.; his wife died in the fall of 1821. Married Stacy Holt; had five children—Calvin, Sarah, William W., Helen and Henry; his second wife died April 29, 1835. Married, in 1837, Amanda Norton, of Connecticut; had one child—Mary J.; she married A. Herrick and is living in Colorado. Mr. Anderson was a brave soldier in the war of 1812 and is now receiving a pension for his valiant services.

CHARLES F. ARNOLD; P. O. Juneau; born in Tioga Co., N. Y., Feb. 29, 1844; son of Samuel Arnold, who ran a saw-mill, and was engaged in the lumber and livery business for many years; he came to Oak Grove, Wis., in 1846, and settled on eighty acres, and carried on farming many years, and then located in Juneau, and now, together with his son, carries on an express business; his father, Oliver, was a sea captain; sailed to the West Indies; he and his brother were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Samuel married a daughter of Whitcomb Phelps, of New York State, and had ten children. Charles F. enlisted Oct. 8, 1861, in the 10th W. V. I.; served under Gen. Buell and Gen. Thomas; was wounded, at the battle of Perryville, in the arm by a minie ball; then went into the Quartermaster's Department, at Nashville, and was in that department till the close of the war, when he was employed by the C. & N. W. R. R., between Boone and Council Bluffs; while in the employ, he met with an accident at Grand Junction, and lost his leg; he then settled in Juneau, and is now living with his father; has a fine stock of blooded horses—Flying Cloud stock and Norman breed. Frank, a brother, was a brave soldier, and was shot in the head and arm at Baxter Springs; is in Lamar. Miss Lugene married David Barber; Amelia is the wife of A. R. Horn, Roadmaster of the C. & N. W. R. R.; Emma married Mr. F. Smith; Sarah is at home; Edward is yardmaster of the rolling mills at Bay View, Milwaukee; Lelia, Mary and Harry are at home.

A. H. ATWATER, farmer, Secs. 31 and 32; P. O. Oak Grove; born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Sept. 1, 1816; son of Ichabod Atwater, whose father was from Connecticut, and originally of English origin; Ichabod died in 1856, in Monroe Co.; was one of the first settlers in that county; Allen H. started out for the West in 1840, and purchased forty acres in Oak Grove, and returned to New York; came again to Wisconsin, and to Oak Grove in 1842; settled on Secs. 31 and 32; there was only one house between his place and Watertown, and stumps stood in the street in Watertown; no stores then. Mr. Atwater was the earliest settler in this section of the county; he has now a fine farm of 220 acres, and everything pertaining to a first-class farm. Married, in 1842, Eliza A. Parmelee, daughter of Deacon P. W. Parmelee, of Genesee Co., N. Y.; have had nine children—Burton C. is in Iowa Falls, Iowa; Mary is in Bloomington, Ill.; Melvina E. is in Wright Co., Iowa; Emery A. is with Armour & Co., Chicago Stock Yards; Regina is in Humboldt Co., Iowa; Horatio is in Dakota; Ichabod is in Dakota; Lillian and Louisa are at home. Burton C. was a brave soldier in a Wisconsin regiment during the war; served faithfully, and was honorably discharged. Mr. Atwater has been Justice of the Peace and Supervisor many times, and also County Treasurer; was a member of the Legislature in 1854, 1870 and 1871; is an early settler, and one of the most respected citizens of the town.

DAVID BARBER, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Juneau; born in Warren Co., N. Y., Sept. 21, 1826; son of Hiram Barber, whose father, David, was from Vermont, and was a Revolutionary soldier; one ancestor was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Judge Hiram Barber was born Jan. 25, 1800, and was fifteen years on the bench in Warren Co., N. Y.; he came to Wisconsin about 1840, and is one of the oldest settlers; he is now living in Horicon, an esteemed and honored citizen. David came to Wisconsin in 1845, and settled on 400 acres; it was a wild country then, there were no roads or fences and very few white people; Mr. Barber now has one of the finest farms in the town; he has fifty-five head of cattle, and very fine horse stock. Gold Dust stock; his colt, Sweet Briar, is one of the finest in the county. Mr. Barber married, in 1850, Lois Griffin, daughter of Seneca Griffin, of Warren Co., N. Y.; children are Anna, who died in infancy; Emma, born July 27, 1855, and died at the age of 19; Isabella, born April 8, 1857, is teacher in Female College in Milwaukee; Griffin, born Oct. 24, 1859, and living at home; Fanny S., born Aug. 31, 1861; David, Jr., born Oct. 10, 1863, died in infancy; Alice, died in infancy; wife died June 2, 1871. His second wife was Miss Arnold, daughter of Samuel Arnold, of Juneau; has one child, Ina Blanche, born Nov. 7, 1877. A brother of Mr. Barber, Hiram Barber, Jr., is member of Congress from Third District, Chicago.

E. S. BEYNON, lumber-yard, Juneau; born in Watertown July 9, 1853; son of Reese Beynon, who was from Wales; his brother, George, was killed while in the British Service in India; the family came to Watertown about 1847; were among the first settlers; moved to Clyman in 1860, and to Juneau in 1874; his father died there at about the age of 65; Enoch S. was engaged in farming several years, and finally came to Juneau and engaged in the lumber business, which he is now carrying on successfully. Married, Oct. 13, 1873, Nettie Smith, daughter of Josiah Smith, one of the earlier settlers in this county; a brother, Thomas L. Smith, a prominent and worthy citizen of Juneau, was in the 10th W. V. I., and was wounded in the jaw at the battle of Perryville; Mr. Josiah Smith died March 20, 1873; was a man much esteemed and Deacon of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Beynon has three children, Grace, born Jan. 13, 1875; Reese, born Nov. 27, 1876; Nettie, born Oct. 22, 1878; Edward J. Beynon, a brother, was in the 50th W. V. I., served his time and was honorably discharged; he died after returning from the army.

GEORGE A. BIRGE, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Horicon; born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., May 11, 1819, son of Augustus Birge, from Connecticut, who was in the war of 1812, and his father was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war, as was also his brother, who was killed in the war; came from old Plymouth stock. George taught school when he was 18 years old, and till 21 years old; was a member of the Teachers' Institute, at Ithaca; also ran a saw-mill and rafted logs down the Susquehanna River; was one of the most skillful men in handling logs on the river. Married Mary L. Wright, of Vermont stock; their children were Horace A., who was scalded to death in infancy, Walter and Clara, died in infancy. Mr. Birge came to Oak Grove, Section 3, fall of 1845; he was one of the most public spirited, and wide awake of the early settlers; they had no flour or provisions, when he came he went to Watertown and bought goods for them, and gave them all the time they wanted. He built a log cabin, had one room, two beds and a stove; Indians were numerous but friendly; he went through many hardships, and, through honest industry and good management, now has a fine farm of many broad acres, and a fine residence. He has been a prominent Odd Fellow and a Patriarch; is an honored member of the Temple of Honor.

GEORGE R. CLAPP, lumber, Juneau; born in Salem, Washington, Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1818; son of Col. E. W. Clapp, who was born in Clapptown, Washington Co., N. Y.; his father, Maj. Stephen Clapp, emigrated from Massachusetts, and was a Major in the Revolutionary war, was seven years in the service; settled in Washington Co., N. Y., bought a farm and built a flouring-mill and saw-mill, built up a large business; he was born Aug. 10, 1752, and died May 3, 1829. Col. E. W. superseded his father in business, was also engaged in carding cloth; accumulated property through his good management. He was Colonel in State Militia, and lived and died in the same county. He married Sarah R. Rice, daughter of Col. Clark Rice, Nov. 10, 1814, of Massachusetts stock. In September, 1845, George R. Clapp came to Oak Grove one of the earliest settlers in this county; purchased 120 acres of the Government, and worked at the carpenter's trade for about a year, then returned home and went to Vermont, and was there most of the time for six years; returned to Juneau in 1851, and bought land, has bought and sold a good deal of land in the vicinity; sold out farming interest and engaged in lumber business about 1858, and has been carrying it on successfully ever since; was the first station agent here on the Chicago & North-Western Railway, and has also been express agent; through business tact and industry has accumulated means, built and owns one of the prettiest homes in Juneau. Has been on the Board of Supervisors and Justice of the Peace. Married, Dec. 16, 1851, Lucy Hurd, daughter of Sylvanus Hurd, of Arlington, Vt., who was one of the prominent men of that section; have had four children—Frances A. (married, Nov. 14, 1853, A. T. McCall, and living in Dennison, Iowa), George (born April 27, 1856, living at home, agent of American Express), Alfred W. (born May 1, 1858, living in Dennison, Iowa), John R. (born Nov. 17, 1860, won the running match, July 4, 1879, at Juneau).

HORACE COLE, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Juneau; born in Waterford, Vt., Jan. 5, 1824; son of Hezekiah Cole, who was originally from Woodstock, Conn.; his father was in the Revolutionary war. Horace came to Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 5, 1844; then went to Watertown, where he worked for Bill Dennis; in 1845, went to Clyman and worked for Benjamin Fuller, and then for Waldo Lyon, and afterward settled on 120 acres in Dodge Co. His father was killed in 1847, by falling from a load of hay, and was crushed by the wheels. Horace assumed his interest in the town of Oak Grove, and, through his proper care and good management, now has a good farm of 298 acres, well improved. He married Sarah Morrison, daughter of John M. Morrison, April 1, 1853; have had eight children—Ella, married Thomas Holt, and lives in Beaver Dam; Hezekiah, is at home; Maria, died in infancy; Luella, is at home; Sarah J., Horace and Martha E. are living at home; John C., died in infancy.

BENJAMIN F. COON, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Juneau; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1828; son of James Coon, who was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; he died Nov. 11, 1867, at the

age of 68; his father was a Revolutionary soldier; the family came to Walworth Co., Wis., in 1847, and, in the fall of 1847, came to Oak Grove and bought 160 acres; there were no fences or roads, and plenty of Indians at that time; has now, through his hard work and frugality, a fine farm of 250 acres under good cultivation and well improved; has been a member of the School Board a number of years. Married, in Walworth Co., in March, 1855, Martha Willard; had one child—Marshall, born in October, 1857, and is living in Walworth Co.; his wife died in June, 1860. He married again, in September, 1862, Lucy E. Gove, daughter of Andrew Gove, a native of Vermont, Orange Co.; has had nine children—Walter, born Aug. 5, 1856; Henrietta, Nov. 16, 1865; Ella, Nov. 29, 1867; Arlie, April 28, 1869; Benjamin, Aug. 31, 1870; James, June 17, 1872; Alice, Nov. 28, 1873; Cora, April 1, 1876; Allen, Aug. 9, 1877.

DEACON JOHN CORWITH, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Oak Grove; born in New York City Feb. 12, 1821; son of Luther Corwith, who was born in Southhampton, Long Island, Jan. 30, 1791, and died in April, 1876; his wife was Johanna Hallock, born in March, 1795, and died March 3, 1867. John, when 6 years old, went to live with his uncle in Orange Co., N. Y.; he afterward removed to Cayuga Co., and, in the spring of 1845, came to Lowell, Dodge Co., and bought 240 acres, and finally settled there; was among the first settlers in that county; he was there till the spring of 1856, when he removed to Clyman, same county; was there till the fall of 1870, when he removed to Oak Grove and settled on 300 acres, and now has one of the finest farms in the town. Married, Sept. 21, 1847, Hulda J. Moon; she was from Monroe, Ashtabula Co., Ohio; have had eight children—Agnes E., born July 4, 1848 (died Jan. 14, 1861); Charles L., born June 14, 1850 (is living at home); Ida J., born Oct. 6, 1852 (died Jan. 28, 1861); Martha G., born May 30, 1859 (living at home); Susan E., born Oct. 9, 1860 (living at home); John W., born Nov. 8, 1862 (died June 25, 1873); Mabel, born Feb. 3, 1866 (at home); Edward W., born June 3, 1869. Mr. Corwith has been Justice of the Peace and member of the Town Board a number of terms, also Chairman of the Board; himself and family are members of the Congregational Church, and was one of the founders of the Church at Oak Grove. Mr. Corwith has, in his possession, an old Bible, published in London, England, in 1621, which is a curiosity; it is probably the largest Bible in the State.

MATHEW E. CROFT, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Horicon; born in County Huntingdon, England, March 2, 1800; son of Peter C. Croft. Mathew E. came to Horicon, Wis., in July, 1856, and came to Oak Grove and bought 356 acres, mostly woodland, which he cleared himself; now has a fine farm and improvements; has a good creamery, and makes excellent butter, which finds a ready market. Married Frances Ward, in April, 1828; have had six children—William (is at Burlington, Iowa, with the C., B. & Q. R. R.), Henry W. (born May 7, 1831, and died March 4, 1878), Fannie (married Mr. Winter, a prominent and wealthy citizen of San Francisco, Cal., and resides there), Eliza J. (married Dr. C. D. Davis, formerly of Horicon; he died March 2, 1878; a child of his is living with Mr. Croft), Fred J. (is living in Burlington, Iowa), George (married Letitia Connolly Dec. 25, 1869, and their children are Katie, born April 7, 1871; Alice, Feb. 18, 1874). George is at home and has entire management of the firm; he was in the Wisconsin Heavy Artillery at the time of the war; served his time faithfully. Fred was a brave soldier, and was at the battles of Ft. Donelson and Ft. Henry. Dr. Davis was a surgeon in the 17th Wis. V. I.

SAMUEL EASTMAN, grain elevator, Juneau; born in Thetford, Orange Co., Vt., July 3, 1826; son of Jonathan Eastman, who was born March 4, 1796, and died Feb. 24, 1868; his father, Samuel Eastman, was one of the first settlers in Vermont; was at the battle of Bunker Hill; he was the father of seven sons and three daughters—Samuel, John, David, Jonathan, William, Hiram and Amos, and Betsy, Mercy and Sally; all lived and died in Orange Co.; they raised large families, and Samuel Eastman, Jr., is the second one of the family who ever emigrated West; his mother, Sallie Flanders, was born Sept. 10, 1798, and died April 26, 1861; when 21 years old, he went to Lowell, Mass.; went to work for the Lawrence Corporation as a watchman; in 1849, went to Oneida Co., N. Y.; worked on the Rome, Watertown and Cape Vincent Railway; fall of 1851, went to Livingston Co., N. Y., and worked on the Con-hoston Valley Railway; fall of 1852, went to Terre Haute, Ind., and worked on the Terre Haute & Alton Railway; in February, 1853, took the contract on the Illinois Central Railway, Livingston Co., for nine miles, and completed the road from Centralia thirty miles north; was with Phelps, Matoon & Barnes, heavy contractors at that time; came to Dodge Co., Wis., and Oak Grove, September, 1856; purchased a farm of 205 acres; moved to Juneau September, 1858, and went into the grain and provision business, and has been carrying on a successful business ever since, with his partner, Eli Hawks; has a fine elevator on the North-Western Railway, at Juneau, also one at Minnesota Junction, and one on the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Mr. Eastman is President of Juneau, and was nominee on the Greenback ticket for Sheriff of Dodge Co. Mr. Eastman married, March 24, 1851, Amanda C. Godfrey, born Aug. 18, 1825—daughter

of Lyman Godfrey, who was from Vermont; have had two children—Louise B., born Oct. 1, 1853, married Andrew Rogers, and lives in Dennison, Iowa; Frank S., born Dec. 4, 1859, is a graduate of Ripon College, and is with S. R. Emmerson, of Fond du Lac. Self and family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ELI EDWARDS, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Juneau; born in Hinesburg, Vt., Aug. 8, 1809; son of Calvin Edwards, who came from Northampton, Mass.; his father, William Noah, a descendant of Pierpont Edwards on his mother's side, was a descendant of the celebrated divine, Jonathan Edwards; his mother's father was Capt. Stearns, a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war; Calvin was born in 1772, and died in 1858. Eli came to Wisconsin, Dodge Co., July 17, 1854; moved into a log house, and settled on forty acres; now has 180 acres, and one of the prettiest residences in the country. Married, in 1835, Elvira Annon; had three children—Irving J.; Jennie, died in 1866, when 26 years old; Estelle M., married Albert Stowe, and lives in Juneau. Irving J., born Sept. 23, 1836, in Addison Co., Vt., married Feb. 15, 1862, Annette Efnor, daughter of James Efnor, of New York; have had two children—Charles J. (born in 1864), Mary (born in 1869); he runs the farm, and pays particular attention to the dairy business; has one of the finest creameries in the town, and his butter is justly celebrated.

L. L. FAIRCHILD, general news and book agent, Rolling Prairie, Dodge Co.; born in Lewis Co., Aug. 21, 1827; son of Liberty Fairchild, who was from Colebrook, Litchfield Co., Conn.; was of English origin; he died June, 1852, 66 years old. Mr. L. L. Fairchild, after leaving home, was a clerk three years in store, and balance of the time till 1850, was teaching school and selling books; started a bookstore in 1850 at Constableville, N. Y., was there till 1856, then came to Dodge Co.; first winter taught school at Beaver Dam, then worked as gardener awhile, then taught school again in Beaver Dam, then came to Rolling Prairie, started in mercantile business and subscription-book business, has orders from all parts of United States, Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Bahama Islands; commenced the business twenty-seven years ago. Married Caroline A. Smith, daughter of Trumbull Smith, whose father was a Revolutionary soldier; Trumbull was born at same time with two others, making triplets; Gen. Washington, passing through Connecticut and hearing of the event, called and named them respectively, Trumbull, Washington and Green; they had four children—Carrie, born in Constableville, N. Y.; Liberty T., born in same place, and died at the age of 22; Ella May, died when 7 years old; Rosa, born in Rolling Prairie, and living at home. Mr. Fairchild published the local newspaper at Constableville, N. Y., from 1854 to 1856.

L. T. FRIBERT, lawyer, Juneau; born in Denmark Feb. 16, 1816; his father was an officer in the civil service in that country; Mr. L. T. Fribert came to America in January, 1855; was six months in Watertown and two years in Juneau, then went back to Watertown and remained six years, and for the past sixteen years has resided in Juneau; first two years in Juneau was clerk of the County Judge; studied law from his boyhood, practiced in old country when 20 years old; on his return to Watertown the second time, formed copartnership with Charles R. Gill, who was afterward for four years Attorney General of this State, and was also partner of Hiram Barber, now member of Congress from Chicago; was also a partner of Charles Billingham, who was a member of Congress from this district for four years; was also a partner of Judge E. C. Lewis at one time; through his known ability has a very large and extensive practice. Married, July 4, 1866, Mary Brand, of Milwaukee, sister of John Brand, of Elmira, N. Y., a wealthy and prominent citizen.

H. C. GRIFFIN, hotel, Oak Grove; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Oct. 7, 1818; son of Amos Griffin, who was born in Greenwich, Conn.; his father was in the Revolutionary war, as was Casy Grattan, grandfather on his mother's side; the father of H. C. was in the war of 1812; moved to Onondaga Co. about 1808, one of the first settlers; he died at the age of 54, in 1841; his mother was a Grattan, and a descendant of the great Irish patriot of that name; Henry C. commenced teaching school when 16 years old; taught school in Amber in that county twelve years; Congden and Chandler, of Beaver Dam, were pupils of his; came to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Clyman in 1854; settled on 300 acres, and came to Oak Grove in February, 1867, and purchased a hotel and has been carrying that on successfully ever since; his table speaks for itself; he keeps one of the best inland hotels in the State. Mr. Griffin was Chairman of the Board in Clyman; was also one of the three Commissioners chosen to select location and build the Poor House, and his plans were carried out in building the present fine institution in Dodge Co.; was elected to the Legislature in 1860; was on Committee of Claims, and was again elected in 1862; Mr. Griffin has also held many other minor offices. Married Rebecca J. Abbott Sept. 16, 1846, who came from New York; have had four children—Sarah E. (married E. L. Hall, of Beaver Dam), Edward A., Marcia and Mary N. are living at home.

DR. W. E. HALLOCK, physician, Juneau; born in Byron, Ogle Co., Ill., July 24, 1846; son of Reuben Hallock, a native of New York; W. E. attended a course of lectures at the Rush Medical

College in 1868-69; then went to the University of Michigan in the fall of 1871 and graduated with honors in the spring of 1873; came to Juneau the same year and now has an extensive and constantly growing practice and holds the office of County Physician. Married Georgie E. Brand Nov. 1, 1871, daughter of William Brand, of Polo, Ill.; is of Scotch descent; have one child—Mabel E., born June 21, 1874. Mr. Hallock enlisted April, 1863, in the 15th Ill. V. I., and was honorably discharged July 3, 1865; was in the siege of Vicksburg and went through with Sherman to the sea; was taken prisoner at Ackworth, Ga. and was confined at Andersonville nearly seven months.

ELI HAWKS, grain elevator, Juneau; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1829; son of Horace Hawks, who was from Franklin Co., Mass.; came to Madison Co. among the first settlers about 1815, and helped to survey a good part of that county; through his honest industry he placed himself in comfortable circumstances; Eli started out in 1855 to see the Great West; went to Illinois and Southern Wisconsin and came to Juneau the same year in October; taught music there four years; had a class of eighty; taught at Horicon, Beaver Dam and Burnett, and was also engaged in selling agricultural implements; was as widely known and popular a singing-master as was in the State; has been for a number of years engaged in the grain and forwarding business, and now has a fine elevator near the N.-W. R. R. track and is successfully engaged in the grain and forwarding business. Married, in 1865, a daughter of Col. Douglass, an old pioneer of this county; his wife died in November, 1866. He again married a daughter of Deacon Potter, of Juneau, in May, 1869; their children are Flora, born in March, 1870; Horace, born in January, 1872, died in infancy; Charley, born in December, 1873.

CHRISTIAN HEMMY, Register of Deeds, Juneau; born in Switzerland Jan. 19, 1840; son of David Hemmy; came to America in 1856, and to New York City; same year went to Nauvoo, Ill.; resided there two years, and was traveling three years in the Southern States; in 1859, came to Watertown, Wis., and engaged in business several years, and, in 1863, removed to Beaver Dam, and lived there till 1874, when he was elected to the office of Register of Deeds, and has been elected for three consecutive terms; was also Alderman of the Second Ward at Beaver Dam, and was Assessor six years. Married, Sept. 1, 1861, Georgiana Schneckenbarger, daughter of Joseph Schneckenbarger, who was a refugee from Germany during the revolution of 1848; his property was confiscated, and he was driven from home for liberty's sake. He was a Lieutenant under Gen. Hecker. Their children are Theodore P. (clerk in the office of Register), Carrie D., Albert J., Mary G., Christiana D.; George A. and Martha E. are at home. Self and family are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM A. HOGG, hardware and stoves, Juneau; born in Summit Co., Ohio, March 28, 1853; son of Samuel Hogg, who was an early settler in Ohio, and was a respected merchant in Canfield, in that State: the family moved to Waukesha, Waukesha Co., in 1860; his father enlisted in the 28th W. V. I., under Col. Lewis, and was killed on the first day of the fight at battle of Spanish Fort, near Mobile, and died bravely in the defense of his country. He married Marietta Minch, of Ohio, and had four children—Clara E. married C. H. Davis, and lives in Milwaukee; Sarah L. married E. F. Mertz; Thomas Edward is attending Normal School at Whitewater, Wis.; William learned his trade in Waukesha, and worked four years there, then went to Milwaukee, Wis.; was there about a year, then went back to Waukesha, and afterward went into business in Pewaukee, with a partner named Barker; was there two years, then went into business with F. B. Bartlett, in Juneau; bought him out in October, 1878, and now carries on business on his own account; has as fine and complete a stock of hardware and tinware, and everything pertaining to that line, as can be found in the county; handles a large and complete stock of stoves in the season, and through his industry and attention to business is building up an increasing business. Married, Nov. 22, 1878, Mary D. Barber, daughter of Dr. Barber, who was one of the foremost and most successful physicians in this county; he died several years since.

H. A. JONES, farmer and stock dealer; Sec. 20; P. O. Juneau; born in Tioga Co., N. Y., June 23, 1828; son of Melzar Jones, who was from Vermont, and of English descent; his wife's father and brother were in the war of 1812; Mr. Melzar Jones lives in New York and is 72 years old. Mr. H. A. Jones married Harriet Winchester, daughter of Samuel Winchester; had four children—Naomi, married Mr. Z. Swan, and lives in Minn.; Marietta, married and living in Pennsylvania; Emma, married E. Le Barr, and living in Minnesota; Nellie, married and living in Juneau; wife died March 24, 1863; he married again, Jan. 31, 1864, Sarah J. Butler; their children are Melzar, died in infancy; Effie, is child at home. Mr. Jones came to Wisconsin and to Horicon fall of 1854; went into grocery business, carried it on successfully, sold out and went into business in Eau Claire, Wis.; moved to Oak Grove in 1864 and settled on ninety-six acres; his brother, Gregory, engaged in stock business; has one of the handsomest residences in the town, and, through his good business tact and industry, has a competency.

OSCAR F. JONES, lawyer, Juneau; born in New York, September, 1832; commenced his studies at Ithaca, N. Y., and from there went to Freeport, Ill., and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Illinois; Judge Caton and Chief Justice Treat were on the bench at that time, this was in 1852, when Douglas, Lincoln, Col. E. P. Baker, M. Y. Johnson and John Knox were in the arena. Mr. Jones came to Juneau about this time, and commenced the practice of law; from 1864 to 1868, was traveling correspondent and business man for the *Chicago Times*; then established the *Hudson Democrat* in Hudson, Wis., carried that on successfully till Jan. 1, 1875, then spent the summer of 1875 on the sea-board, and was correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, and in 1876 became editor-in-chief of the *Milwaukee Daily News*; resigned that position in 1877, and returned to Juneau and resumed practice of law; in 1862, was elected to the Assembly, and was re-elected in 1863. Was Democratic nominee for the Senate in 1865, and was defeated by Dr. Judd, of Fox Lake, by about sixty majority.

JOHN LESLIE, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Juneau; born in Scotland Dec. 7, 1829; son of Alexander Leslie. Alexander came to Wisconsin in 1843, in Ashippun, Dodge Co., and settled on a farm in the woods. John came in 1844. Alexander was the first white settler in that town; Indians were numerous. He died in 1854, at the age of 52. John started on eighty acres, five miles from Appleton, traded for a thrashing-machine; then went back to Ashippun and built a flouring-mill in 1862; carried that on successfully till elected Sheriff of Dodge Co., in 1873; held that office two years, and was afterward Under Sheriff two years. After the expiration of his office, he bought a fine farm of 240 acres in Oak Grove, where he now resides. Married Emma Webster, daughter of George Webster, of Ashippun, who came from Leeds, Scotland, to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and then to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in Ashippun. His children are Robert A. (born Sept. 24, 1856), George E. (born March 20, 1858), Sarah E. (born Feb. 13, 1860), Belinda A. (born Aug. 25, 1862), Anna L. (born June 3, 1864), Agnes (born Jan. 22, 1868), Emma J. (born June 24, 1871), John Dobie (born Sept. 5, 1872).

JUDGE E. C. LEWIS, capitalist and lawyer, Juneau; born in Greenfield, Huron Co., Ohio, 1823; son of Phillip Lewis, who was born in Steuben Co., N. Y., and came to Ohio in 1809; he came on a "jumper" from Buffalo to Cleveland, and then up the lake to Sandusky City; then went to Huron Co. and commenced clearing up a farm at the time of the war of 1812; was driven out by the Indians; came back after the war and settled on 160 acres, and lived there till his death; through his industry he accumulated a competency. E. C. Lewis attended district school and seminary, and worked on the farm at home till he attained the age of 18; then started out for himself. Commenced the study of law in Norwalk, was there three years, and was admitted in 1844, by the Supreme Court at Tiffin, Ohio. Then went South to New Orleans, Kentucky and Indiana, and finally settled in Oak Grove, Dodge Co., Wis., in March, 1847, and, in 1849, came to Juneau, and has lived here ever since; there were no houses in Juneau when he came to Dodge Co., no roads or fences; Indians were plenty. He was elected District Attorney in 1847, and held that office fourteen years; was Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit; has been Court Commissioner most of the time since he has been in the State, and member of County Board of Supervisors many times, and is now County Attorney for the North-Western and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. He obtained the right of way for these roads. Married Miss I. L. Grover, daughter of Lemuel Grover, a native of New York; have had three children—one died in infancy; Pinkney G. is attending law school in Chicago, stands high in his class, and will graduate in about a year; he married Maggie Lowth, her father, John Lowth, an estimable citizen of Juneau, was Clerk of the Circuit Court a number of years, and a member of the Legislature; Kitt C. has been attending Commercial College in Chicago, and is now at home. Mr. Lewis is a prominent member of the Masonic Fraternity.

P. H. LEWIS, lawyer, Juneau; born in Greenfield, Ohio, Jan. 27, 1825; son of Philip Lewis, who came to Ohio at an early date. Philander H. went to Texas and taught school in 1856, and was there till 1863; when they began to conscript into the rebel service, he escaped by way of Mexico and got to New York June 25, 1863, and then went to Ohio and enlisted in the 11th Ohio V. C., and was ordered to Ft. Laramie, Idaho Territory (now Wyoming), and relieved the veterans there, who went to the front; the 11th guarded the overland stage route, and were escort for the surveyors of the Pacific Railroad; was mustered out in Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1866; then came to Juneau, Wis., and commenced the practice of law; was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court two terms, 1877 and 1878, and is Deputy Clerk at this time, and is also Justice of the Peace of the town of Oak Grove, and Police Justice of the village of Juneau. Mr. Lewis was engaged in the grocery business, in Chicago, on the corner of Halsted and Fourteenth streets, and also on the corner of Blue Island avenue and Maxwell street, from 1873 to 1877. Married Olive Grover, daughter of Lemuel Grover, Nov. 11, 1868.

CHRISTIAN LINDEMAN, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Juneau; born in Prussia Nov. 3, 1828; son of Fred L., who was a shepherd in the old country; he died about 1837, about 40 years of

age; fell from a roof and was killed. In 1857, Christian came to Erie Co., N. Y.; was there about three years; then came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; was there about seven years; was Drafting Clerk, at the time of the war, in Ashford; was elected Town Treasurer in 1864; was also, at one time, Supervisor and Clerk of School District many years; came to Oak Grove and settled on 120 acres, and then added forty more; he now is in comfortable circumstances, owing to his industry and perseverance. Married Wilhelmine Stoltzmann April 25, 1857; have had seven children—Herman, born in Erie Co. in May, 1858; Ernest, May 5, 1860; Bertha, in Fond du Lac Co. May 12, 1862; Ferdinand, May 20, 1864; Veronica, Jan. 8, 1866; two died in infancy. Mr. Lindeman was elected Clerk of the School Board of the district in 1874; self and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Lindeman has, in his possession, a Bible, printed in Leipsic, in 1704—quite a curiosity.

F. WILLIAM LUECK, boots and shoes, Juneau; born July 29, 1844, in Germany; son of Ludwick Lueck, who was a soldier in the regular army under Emperor William (before the present one), in the old country; family came to America and Jefferson, Wis., in 1853, and, after six months, moved to Lebanon, where his parents died of cholera in 1854, leaving four children. F. William was with his guardian, Wm. Scherfee, till 1859, then went to Milwaukee Dec. 5, 1859, to learn the boot and shoe trade; was there about three years, when he enlisted in the 26th W. V. I., Co. A; joined the Army of the Potomac; was in Gen. Hooker's command, and afterward under Gen. Sherman till the close of the war; he was in thirteen hard-fought battles; he, with one other, were the only ones in his company who went through without sickness or wounds; was honorably discharged June 13, 1865. Married, Oct. 22, 1869, Phillippine Scheuer; have had three children—William H., died in infancy; Martin L., born July 29, 1872; Clara M., Aug. 25, 1875. After the war, he went to Horicon and established business for himself; carried it on successfully till January, 1869, when he took the Western fever and went to Iowa; came back to Juneau June 3, 1876, and has been carrying on a first-class boot and shoe business ever since, with constantly increasing trade.

JAMES E. MALONE, Clerk Circuit Court, Juneau; born in Beaver Dam in November, 1853; son of John Malone, who came to Beaver Dam in the spring of 1851, and is a successful and respected merchant there. He married Mary McCabe in 1850; they had eleven children. James E. Malone commenced to study law in the fall of 1875, in Beaver Dam, in the office of Judge Elwell, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1877. In the spring of 1876, he was elected Town Clerk, and held that office two years, and, in the fall of 1878, was elected Clerk of the County Court, which responsible office he now holds, and is the youngest man holding office in the county.

ALBERT MERTZ, Master in the United States Navy; son of Leonard and Kathinka Mertz; born March 26, 1851, in the town of Shields, Dodge Co., Wis.; moved to Juneau in October, 1852; removed to Beaver Dam in June, 1855; in June, 1867, was appointed Cadet Midshipman in the U. S. Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., from the Fifth Congressional District, by the Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, M. C.; graduated at Annapolis in June, 1872, receiving the diploma from the hands of President Grant; in August, 1872, was assigned to duty as Midshipman on board the U. S. corvette Yantic, serving on the East African coast, in the East Indies and on the coasts of China and Japan, until April, 1874, when he was assigned to the flagship Hartford, under Rear Admiral A. M. Pennock, U. S. N.; during the term of service on board the Yantic, visited the Island of Zanzibar, in connection with the British under Sir Bartle Frere, in the suppression of the Zanzibar and Muscat slave-trade; visited, also, the islands of Borneo, Phillipines, Celebes, Sumatra and Java; returned to this country in flagship Hartford in October, 1875, having traveled, during his forty months' absence, a distance of over fifty-four thousand miles. In November, 1875, examined for, and promoted to, the grade of Ensign; from January to July, 1876, served as navigating and ordnance officer of the U. S. monitor Ajax, attached to the West India squadron, on waiting orders from July to December, 1876; December, 1876, assigned to duty on board the U. S. corvette Wyoming, then receiving-ship at the Washington navy yard; in April, 1877, detached from Wyoming and ordered to special duty in the U. S. Coast and Geolitic Survey, under the Treasury Department, serving at first on schooner Drift, engaged in making tidal current observations between Cape Cod, Mass., and Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, afterward serving on schooners Earnest and Silliman, employed in making hydrographic surveys on the coasts of Maine and Florida; in June, 1878, examined at Washington and promoted to the grade of Master in the navy, ranking with First Lieutenant in the army. In July, 1878, married at Beaver Dam to Mary E., second daughter of Columbus Germain. At present he is in command of the U. S. Coast Survey steamer Hitchcock, employed in making triangulation surveys in the lower Mississippi River.

RICHARD MERTZ, Juneau; born in Germany March 7, 1833; came to Dodge Co. in 1849, and settled in Shields; in 1854, came to Juneau and became engaged in getting up abstracts of this

county; was elected Register of Deeds in 1862; held that office for six years, then established a loan office and land agency; was again elected in 1872 to the office of Register of Deeds by several thousand majority; held that office one term; at the expiration formed a copartnership with W. T. Rambusch and purchased the Dodge Co. abstracts; now carry on an extensive loan and insurance together with the abstract business. Married Josephine Hepton, a native of Germany, Sept. 1, 1855; have had nine children—Edgar F., born Aug. 13, 1856, married Sarah L. Hogg, and is now carrying on a successful drug business in Hartford, Washington Co., Wis.; Ella, born March 31, 1858, married M. J. Schubert, of Watertown, Wis.; Dora, died in infancy; Gustavus, died when 2 years old; Richard H., is now a student in the N. W. University at Watertown, Wis.; May, died when 2 years old; Alfred, died when 2 years old; Otto, born Aug. 20, 1869; Ida, born Nov. 5, 1872.

N. P. NASH, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Oak Grove; born in New Haven, Addison Co., Vt., July 21, 1830; son of Gen. William Nash, who was a native of Connecticut, and was a General in the old State Militia in Vermont; was President for twenty-five years of the oldest bank in Middlebury, Vt., a bank that never closed its doors. N. P. Nash came to Wisconsin and settled in Oak Grove, in Sections 29 and 30, in 1860. Married, March 29, 1860, Ellen V. Smith, daughter of Judge Oliver Smith, of New Haven, Vt.; he was a prominent and popular man, and a staunch Republican; have had three children—Edward P. (born Jan. 10, 1861, living at home), Henry Otis (born in March, 1863, has been attending school in Vermont), William Wallace (born Jan. 18, 1869). A brother, Mr. C. D. Nash, who is President of the National Bank of Milwaukee, owns a fine summer residence at Lake Side, Pewaukee Lake, twenty miles from Milwaukee. Mr. N. P. Nash is a public-spirited and popular man. He and his family are honored members of the Congregational Church. He has a very pretty residence, and all pertaining to the comfort, and necessary to the management of a large and well kept farm.

JOHN NELSON, lumber, Minnesota Junction; born in Norway Aug. 5, 1834; son of Nels Johnson; John went to school and worked on the farm in the old country, and came to America Aug. 2, 1862, by the way of Canada; then went to Rolling Prairie, and enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, in the 29th W. V. I., Co. K, Col. Gill; was in many hard-fought battles—Port Gibson, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, and up the Red River with Gen. Banks, and at Mobile at the time of the great explosion; served his time faithfully, and was honorably discharged. Came back and worked on the prairie, and at Horicon, and was with Mr. Perry a number of years, and bought him out in December, 1876, and has been carrying on the lumber business in a very successful way, and through his industry and hard work is gaining a competency. Married Hattie Haughton, daughter of S. V. R. Haughton, of Juneau, in 1876.

WARREN A. OWEN, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Juneau; born in New York May 3, 1841; son of Arad Owen, who was an old settler in New York, and a soldier in the war of 1812. Arad and his family moved to Burlington, Wis., in 1842, and to Oak Grove in 1843; there were only a log tavern and a log store in Watertown, when his father came here. Warren enlisted in the 12th U. S. A. Infantry, April 19, 1862; was in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Antietam, second Bull Run, and was wounded at Gettysburg, and afterward served at headquarters; was honorably discharged April 19, 1865. Married, in October, 1865, Sophronia McGuire, of Beaver Dam; have had eight children—Clarence H., Eugene E., Emma A., George W., Alice E., Elizabeth E. (died in infancy), Martha M. and Mary A.

JOHN P. PERKINS, blacksmith and carriage-maker, Juneau; born in County Cornwall, England, Sept. 21, 1843 (the anniversary of the Church of England); son of John Perkins; for five generations, the oldest of the family (all Johns) have been blacksmiths and worked in the same shop; John came to America in May, 1864; first to New York, and then to Chicago, and then to Hustisford, Wis., June 11, 1864, and started a blacksmith-shop with his father, who came over with him; bought his father's interest out in 1868, and carried on the business very successfully till March, 1878, when he found a favorable chance to sell, and came to Juneau and built the largest establishment for horse-shoeing and carriage-shops in the village, and has been carrying on a good and constantly increasing business; has accumulated a competency through his industry. Married Miss Josey Knowles, of Hustisford; have had eight children—John, born March 9, 1868; Susan, Jan. 9, 1870; Alice, died in infancy; George, born April 6, 1861; Charley, July 2, 1873; Arthur, June 9, 1875; Mary, May 15, 1877; William, April 9, 1879. Mr. Perkins was elected a Trustee of Juneau in May, 1879; was brought up in the Church of England faith.

JOHN W. PERRY, Superintendent of Dodge Co. Poor-House, Juneau; P. O. Juneau; born in Windham Co., Vt., April 13, 1822; son of Mr. Perry, a prominent physician, and a descendant of the renowned Commodore Perry. John remained at home till he attained the age of 18, when he went to Boston and clerked three years in a bookstore; returning to his native town, he operated a sash and blind factory from 1844 to 1849, and, shortly after, became hotel-keeper, and was thus engaged till 1855, when

he went to Wisconsin and settled in Oak Grove; he selected a fine section of land and engaged in farming for ten or twelve years; then went into the lumber business at Minnesota Junction; carried that on successfully seven years, and, Jan. 1, 1876, was appointed Superintendent of Dodge Co. Poor-House. Mr. Perry enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and has been the recipient of public favor most of the time he has been in this State; has held office from School Director to County Treasurer. Married, Aug. 24, 1844, and had three children—John H. (married Eva Rich), Lute (is living at home), Frank (died when 17 years old). Mr. Perry and his estimable wife deserve great credit for the management of the institution; everything is in perfect order and scrupulously neat; the Insane Department is well ventilated, and one can safely say that, under their good management, they have the best kept, most complete and finest establishment of the kind in the county.

H. D. PHILLIPS, farmer, Sec. 18: P. O. Oak Grove; born in Monroe Co., N. Y., May 7, 1821; son of Isaac Phillips, who was originally from Massachusetts, and died in 1834, about 34 years old; his father was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war; H. D. was left at the death of his father at an early age to take care of the farm, which he did with credit to himself; in 1855, he came to Oak Grove, Wis., settling on 120 acres, and, through his good management and own persevering effort, now has a fine farm of 177 acres; has one of the prettiest residences to be found in the county, and the best of improvements and good general stock. He married Agnes Seely, daughter of John G. Seely, who was an old and respected settler in New York State. Mr. Phillips gave his aid and support to the patriotic sons of the North during the war.

W. F. RAMBUSCH, of Rambusch & Mertz, capitalists, insurance, abstracts, etc., Juneau; came to Watertown, Wis., in 1862; in 1867, went to Minneapolis, Minn.; was there four years, and, in 1871, entered the Foreign Department of the Post Office at Washington, under Postmaster Creswell; was also appointed one of the Commissioners to Berlin in the interest of the U. S. Post Office Department; in 1874, he came to Juneau and engaged in the abstract business, and finally entered into copartnership with Mr. Mertz in the same business. Married Emily Curtiss, daughter of Hiram Curtiss, in 1868. Mr. Rambusch enlisted in September, 1861, in the 51st N. Y. V. L., and was honorably discharged in January, 1862. He was also Presidential Elector from Maine. The firm have sterling integrity and great business tact, and through those means have a deserved popularity.

JOEL RICH, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Juneau; born in Caroline, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1824; son of Martin Rich, who emigrated from Vermont at an early day with his father, Joel, who owned the land where Ithaca now stands, and thought he was getting a good price for it when he sold it for 10 cents an acre; this was about 1810; the present Joel Rich came to Juneau, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1844, and settled on 160 acres in Sec. 21; at that time, there was not a piece of land entered from his farm to the lake; he built the first frame house in Juneau; built the dam at Horicon and put up the first frame building there; 1,500 Indians encamped near Horicon then; Mr. Rich was the prime mover in the struggle to get the Court House located at Juneau, canvassing the county in that interest; Beaver Dam was called Grubville at that time; two or three houses there; got mail once a week from Watertown. Married, in July, 1846, Esther Wright; she died in 1853; children were Julia E. (married H. Perry), Allen E. (married Thomas Jones). Married his second wife, Helen M. Hart, in 1856; she was a native of New York; have had five children—Joel, Nettie, Bessie and Martin A. are living at home; Ina married Henry Markel and is living at Waupun. In 1873, Mr. Rich was appointed Director and Warden at the State Prison at Waupun and held that office till 1878. Mr. Rich has one of the finest residences and places in Dodge Co.

J. L. RIX, Sheriff of Dodge Co., Juneau; born in Canada July 12, 1837; son of John Rix, who was born in Vermont, and came of old English stock; he died about 1870, at the age of 59; he came with his family to Kenosha Co., Wis., in the spring of 1844, and in the spring of 1845, moved to Washington Co., Wis., and settled on 160 acres of Government land; he was the father of seventeen children—six boys and six girls are now living; the old farm is still in possession of the boys. Mr. J. L. Rix started out for himself at the age of 21; he and his brother John built a mill, and carried on the milling business successfully some years, till the spring of 1872, when he came to Dodge Co., Wis., and engaged in the responsible position of Superintendent of the North-Western Iron Co.'s works at Mayville; was there till elected Sheriff in 1878, and entered office in 1879. Married, January, 1863, Eliza E. Maxon, daughter of Ethan Maxon, who was from New York; children are Frances, Arthur (died in infancy), John George, Ethan M. (died in infancy), Mary P. and Jennie. Mr. Rix, in 1871, made a trip to Utah and Salt Lake; was over most of that State; returned after being there six months.

HORATIO ROPER, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Juneau; born in Rutland, Worcester Co., Mass., Jan. 1, 1799 (near old barracks, where Burgoyne, the British Commander, was stationed at the time of

the Revolutionary war); was a son of John Roper; his father's brother Ephraim's family was twice destroyed by the Indians, and after all he married again, and raised ten sons and one daughter. Horatio married, Nov. 23, 1820, Anna Reid, daughter of William Reid, of Sterling, Mass.; their children are Joseph W. (now in Fort Dodge, Iowa), Samuel E. (was in Co. K, 29th W. V. I., is now in Madison, Wis.), John H. (died in infancy), John A. (is at home), Josiah C. (is in Horicon), Mary A. (is in Mankato, Minn.), Louisa L. (is living at home), Harriet (died April 22, 1865, at the age of 22). After marriage, Horatio went to Susquehanna Co., Penn., and then to Tioga Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin and Oak Grove in 1849, and settled on a farm of eighty acres. John A. Roper is now running the farm. He married Emeline Tyler April 23, 1853; their children are Stella (died in infancy), Frank (died when 2 years old), Dora and Dena (died in infancy), Belle, Mark, John and Daisy (are at home).

HON. ADAM SCHANTZ, farmer; Sec. 24; P. O. Juneau; born in Germany Oct. 9, 1819; son of Joseph Schantz; the family came to the United States in fall of 1828; engaged in farming in Oneida Co., N. Y. and then in Oswego Co., and in 1846 came to Washington Co., Wis., and settled on eighty acres; the father, Joseph Schantz, died April, 1873, at the age of 79; Adam went into mercantile business in Addison, Washington Co., in 1857, carried it on successfully till 1871, and came to Oak Grove March 15, 1878, and now has a fine residence and farm of 125 acres. Married, Jan. 2, 1848, Catharine Schwartz, a native of Bavaria (as was Mr. Schantz); have had four children—Charles, born Oct. 10, 1848, married Margaret Long; Joseph, born May 25, 1850, married Josephine Esser, and lives in Horicon; Josephine, born Oct. 5, 1852, married John Heder, and lives on the farm; Catherine, born Feb. 3, 1858, died Feb. 7, 1860. In 1846, Mr. Schantz was elected Justice of the Peace of Hartford, Washington Co., Wis.; elected Register of Deeds of same county, in 1852; in 1853, was elected member of the Legislature; was again elected to Legislature in 1863; was elected to the Senate in 1867, and again in 1869, and again in 1872, and is now Chairman of Town Board of Oak Grove; he has evidently been an honest representative of his constituency.

JOHN SOLON, County Clerk Dodge Co., Juneau; born in Ireland April 11, 1842; son of Patrick Solon; family came to this country in 1847; mother died in Buffalo; his brothers, Michael and Patrick, died same year; father and only remaining son, John, settled in Shields Township, Dodge Co., Wis., June, 1847; bought farm of 80 acres, through his industry and perseverance accumulated 160 acres. He again married in 1849; had two sons—James is working the farm; Thomas is traveling for the Cook Carriage Works of Cincinnati. John commenced for himself by buying and working thrashing machines; his father died in the fall of 1863, at the age of 54; John had to fill his place; his father, Patrick, had been Treasurer of town of Shields for twelve years; John was appointed to fill the vacancy, and was elected to that office the following year, 1864; was elected Supervisor in 1865, and, in 1866, was elected to fill a vacancy in office of Town Treasurer; was then elected Town Assessor and Chairman of Town Board in 1870 and 1871; in the fall of 1871, was elected to the Legislature from the Sixth District, Dodge Co.; in 1873, was elected member County Board of Shields, served four years, and fall of 1879, was elected County Clerk of Dodge Co. He married, May 20, 1863, Margaret Boulton; their children are Patrick H., died in infancy; Margaret Ann, born April 18, 1865; Thomas F., born Feb. 26, 1866.

JOSEPH E. SPAULDING, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Juneau; born in the town of Norridgewock, Somerset Co., Me. (on the Kennebec River), Aug. 18, 1817; son of Otis Spaulding, who was also born in Maine, and was in the war of 1812; he died in 1848, at the age of 58, and his widow, Betsy Emery, drew a pension; he was an old and respected farmer; taught school in the winter; his father came from Massachusetts, and was a Revolutionary soldier; was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill; his ancestors came with the Pilgrims. Joseph came to Oak Grove, Wis., Aug. 12, 1844, and built the red store in the fall of 1844, and started in business; it was the first store between Watertown and Beaver Dam—none at Horicon or Mayville; it was the only store for many miles around; there were no inhabitants between Atwater and Watertown, none between Oak Grove and Beaver Dam, and but one or two families at Horicon; Government troops and Indians were constantly passing; after two years, Mr. Spaulding sold out his store and purchased 160 acres in Sec. 29, and now has, through his honest industry, 250 acres, a fine home and all improvements, and is in comfortable circumstances. He married Juliet Chase, daughter of Joseph Chase, who was from Painesville, Ohio, in September, 1846; they have had ten children—Charles is living in New Hampton, Iowa; Otis and Mary Ann died in infancy; Harriet is living in Iowa, and Nelson is in the same county; Samuel is living at Oak Grove; Edward, William, Nellie and Dolly are living at home. Mr. Spaulding has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, and has held office many times.

J. B. SPENCER, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Juneau; born in East Haddam, Conn., Jan. 31, 1809; son of Amzi Spencer, who was born and brought up in Connecticut; his father, Isaac, was in the



J. S. Russell

BEAVER DAM.

Revolutionary war, and was at the battles of King's Bridge and White Plains; Stephen Beckwith, J. B.'s grandfather on his mother's side, was at the battle of Hoyt Plains; Amzi died in New York in 1844, when about 65 years old; J. B. Spencer moved from Whitestown, Oneida Co., N. Y., to Wisconsin in 1851, and arrived at Fond du Lac July 12, and went to the Lewis House; then went to Spring Vale and settled on eighty acres, then bought eighty acres more, and in March, 1852, started for California; went across the Plains in 107 days; got to Yreka, in the northern part of California Sept. 7, 1852; had many adventures with Indians and narrow escapes; was engaged in farming and mining; started back Jan. 6, 1855; made the trip to Council Bluffs in fifty-one traveling days, and finally to Spring Vale; came to Oak Grove in 1865, and settled on sixty-three acres near Juneau; has a house and lot in Juneau; through his industry and good management, he has a competency. He married Sarah Horton, of New York, in 1837. Mr. Spencer was Town Clerk in Spring Vale two years, and Supervisor, and was in the Town Board in Juneau. He voted for Jackson, and is a war Democrat; himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

ADELBERT G. STOCKING, station agent, Rolling Prairie; born in the town of Kenda, Orleans Co., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1845; son of George Stocking, a native of Massachusetts; the family came to Winnebago Co., Wis., in 1847, and settled on 160 acres of land; they were among the first and most respected settlers in that county; there were no roads nor fences, and Indians and all kinds of game abounded; Adelbert came to Rolling Prairie in May, 1873, and has been agent for the Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. and telegraph operator here ever since. Married, in October, 1875, Kate A. Phelps, from New York; have one child—Charles Ray, born Sept. 10, 1876. Mr. Stocking has a fine residence and a pleasant home, and is a man of public spirit.

DANIEL H. THROOP, retired, Juneau; born in New York, thirty-five miles southwest of Albany, Dec. 9, 1811; son of William Throop, who came from Connecticut with his father when he was 18 years old, one of the first settlers in that part of New York; it was a wild, heavily timbered country at that time, and full of Indians; William moved to Oswego Co. about 1828, and then to Tioga Co. and was there till his death, which occurred about 1843; Daniel remained on the farm three years after his father's death; came to Oak Grove about 1846 and bought eighty acres in Sec. 28 and carried on farming successfully; he came to Juneau in March, 1875; when Mr. Throop came to Oak Grove there were no buildings in Juneau; voted for Wisconsin to become a State. Married Sarah M. Owens, daughter of Abraham Owens, of Orange Co., Feb. 20, 1840; was married in Candor, Tioga Co., by the Rev. Riggs. Himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

C. B. TOZER, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Juneau; born in Tioga Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1816; son of John R., whose father, Elishma, was a Captain in the Revolutionary war and was with Gen. Wolf in the French and Indian war before Quebec; he died at the age of 88 in 1833; John R. died in Waverly in 1871 at the age of 91; he was engaged in agricultural pursuits. C. B. Tozer came to Fond du Lac Co. in April, 1855, and then to Oak Grove and settled on forty acres; through his industry and good management he has a good home and is in comfortable circumstances. Married Cordelia Southwick Oct. 20, 1846, daughter of Orange and Rebecca Southwick, of New York State; had four children—Charles H., born July 28, 1846, in Tioga Co., he is in Leadville, Colo., married Florence Yockey; Orange S., born Feb. 4, 1850, he is in Leadville, Colo.; Emma, born Oct. 25, 1857; Albert, born May 12, 1863. George B. Southwick, a brother of Mrs. Tozer, is in business in Chicago and lives at 257 Robey street. Mr. Tozer is a carpenter by trade and built his own house and barn, and has built many of the houses and barns in the neighborhood. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Church.

E. J. TYLER, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Juneau; born Feb. 7, 1845; son of Samuel Tyler, who came with his family from Herkimer Co., N. Y., to Oak Grove in 1846, one of the first settlers; he died on Feb. 17, 1866. His son, E. J. Tyler, enlisted Aug. 13, 1862, in the 29th W. V. I., Co. K; was wounded three times at the battle of Champion Hills, in the shoulder, right side and hand, but fought bravely through the battle despite of wounds; was in many other engagements—Grand Gulf, mouth of Black River, Magnolia Church, May 1, Edwards' Depot, May 15, Champion Hills, May 16, Black River Bridge; was in the charge (23d of June) before Vicksburg, and at the siege of Jackson, Miss., up the Red River with Gen. Banks, and at the taking of Mobile, and was mustered out at Shreveport, La. Married Amy L. Bennett, daughter of Rev. Olney Bennett, who was a native of Rhode Island, and died in 1874, in Juneau. He was a much beloved and respected man. Mr. Bennett married, Jan. 1, 1828, Elizabeth Place, daughter of Enos Place, of Rhode Island. Mr. Tyler is the father of three children—Samuel L. (born in 1870), Emma (born in 1873), Bruce (born in 1878). Mr. Tyler went to Texas and took up a homestead in 1867; returned to Juneau in fall of 1875. Mr. Tyler met with a serious accident Jan. 17, 1878, lost his hand while at work with thrashing-machine at David Barber's.

F. UEBEL, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Minnesota Junction; born in Germany April 1, 1819; came to America in 1850, and to Oak Grove in 1851, and settled on eighty acres, and through his industry and steady perseverance has now a fine farm of 120 acres under good cultivation; came here with only 50 cents in his pocket; has now a fine brick residence and good, general stock, and everything pertaining to a first-class farm. Married, in the fall of 1854, Eliza Walter; have had three children—Charley J. (born July 21, 1855), Ernest (born in 1856), Maretz (a child at home). Mr. Uebel gave his aid and support to the war. He was educated and brought up in the Presbyterian Church in the old country.

A. VESPER, farmer and stock man; Sec. 5; P. O. Rolling Prairie; born in Windsor Co., Vt., January, 1834; son of George W. Vesper, old England stock; he died in 1858, at the age of 60; family came to Oak Grove in 1853, and settled on Rolling Prairie. A. Vesper started for himself in 1853; hired out for \$10 per month; then worked in Pine River till about 1857; then went to Barton, Mo., and ran a steam saw-mill; he carried a "buck-saw" for awhile, and earned 18 cents per day sawing wood; after his father's death, came to Oak Grove, and engaged in farming with his brother for one year; then bought twenty acres for \$50 per acre, the first time such a price had been paid for land in the neighborhood; afterward, had about one hundred acres; Mr. Vesper has been engaged in stock-dealing for many years; ships from fifty to one hundred and seventy-five cars per year; through his industry and good business management, has now a competency and a fine home and residence in Rolling Prairie. Married Sarah A. Caldwell, daughter of Samuel Caldwell, of Oneida Co., N. Y. Children are, Minnie, born Aug. 17, 1857 (married Albert Cady, and are living in Oak Grove; they have one child, Hattie, born March 27, 1878); Arthur E., born Jan. 17, 1861 (he is in Minnesota); Charles R., born March 11, 1864; Harry, born Sept. 7, 1867 (just come from Minnesota with a car-load of hogs; he is only 12 years old). Mr. Vesper is a public-spirited man, and has been on Board of Supervisors and Assessor.

GEORGE W. WARREN, farmer; Sec. 28; P. O. Juneau; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., June 13, 1831; son of John Warren, who was a descendant of the old Warren family of Massachusetts; John Warren was in the war of 1812; he died in March, 1860, at the age of 77. Family came to Oak Grove in the fall of 1844; settled on eighty acres, and built a log house; Winnebago Indians outnumbered the whites; fences and roads were scarce; Mr. Warren now has a fine residence and farm of 120 acres, and, through his industry and frugality, has accumulated a competency. Married, February, 1867, Hattie C. Loomis, daughter of J. B. Loomis, of New York; have had three children—one died in infancy; Arthur John, born April 24, 1870, a very promising and much beloved boy, died in Janesville, Wis., of scarlet fever, Nov. 26, 1876, aged 6 years and 8 months. Their only living child is Anna Mabel, a pretty black-eyed miss, born May 22, 1874. Mr. Warren and wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

G. G. WHITE, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Juneau or Beaver Dam; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1824; son of Rev. W. W. White; he was a prominent and much-respected preacher in the Methodist Church in New York State; he came from old Connecticut stock; came to New York as early as 1806; his father was in the war of 1812. A grandfather of Mr. G. G. White, on his mother's side, (Sawyer by name), was with Ethan Allen at the battle of Ticonderoga and all through the Revolutionary war; another ancestor was a Major and was at the battle of Bennington, Vt. Mr. G. G. White came to Dodge Co. by way of Chicago, in 1846; Chicago was deeply in mud, and the sidewalks were like elevated railroads. Mr. White now has one of the finest farms in the county 260 acres under good cultivation; this has all been attained through good management and hard work. Married Harriet Birdseye, daughter of Levi Birdseye, who came up the Mohawk with a pole-boat and landed at Utica when there were but four houses there; Mr. White's children are Arvilla and Thomas, at home; Bennett, married Artell Osman and is living in Beaver Dam; George graduated at the Northwestern University, Chicago, June, 1879; Esther, Charlie, Nellie and Archie are at home; one died in infancy. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Church.

REV. HARRY HOLMES WIKOFF, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Juneau; born in New Jersey Oct. 26, 1853; son of William H. Wikoff; graduated at Princeton College in 1874, and, in April, 1877, at Princeton Theological Seminary, and settled in Juneau, August, 1877, as Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, the leading church of the town; has a membership of about ninety; the roof of the church was torn off by the terrific wind-storm of July 9, 1878.

O. B. WILCOX, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Juneau; born in Farmington, Conn., Sept. 20, 1827; son of Willis Wilcox, who was in the war of 1812; he was born in Granby, Conn., and his father was Amos Wilcox, of English descent. The father of O. B. Wilcox died in 1872; he was 80 years old. Owen B. engaged in the mercantile business in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1849, in Hester; carried it on successfully until 1856, when he came to Oak Grove and settled on eighty acres; through his good management, now has 160 acres under best of cultivation and all improvements. Married, in 1855, Sarah A.

Potter, daughter of Mathias Potter, of Tompkins Co., N. Y.; have had four children—Ira, living in Horicon; Arthur is with Allard & Martin, in Juneau; Lyman died in infancy; Carrie is living in Horicon.

C. S. WINTER, farmer; Sec. 12; P. O. Horicon; born in Warren Co., N. J., Aug. 27, 1833; son of Henry J. Winter, who was born in same place; he was in the war of 1812, and his father was in the Revolutionary war; he was employed in teaming for the Government, and took pay in Continental money; had \$2,000 which depreciated on his hands; Henry lived to be 88 years old; the family came to Horicon, Dodge Co., fall of 1848; Henry built a distillery and ran a store, and carried on a successful business; C. S. Winter bought 150 acres in Oak Grove, and through good management has a fine farm and home. Married, in 1861, Alice Hazen, daughter of Thomas Hazen; she was from New York. Lydia, formerly an old slave of Henry J. Winter, is now comfortably provided with a home, with his son, C. S. Winter; she has attained the remarkable age of 100 years and appears good for 10 more; she has been with this family since she was 15 years old.

D. S. WOODWORTH, P. O. Oak Grove; was born in Stafford, Tolland Co., Conn., Nov. 5, 1828, and at the age of 2 years, with his parents, three brothers and three sisters, moved to Monson, Mass., where he spent his youth, attending school, and working in the cotton and woolen factories; his father took pains to give him a good school education, so that besides a good course in the common schools, he gave him one full year in the Monson Academy, which was a popular institution at that time; in the spring of 1853, after acting as overseer in the weaving-room for four years, his health began to fail, and he felt compelled to change his business; so, in the spring of 1853, he came to Dodge Co., Wis. His father, Col. Charles Woodworth, was also born and raised in the town of Stafford, Conn., and was a man of strong mind and intellectual power; in early life he spent his time in teaching school and farming; was a strong politician of the Whig school; he twice represented his native town in the Legislature of Connecticut; he died near his native place, at the age of 70, honored and respected by all who knew him; the grandfather of Mr. W. also lived and died in Stafford, Conn., was an honest, upright farmer, and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war; he and his wife both lived to an advanced age; two brothers of Mr. W. served in the late war with credit; the oldest, Rev. Charles L. Woodworth, a graduate of Amherst, afterward Pastor of Congregational Church at Amherst, now Secretary of the American Missionary Association, Boston, Mass., served as Chaplain in the 27th Mass. V. L., stationed near Newbern, N. C.; the younger brother enlisted as private in a Connecticut regiment, served until close of the war. In spring of 1853, Mr. W. came to Wisconsin, and invested what little means he had in eighty acres of land in Lowell Township, and farmed for two years, meanwhile making substantial improvements on the farm, then traded his farm for a hop-yard at Oak Grove, and for two years raised hops, with only partial success; then traded off his hop-yard for real estate in the village of Oak Grove; he then went to manufacturing small beer and bottled soda water at Oak Grove, and peddled it out in the villages of the surrounding country; this he followed until the fall of 1860, when he started a little room 12x16 feet, the nucleus of what is now called the standard goods and variety store of Oak Grove, of which Mr. Woodworth has now been the sole proprietor for most nineteen years, and has by straightforward, honest dealing, industry, pluck and perseverance, built up a trade and a substantial business, of which any man might be proud, and that, too, in the face of an opposition and sharp competition, which would have crushed a man of less energy; Mr. Woodworth claims to-day to have as great a variety and as choice a stock of goods as can be found in any store in Dodge Co., and is ever willing and anxious to do good to his patrons, by giving them the best bargains that that market affords; some idea can be formed of the growth of the business from the fact that its start was in a room 12x16, and now requires all the space of a building 364 feet around. Mr. Woodworth supported the Republican party through the war, in its most extreme measures, for the purpose of wiping out the curse of slavery; he has always been the friend of the oppressed and down-trodden. Though raised under the direct influence of the popular religion of the day, his religion embraces all humanity, and he finds no place for a hell or a vindictive God, except in the human breast; he fully believes that we shall all reap as we sow, and that no prayers, repentance or faith can stay the effect of violated laws. Mr. Woodworth married at Monson, Mass.; they came to Oak Grove, where they lived together until the winter of 1874, when they separated; they had two children—Francis Edgar, died in January, 1859, aged 6 years; Frances Emma, is now 19 years old, the wife of William A. Drake, of Oak Grove. He married Mary L., daughter of Gilbert Layton, of Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y., on April 25, 1875.

CITY OF WAUPUN.

JOHN N. ACKERMAN, retired farmer; born in New York State April 22, 1812; son of Jonathan A. Ackerman, who was born and brought up in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; John N. came to Green Bay, Wis., in 1836, and came to Waupun in 1841; entered eighty acres in what is now the city of Waupun; there were none but Indians here when he came; he was a carpenter by trade, and put up the first frame building in Fond du Lac; there were only four families there then, and about the same number in Oshkosh; Mr. Ackerman is the oldest of the old settlers in this part of the country, and his stories of ye old times are amusing, and should be preserved. Mr. Ackerman married, October, 1843, Hannah A. Ford, daughter of Chester Ford, one of the earliest and most respected citizens of Wisconsin; children are George V. (living in Dodge Co.), Marion (married S. J. Sumner, living in Waupun), Charles H. (living at home), Alice (living in Green Lake Co.), Fred (living at home), Edna (living in Dodge Co.), Frank (living in Dodge Co.). Mr. Ackerman has a fine farm of 170 acres, 130 acres in the city of Waupun; he was for twenty years Justice of the Peace, and twice President of the village, and was the first Mayor of the city of Waupun.

M. J. ALTHOUSE, of Althouse, Wheeler & Co.; born in Pennsylvania Aug. 10, 1828; was most of his early days in Tompkins Co., N. Y., where he used to work out part of the day, and run a saw-mill all night; in this way he earned enough money to start for the Great West, and came to Waupun in the fall of 1849; had 50 cents in his pocket when he reached here; he worked at 50 cents per day at any work he could get hold of; took land on shares, sat up nights making baskets, and turned the baskets over for labor on his farm; the first winter he lived here, he walkad miles every morning to chop wood for three shillings a cord; used to work into the night sometimes, and pile the wood by moonlight; he was "pegging away" while other men slept. Mr. Althouse owes his success in a large degree to his own hard exertions; he always was busy, no time was wasted; in 1852, he went to drilling wells and running thrashing machines, and, in 1855, made his first pump; went out into the woods and cut his own timber, and worked away and improved it, till now he has the finest wood pump manufactured in the United States; in 1873, he commenced making windmills; this branch of the business has grown to an enormous extent; these windmills are superior to any manufactured, and are shipped to all parts of the United States, and to foreign countries; 300 were annually sent to India, and were transported to different places on mules' backs; they have also made large shipments to New Zealand. As business increased, Mr. Althouse had to look around for suitable men for partners, to assume a share of the cares and responsibilities, and the business is now eminently successfully carried on, under the firm name of Althouse, Wheeler & Co. Mr. Althouse's success is a brilliant example of the fruits of persistent effort, strict attention to one line of business, and sturdy integrity. There was no loafing in his younger days, and there is nothing in the nature of the gentleman to indicate that he will ever depart from his first and well-fixed principles; thus true merit gains its own reward.

EDGAR M. BEACH; born Aug. 3, 1839, in Medina Co., Ohio; parents of the old Puritan stock from New England; at the age of 5 years, lost his father, who was instantly killed by the fall of a tree; in 1854, came to Wisconsin; attended school at Lawrence University at the city of Appleton four years, when, his health almost entirely giving away, he spent several years traveling in most of the Western and some of the Southern States; in the fall of 1860, cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. The war of the rebellion found him teaching in Missouri in a district composed entirely of slaveholders; making his way North, he enlisted in the Federal army, but on account of ill health was rejected; still desiring to take some part in the national struggle, spent the spring and summer of 1863 at Nashville, Tenn., where he belonged to the Ordnance Department under Gen. E. D. Townsend of the regular army. On the 10th day of November, 1864, was married to Miss Cecelia E. Tichenor, daughter of Charles O. Tichenor, Esq., of Appleton. Studied law with Judge N. C. Giffin, of Fond du Lac, at which place he was admitted to the bar in July, 1866; came to Waupun in December, 1866, where he has spent an active business life in the practice of his profession, which has been crowned with more than ordinary success; coming to Waupun without means or friends, he has found many friends and abundant means. His fellow-citizens elected him Justice of the Peace for eight years in succession; at one time a Postmaster under Abraham Lincoln. "A high private in the Kekoskee war." Village Clerk; Supervisor; in politics a Republican; an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he has belonged since 1864; many years a Sunday-school Superintendent; thirteen years a Class Leader, Trustee and Steward. Always a liberal contributor to all good objects.

J. H. BRINKERHOFF, Postmaster; born in Seneca Co., Ohio, April 14, 1835; son of Hezekiah Brinkerhoff; he was from Adams Co., Penn., and was a brave soldier in the war of 1812; the family came to America when Peter Startevant was Governor of New York; were of that good old Dutch stock that settled along the Hudson and Mohawk; Hezekiah moved from Pennsylvania to Ohio and settled in Seneca Co., and died in 1846 at the age of 54; John, in 1853, went to work in a printing office in Milan, Ohio; then went to Watertown, Wis., and afterward to Jefferson and Beaver Dam, and came to Waupun in 1857 and established the *Waupun Times*; carried that on nine years and was appointed Postmaster in 1861; was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1864 by 700 majority; Mr. Brinkerhoff is the present Postmaster and has been since 1861. He married Lucy T. Stoddard, daughter of Theo. Stoddard, who was from New York State; had two children—James Edwin is with Althouse, Wheeler & Co., of Waupun; Van S. is employed in the post office; wife died in the fall of 1863. Married, in 1867, Jennie H. Gillette, daughter of M. S. Gillette, of Fond du Lac; have two children by second marriage—Mary L. and Lula J.

CLINTON M. BROOKS, merchant; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 1, 1837; son of Sheldon Brooks, who was from Highgate, Vt.; his father was Calvin Brooks, who was also a Vermont man; Sheldon Brooks and family moved to New York State, and to Waupun about 1855; he is now living at the age of 75 and is blind; Mr. Clinton M. Brooks has been many years engaged in manufacturing organs; he was eleven years in Milwaukee learning and working at this trade and is a thorough and competent workman; he was with the Marshall Bros. Church Organ Co. many years, and put up some of the finest organs in the Western States; in 1875, he went into the organ business on his own account, and, in March, 1877, came to Waupun and became associated with Amos Nudd in the furniture and organ business, which they have been carrying on successfully since. Married, Oct. 12, 1863, Imogene Keyes, who was from New York State and originally from Vermont; have one child—William E., born Sept. 25, 1866. The firm of Brooks & Nudd are justly known for the good management of their business and fair dealing.

JOHN BRYCE, hardware merchant; born in Edinburgh, Scotland; son of David Bryce, who died in 1856 at the age of 70; John traveled through different parts of England and was engaged in teaching school at different times; he was a graduate of Bathgate Academy; he came to New York City in May, 1849, and came to Waupun in the fall of the same year; was employed as a clerk by Drummond & Smith for a time; in the fall of 1852, went to Australia and Melbourne; went into the mines for awhile and afterward engaged in business there, and made and saved money; in 1858, he returned to Waupun and became interested in the hardware trade and has been thus employed ever since, having, through his honorable dealing and good business talent, built a successful and remunerative traffic; Mr. Bryce has never aspired to office, but has held several important town and city offices; espoused the just cause of national sovereignty during the war, and gave liberally to its aid and support; a brother, Hugh Bryce, was a soldier in the 100th N. Y. V. I.; was wounded twice, at Cold Harbor and Petersburg, and afterward died from the effects of his wounds. Mr. Bryce and family are respected members of the Congregational Church, and he is Superintendent of the Sabbath school, and one of Waupun's most esteemed citizens.

LUTHER BUTTS, capitalist; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., June 24, 1825; son of Jacob S. Butts; his father was William Butts, who was a native of Connecticut, and was a soldier in the war of 1812; Mr. Butts' grandfather on his mother's side was Col. William Johnson, of Revolutionary fame; Jacob died in 1859, at the age of 57. Mr. Luther Butts, in October, 1846, settled on a farm of 200 acres, which was bought at Government price, in Fond du Lac Co.; he carried on farming successfully twenty-seven years; during this time, he speculated in land, buying and selling farms, and came to Waupun in fall of 1873; Mr. Butts is the owner of the opera-house, the finest building in the city of Waupun. He married, July 19, 1845, Hannah Mann, daughter of Reuben Mann, a well-to-do farmer in Connecticut; she died Nov. 26, 1876; he married his second wife July 19, 1877; her maiden name was McDaniel; they have one boy—Luther J. Butts, born March 26, 1878. In 1878, Mr. Butts built a fine residence in the central part of the city of Waupun, where he now lives, enjoying the solid comforts of life. In the town of Alto, he was a member of the School Board for many years, and was largely and liberally connected with the interests of that town; he has obtained a well-deserved competence through his shrewd business tact and good management, and is a man of liberal and hospitable spirit.

SAMUEL CHAMBERLIN, hardware merchant; was born in Armsburg, Canada, Sept. 15, 1820; son of Dr. Olmsted Chamberlin; he was born in Chittenden Co., Vt., near Burlington, in 1787; his father was Joshua Chamberlin, and was a native of Massachusetts; Dr. Chamberlin studied medicine in his native State, and, in 1820, moved West with his family; in 1821, he settled in Pontiac, Mich., where he practiced medicine till 1840; he was one of the earliest settlers in that county; he had

a large and successful practice, and was a much respected and honored citizen. He married Mary Beech, of Massachusetts; the children were Stewart, Mary, Samuel, Sarah, Elsie, Charles, Almira and Augustus B. Samuel Chamberlin, in 1840, went to Boston and bought a stock of goods, and started in general merchandise business in Pontiac; was successfully engaged till 1855, when he was appointed, by President Pierce, first mail-agent on the Detroit & Milwaukee R. R.; he resigned and went into the custom-house at Detroit; received this appointment from President Buchanan; held that position till the election of Lincoln; in 1861, he came to Fox Lake, Wis., and engaged in buying wheat and cattle; in February, 1863, he came to Waupun, where he became interested in the hardware business, and has been successfully engaged in that line ever since. He married Sarah Elliott, daughter of Charles Elliott, who was from Connecticut; his ancestors were among the oldest and most esteemed settlers in that State; Charles Elliott, the famous portrait painter, was one of this family. Mr. Chamberlin and wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

A. L. CLARK, merchant; born in Madison Co., N. Y., June 4, 1847; son of Stephen Clark, who was a native of New York State and a well-to-do farmer; his father was Samuel Clark and was from good old New England stock; he lived to be 88 years old; the family came to Green Lake Co., Wis., in 1854, and engaged in farming. Stephen married a Miss Popple, who was a native of Rhode Island; there were five children—Mary (married George Thompson and is living in Green Lake Co.), Helen (married Henry Smith and now living in Fond du Lac Co.), Mr. A. L. Clark is the next in order, then George Clark (who is living at home), Wallace (living at home). Mr. A. L. Clark enlisted in February, 1864, in the 1st W. V. C.; served his time faithfully till the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged; he was second musician in the regimental band at the close of the war, when he returned home and remained till 1867, when he went on the road for a Boston house, selling boots and shoes; was afterward connected with a Chicago concern in the same business; in September, 1876, he became associated with Mr. H. H. Hoard under the firm name of Clark & Hoard; they have been carrying on a very successful business ever since; they carry a large and well-assorted stock of groceries, boots and shoes, and crockery, and, through their good business habits and gentlemanly demeanor, have made a host of friends and built up a large and growing trade. Mr. Clark married, in November, 1872, Lizzie Stanton, daughter of George W. Stanton; have had two children—Edith, born Sept. 25, 1886; George, July 27, 1878. Mr. Clark held different offices of trust in the town of Brooklyn and is a Mason of prominence.

M. K. DAHL, manufacturer of plows and agricultural implements; was born in Norway, Europe, Feb. 3, 1824; his father died when he was 7 years old; he left his home when 8 years old, and served as a shepherd boy on a farm until he was 16 years old; he then went to the city of Christiana to learn the blacksmith trade, mainly lock-making; he left his birthplace without a cent and without any more clothing than what he had on his body; he walked 140 miles, sleeping out of doors until he reached the city on the 23d day of June, 1840, and, after serving as apprentice five years, without any compensation, except his board—to earn his clothes he had to work nights and Sundays—he left the city of Christiana in 1847, and went to Eidfos Iron Works, forty-nine miles from the city; worked on forgings and finishings for heavy machinery and navy work; he left the iron works on the 5th of June, 1849, for the city of Drammen, for the purpose of emigrating to America, that being a seaport; he started in a sailing vessel from Drammen on the 9th of June, 1849, and arrived at New York on the 28th of September, being eighty days on his journey from Norway to New York; during that time, he occupied a good share of it in studying and practicing writing, as he never went to school a day in his life; being unable to find employment in the city of New York, and, being without money, he lodged with a family which came across in the same vessel, and who was going West to Milwaukee, Wis. The family stayed in New York three days, and then started for Milwaukee, and he, getting help from them, with the promise of paying them with the first money he earned. They arrived at Milwaukee on the 26th of October, being twenty-six days on their journey; they went from New York to Troy by steamer, then taking canal-boat to Buffalo, then by steamers across the lakes to Milwaukee; when he arrived in that city he sold his bed-clothes for \$1; he stopped in Milwaukee four days, trying to find work, without succeeding; he then took a bundle of clothing on his back and walked all the way to Rochester, Racine Co., where he met a Mr. Seymour Johnson, a friend from Norway, and who had been in this country three years, and working there for a Mr. Beldon, who carried on a small foundry, wagon-shop and general blacksmithing; by the assistance of his friend Johnson, he got a chance to work for Beldon nine weeks for his board; then he hired out to Bly & Ely, who was starting a blacksmith-shop in Waupun; he had not had a chance as yet to earn any money, so he borrowed \$2 of his friend Johnson, and started for Waupun, walking eighty miles, arriving in that village on the 1st of December, 1849; commenced work for a term of six months at \$13 a month; the first money earned he paid the family that bore his expenses from New York to Milwaukee, and the

next went to friend Johnson; the leading work here at Bly & Ely's was making plows and fanning-mills, and, after their plow season was over in the spring, they took the blacksmith-shop in which to paint fanning-mills; he then went to work for S. H. Hill in the village, at \$20 per month, shoeing horses and doing general blacksmith work; at the end of two months, he received a letter from Mr. Jones at Watertown, who carried on a machine-shop, offering \$1 per day for turning and fitting out work for two flouring-mills; he accepted the offer and worked for him two months; he then returned to Waupun; hired out to Bly & Ely for one year to take charge of their blacksmith-shop at \$1 per day; at the end of that year, he made a bargain with Bly & Ely to do all the iron work to a plow by the piece; and this he continued to do until 1855, having an increase in their work so that he employed five and six hands; in 1854, he also took the job of making all the locks to be used in the Wisconsin State Prison; the 18th of June, 1856, he bought the shops of Gus W. Bly, Ely having dissolved partnership with Bly previous to this, taking in D. P. Norton as partner in September, 1856, and continuing the business of making plows and fanning-mills until 1864, when the partnership was dissolved, and M. K. Dahl continued the business; outside of this business, he had a farm, and in which he succeeded in making money on; also investing in land in Minnesota and Dakota. On Nov. 24, 1854, he was married to Hannah O. Hansen, of his own nationality, who was born in Norway Oct. 25, 1835; the first child was born, and died in infancy; the second was born Jan. 30, 1857, it being a girl, Henrietta C. Dahl; the third being a boy, Albert M. Dahl, born Jan. 7, 1859; the fourth a girl, Emma P. Dahl, born Feb. 14, 1861; the fifth a boy, Henry O. Dahl, born July 27, 1865, and died Sept. 25, 1865. His wife died Aug. 22, 1865. He then married a Miss Hannah Haldorsen Nov. 11, 1866; she was born in Norway Sept. 22, 1829. His oldest daughter, Henrietta, was married to Mr. Oscar N. Olberg, of Taopi, Minn., July 14, 1875. Albert M. Dahl is following his father's trade and has now one-half interest in the business. Emma P. Dahl, his youngest daughter, was married to C. A. Olberg, of La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 26, 1879. M. K. Dahl is a member of the Lutheran Church. He was honored with being President of the Village Board two years, and being an Alderman four or five years, and Treasurer of School District eleven years and Clerk of same four years. Mr. Dahl is building one of the finest residences in the county. He deserves especial credit for the remarkable manner in which he has worked his way to prosperity and success.

DAVID FERGUSON, retired farmer; P. O. Waupun; born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1816, and emigrated to America and to Waupun, Wis., June 4, 1850; first settled on 160 acres in the town of Chester; engaged in agricultural pursuits and loaning money at low rates of interest; when the Horicon Railroad was projected, he surveyed the road from Horicon to Waupun, but did not receive much remuneration for this work; at the time of the great struggle of the North for national sovereignty, he was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of the town of Chester, and gave his influence and aid to the great cause. He is a man generally admired and respected for liberality and good, sterling qualities; his rates of interest have never been exorbitant. He married Jennett Goodin, of an old Scotch family, who were from St. Andrew's, Scotland. Mr. David Ferguson is Secretary and Treasurer of Waupun Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., which includes the towns of Waupun, Chester, Alto and Mackford. The children are Jessie, who married Benjamin R. Stouffer, son of Jacob Stouffer, a prominent citizen of Chambersburg, Penn.; Drysdale Ferguson, married, Jan. 1, 1872, a daughter of Mahlon Nivison; they are the parents of three children—William H., born Feb. 12, 1873; one died in infancy; Herbert Thomas, born Sept. 6, 1876. Drysdale Ferguson enlisted in Co. B, 41st W. V. I.; served his time faithfully, and was honorably discharged; in 1869, engaged in the hardware business with Mr. John Bryce; they have been engaged in a very successful business ever since; keep as large and full assorted stock as any concern engaged in their line of business in this part of the country; Mr. Ferguson is an Alderman of the city of Waupun. Mr. David Ferguson's next child was Thomas Ferguson, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits. Christiana Ferguson married J. W. Hargrave, a Congregational minister, of Cleveland, Ohio. William Ferguson is engaged in the banking business in Nebraska; two children died in infancy.

W. H. FERRIS, State Prison official; Mr. Ferris was brought up in Connecticut till he was 8 years old; his father, James H. Ferris, was a Connecticut man and was born in 1800, and was a drummer boy in the war of 1812; his father was Capt. John Ferris, who was a Captain in the same war; he was of English descent and was a member of the Queen's Guard in the old country. Mr. W. H. Ferris, when 8 years old, moved to Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; was there fourteen years; was in the mercantile business and attended school, and came West, to Fox Lake, in 1857; was clerk for H. Germain about a year; was then with Leonard & Clark, and afterward engaged in the business under the firm name of Leonard & Ferris; sold out and went to work for A. Rich. At the time of the war, enlisted in Co. H, 29th W. V. I.; served his time faithfully and was honorably discharged in April, 1863. While in Trenton, Mr. Ferris was elected Justice of the Peace; also served as Constable several times. Mr. Ferris was appointed to fill a

position in Waupun Prison, in 1876, and has been an officer in that institution ever since. He married, in March, 1858, Caroline E. Hemingway, daughter of Ezra Hemingway, who was a well-to-do farmer in Washington Co., N. Y.; children are Julia C., born Dec. 21, 1859; Cora E., Dec. 12, 1864; Neil Chester, December, 1874. Mr. Ferris' brother, George D. Ferris, was in the 77th N. Y. V. I.; served five years, and was in thirty-two hard-fought battles; was in Castle Thunder six months. James K. Ferris was in the 77th N. Y. V. I., and was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness and crippled for life. Walter M. Ferris was in the same regiment, and lost his leg in the battle of the Wilderness. A brother-in-law, Leroy Babcock, was starved to death at Andersonville. An uncle, Capt. Peck, was wounded at Lookout Mountain. There are not many families that have such a war record. Mr. W. H. Ferris has a fine little farm in the town of Trenton, and is in comfortable circumstances through his industry and frugality.

H. W. FROST, counselor at law and City Attorney; born in Windsor, N. Y., March 27, 1842; son of Sheldon Frost, who was from Watertown, Litchfield Co., Conn.; his father was Solomon Frost and had a good record as a Revolutionary soldier; Sheldon Frost died in February, 1872, at about the age of 77; Henry's early days were spent on a farm; he improved his spare time in study, afterward attending the seminary in Binghamton, N. Y., and, in 1867, went into the office of Mr. Barrett, a prominent lawyer in that part of the country; in April, 1870, he went to Green, Chenango Co., N. Y., and studied law with his uncle, Lester Chase, who had practiced law successfully for forty years in that county; came to Waupun, Wis., April 12, 1874, and engaged in law practice with J. W. Seely; in 1878, they dissolved partnership and he is doing a good and constantly increasing business. Married, Sept. 22, 1874, Cornelia E. Peck, daughter of Philo Peck, who was a well-to-do farmer in Chenango Co., N. Y.; have two children—Nellie, born Sept. 19, 1875; Fannie, born May 12, 1877. Mr. Frost is attorney for the city of Waupun; is a prominent member of the Society of Odd Fellows, and was the first member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen and is now Pastmaster; he is also a worthy member of the Temple of Honor.

J. S. GEE, monumental works; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., town of Virgil, Jan. 17, 1816; son of Samuel Gee, who was a farmer and a carpenter by trade; his father, John Gee, served seven years in the Revolutionary war and in most of the hard-fought battles; he received from the Government, for his services, 640 acres of land in Cortland Co., N. Y.; the family are of French descent; Samuel Gee died in 1875, at the age of 80. John S. Gee shifted for himself after he was 12 years old; learned the mason and stonecutter's trade in Ithaca, N. Y.; he started in business in Elmira, N. Y., and, in 1837, went to Frenchtown; in 1838, moved to Troy, Penn., and, in 1840, to Danville, N. Y., in 1841, to Fredonia; then to Penn Line, Penn.; and, 1846, came to Waupun, Wis.; in 1853, went to California, and went into the mines; in the fall of 1855, returned to Waupun, and has been here ever since, and is to-day the oldest mason and stonecutter in the State. Mr. Gee married, in 1835, Lucy A. Whiting, daughter of Caleb Whiting, a Presiding Elder in the Methodist Church, and a man of prominence. Children—Oscar F. enlisted in Co. D, 3d W. V. I.; was in Bunk retreat, and died from exposure; T. W. Gee enlisted in Daniell's Cav.; was in the West and Southwest; served his time faithfully four years; John W. enlisted in the 3d W. V. I., and received his death-wound at battle of Antietam; was shot through his left arm, thigh and lungs, and died in about six weeks; James E. enlisted in Co. D, 3d W. V. I. and served his time faithfully till the close of the war; he is now a physician, living at Brandon; has an extensive practice; he married a daughter of Gen. W. H. Taylor; Vestalina married a Robbins, who died; she is now the wife of F. E. Sykes; Ella married Rufus Oliver. Mr. Gee has held offices of trust many times. Mr. Gee had only \$2.50 when he arrived in Waupun, and owes his success to his industry and good management.

R. L. GRAHAM, merchant tailor; born in Liverpool, Eng., Feb. 3, 1829; came to New York City in the fall of 1848; came over on the vessel Blackbird, Capt. Peabody, commander; went to Milwaukee, and worked for his board, from November till April, 1848; May 3, 1848, came to Waupun; while on the way out West, Mr. Graham tried to enlist in the U. S. Army, but he wouldn't pass; he wasn't big enough. When he came to Waupun, went to work for Howard & Tanner, tailors; was with them till 1853, when he engaged in business on his own account, and has been very successful ever since. Mr. Graham and wife returned to England May 3, 1870, on a trip of recreation and pleasure, and returned in August of the same year. Jan. 27, 1853, Mr. Graham married Selina W. Vial, who was born in Somersetshire, Eng. The children were Mary Jane, died in infancy; Amelia, died when 2 years old; Henrietta, died when 14 months old; Martha, died in infancy; Harriet, died in infancy; Frankie Lee, lived to be 6 months old; Della M., lived to be 18 months old. Mr. Graham is eminently a self-made man, and is to be commended for his pluck and energy in pushing to the front; he gives eminent satisfaction in his business, his trade extending throughout the surrounding country. He and his wife

attend Episcopal Church. Mr. Graham is liberal and public-spirited in all charitable objects; he has been the help and mainstay of his mother in the old country. Mr. Graham has one of the prettiest residences, inside and out, in the city of Waupun.

W. W. HARRIS, flouring-mill; born in Camden Co., N. Y., April 30, 1843; son of Stephen H. Harris, who was born and brought up in Camden Co.; he is now an old and respected citizen of Waupun. W. W. Harris learned the miller's trade in Waupun in 1861; in 1871, became associated with T. W. Markell; before this, it was Harris & Son for ten years. Mr. Harris has been in the milling business for many years, and is a master of the profession; the firm is now doing a large and prosperous business. Mr. Harris married, Nov. 26, 1868, Amorette Newton, daughter of N. J. Newton, a respected citizen, and one of the earliest settlers in this part of the country; the children by this marriage are, Fred L., born Oct. 6, 1869; William M., born Oct. 21, 1870; Herbert J., born Feb. 29, 1872; Eda M., born July 25, 1874; Clyde, born Jan. 1, 1877. Mr. Harris is Director of School District No. 1; is Fire Marshal and Alderman of North Ward.

EMIL HAUSEISEN, furniture business; born in Germany April 20, 1836; he landed in New York May 10, 1855; went to Milwaukee, and, Aug. 15, 1860, came to Waupun; was a porcelain painter in the old country, and, when he came to this country, engaged in carriage painting; Jan. 1, 1862, became associated with M. Meyer in furniture business, and, Dec. 16, 1872, Mr. Hauseisen took the entire business, and has been engaged very successfully in the same line ever since; through his industry and prudence, has accumulated a competency. He married, Dec. 16, 1862, Barbett Korder; children are, Emily, born Feb. 18, 1864; Nora, born Oct. 8, 1866; Hattie, born Aug. 30, 1869; Edwin C., born in January, 1871. Mr. Hauseisen is Clerk of School District No. 1. He has taken all the degrees in Odd Fellowship; he is also agent for the Hamburg American Packet Co. Himself and family attend Episcopal Church. Mr. Hauseisen is to be much commended for the way in which he has come to the front; it was through his own exertions only.

EDWIN HILLYER, insurance; born in Portage Co., Ohio; son of Col. David Hillyer, one of the pioneers of that county, and a man of prominence; he surveyed the counties of Portage and Stark, Ohio; the family came to Ohio from Granby, Mass.; Edwin commenced his business career selling goods in Ohio; in July, 1847, he came to Waupun, Wis., and engaged in business, and, in 1849, went to California; ran the first express ever run on the Sacramento River; there was not a frame house in Sacramento at that time; he finally sold out his steamboat and went into the mines, and dug gold at Syracuse Bar, in which claim he had an interest; returned to Waupun in 1852, and engaged in business with his brother in a general merchandise store; sold out his interest and built the railroad from Horicon to Waupun, and was afterward General Agent of the road; then engaged in the insurance business; established the Dodge County Insurance Company; was elected to the Legislature in 1852; was Chairman of Committee on Privileges of Election, and was also connected with several committees. In 1861, he raised part of a company for the 3d W. V. L., and the same year raised a company for the 10th W. V. L., and was appointed Captain; served his time faithfully, and was honorably discharged on account of sickness, and returned to Waupun and engaged in the insurance business, which he has been very successful in ever since. Mr. Hillyer was Deputy Warden at the Waupun Prison at one time, and it was he that laid out the beautiful grounds in front of that structure; he founded the library of the city of Waupun Feb. 18, 1858, and has been librarian ever since; Mr. Hillyer has a fine farm of 1,100 acres in Grundy Co., Iowa, mostly under good cultivation, and he owns one of the finest residences in the city of Waupun. Mr. Hillyer married in 1848; the children were Edna C., married C. H. Ford, General Agent of the North German Insurance Company, and is living in New York City; the other children were Martha J., H. L. Palmer Hillyer, Homer W. and Frank; Martha and Frank are deceased. Mrs. Hillyer is President of the State Temperance Alliance, and a prominent and efficient worker in the good cause.

J. T. HILLYER, retired farmer; born in Portage Co., Ohio, March 19, 1819; son of Daniel Hillyer, who was from Connecticut; he was a prosperous farmer, and also for many years a popular hotel keeper; he was among the first settlers in Portage Co., Ohio, and kept tavern nearly thirty years in that county, and held numerous offices of trust; he died in 1875 at the age of 80; Joseph, at the age of 21, went to Cincinnati and to New Orleans, taught school at different times, also became a skillful trader, and made large sums of money at times; after something of a roving life, came to Waupun, Wis., in 1845; helped build the first frame house built in East Village; used to work for \$10 per month in those days; his next move was to engage in the mercantile business with his brother, Edward Hillyer, which they carried on successfully about ten years; he then purchased a farm in Columbia Co., Wis., and engaged in agricultural pursuits; was there nine years, and returned to Waupun and purchased ten acres, and now has one of the finest residences and homes in the city, and has retired from active service. He married

Hepsie S. Bly, she was a sister of George W. Bly; the family was from Huron Co., Ohio; the children by this union were Mary B., born Feb. 18, 1851, and married and living at Rock Falls, Iowa; one child, died in infancy, Oct. 23, 1857; Josphine, born March 19, 1862, and living at home. Mr. Hillyer was on the Town Board most of the time while in Columbia Co.

L. D. HINKLEY, of the firm of Althouse, Wheeler & Co.; born in Rockville, Conn., Nov. 8, 1835; son of Lucius Hinkley, a woolen manufacturer; his father was Scottaway Hinkley, and was also a cloth manufacturer, he made the first blue cloth for the United States Army; he was a descendant of the Hinkleys, who came from Trenterden Kent, England, in 1635, and settled in the vicinity of Boston, at Cape Cod and Barnstable; the original purchase was in the possession of the family for 200 years; one of the family was Thomas Hinkley, Governor of Plymouth Colony, a man of sterling integrity, of the good old Puritan stock of that day; Lucius Hinkley married Laura Waterman, whose ancestors were among the first settlers in Norwich, Conn.; she was a descendant, on the mother's side, of the celebrated Hyde family, whose descendants now lay claim to many millions of dollars that have been stored away in the Bank of England for years; Laura Waterman was, from her father's side, a descendant of the Breusters, who came over in the Mayflower; Mr. Hinkley takes a laudable pleasure in tracing back the genealogy of the family, and few can be as successful as he has been, for he follows the line back to Egbert, the earliest Saxon King of England, and has the papers to show for it. Lucius Hinkley and his family came to Waupun, Wis., in the fall of 1848, and followed agricultural pursuits; Lucius D. Hinkley, at the age of 17, went into a carriage-shop and served an apprenticeship. In the fall of 1861, enlisted in the 10th W. V. I., C. K.; was Orderly Sergeant; was in all the hard-fought battles that the regiment engaged in; was taken-prisoner and sent to Libby Prison, then to Macon and afterward to Charleston, he made his escape and got to within a few miles of the Federal lines, but was re-captured, and while trying to escape the second time, in the fall of 1864, at Columbia, was shot while near the dead line, and lost his arm; the same year was exchanged, and came back to Waupun, and shortly after went into the office of Secretary of State at Madison, and afterward engaged in the insurance business in Waupun; in 1870, went to Chicago, and was with the Republic Insurance Co. of that city; in 1871, accepted a position in office of the State Penitentiary; in 1874, became partner in the large manufacturing concern of Althouse, Wheeler & Co. Mr. Hinkley married, Dec. 28, 1870, Lola T. Gillett, daughter of M. S. Gillett; had one child, which died in infancy; his wife died Jan. 22, 1878.

HORATIO H. HOARD, merchant; born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., Jan. 26, 1855; son of Harry Hoard; he was the son of Henry Hoard; the family were among the first settlers on the Holland Purchase and were of English descent; they took up a claim at the foot of Buffalo Hill; Henry Hoard lived and died on the old homestead; he delivered a Fourth of July oration when 86 years old; Mr. Harry Hoard was a Captain in the militia when he was but 18 years old; he was Postmaster sixteen years and Justice of the Peace till the time of his death, which occurred in 1862; he was engaged in the mercantile business at Sheldon Center, Wyoming Co., N. Y., which he carried on successfully many years. Mr. Horatio Hoard graduated at the Oshkosh High School and came to Waupun in August, 1872; was with John Roberts four years, and in September, 1876, formed a copartnership with A. S. Clark, under the firm name of Clark & Hoard; they have been very successfully engaged ever since; they carry one of the best assorted general stocks in this part of the country. Mr. Hoard married, Oct. 9, 1877, Elsie Wilcox, daughter of the first settler of Waupun.

NELSON HOLLENDYKE, lumber merchant; born in Holland Jan. 16, 1821, son of William Hollendyke, who was a farmer in the old country; he died in 1852, at the age of 72; Nelson worked at the carpenter trade at home three years for his board, and came to New York Aug. 1, 1844, went to Westfield, Chautauqua Co., Aug. 12, 1844, and did his first day's work in this country; in the spring of 1845, he went to Milwaukee, and, in the spring of 1846, went to Fond du Lac Co. and settled on 160 acres and engaged in farming; moved, in 1848, to Waupun and worked at his trade; in 1851, went to Portage City, and, in 1862, returned to Fond du Lac Co. and kept a lumber-yard in the town of Brandon; June 9, 1868, came to Waupun and has been successfully engaged in the lumber business here ever since. Married, April 12, 1845, Eliza B. Loomis, daughter of John William Loomis, a well-to-do farmer, who is now living in the town of Alto, at the age of 86. Mr. Hollendyke was a Trustee of the city of Waupun in 1869-70, and again in 1876-77. Mr. Hollendyke came to this country a poor boy and now has a competence through his untiring industry and good management. Himself and family are members of the Dutch Church in the town of Alto.

ELI HOOKER, attorney at law; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Sept. 17, 1820; son of Hezekiah Hooker. The family were among the earliest settlers in New England; Eli's great-grandfather was born in Medbury, Conn., about 1720; he married Louisa Roe, who belonged to a numerous New England

family. Eli's younger years were largely devoted to educational pursuits; he attended Ithaca Academy in all about four years, teaching school winters; he prepared for College at Ithaca, but, having an offer to remove to the West and start a newspaper, went directly to Fond du Lac Co., in September, 1846, and, with J. O. Henning, started the *Journal*, which was the first paper in Fond du Lac Co.; six months later, he sold out and bought an half-interest in the *Whig*; he wrote for that paper until January, 1848, when he removed to Waupun and read law with J. J. Brown; April 17, 1854, was admitted to the bar of the Circuit Court of Fond du Lac, and was afterward admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and in all the courts of Wisconsin; for twenty years or more, he has had a large and remunerative business; he is a first-class court and jury lawyer, excelling in both departments of the profession, and has all the avidity for study of his younger years. Law, the chosen pursuit of his later years, has completely absorbed his time with the exception of fourteen months, from August, 1866, to October, 1867, when he purchased the *Waupun Times*, a Republican newspaper, for which he is still acting as corresponding editor as a means of recreation; he is a vigorous and strong writer, as well as an able advocate. With the exception of a membership in a local School Board, which he held many years, has kept clear of politics; he owes his success to having stuck to one thing. Mr. Hooker is a member of the Temple of Honor, a strong advocate of temperance, and has lectured more or less on the subject, being an expert speaker. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for twenty-five years, and Steward and Trustee of the same; all his influence is on the side of good morals, and a pure type of Christianity; in early days was a strong anti-slavery man, his sympathies always being on the side of the oppressed. All of his wealth is the honest proceeds of his energies and talents well expended. He never advised persons to go to law, who had not in his opinion a good case, invariably declining to be an advocate of a bad cause; never made a proposition of law to a jury that he did not believe to be correct. The course which he has followed has given the people the greatest confidence in him, and to it he attributes his success in legal practice and in life. The wife of Mr. Hooker was a Miss Catharine R. Sharp, daughter of Rev. John Sharp, who was for sixty years a Baptist preacher, now living in Waupun at the age of 86. Mrs. Sharp was a descendant of the Townly family, whose property was largely confiscated at the time of the Restoration—when Charles II came to the throne of England. Mr. and Mrs. Hooker were married Feb. 19, 1851; they have had four children, three of whom are living—Viola A. Hooker (the eldest child, was educated at Lawrence University, Appleton), Culver E. Hooker (the only son, graduated at the State University, in June, 1878), and Lillie Kate (the youngest, is being educated at the graded school of Waupun). Mrs. Hooker is one of the leaders in the humane and benevolent enterprises conducted by the women of Waupun, and is President of the Ladies' Temperance League of the place, and Treasurer of the State Alliance.

A. R. HOPKINS, machinist; resides on Madison street in Waupun, just south of the Prison; was born April 13, 1841, in the town of Farmer, Williams Co., Ohio; son of O. R. Hopkins, a native of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., who removed with his family to Wisconsin in July, 1845, and settled in Exeter, Green Co., where he resided until the fall of 1847; he then went to Mukwonago, Waukesha Co., and, in April, 1851, to Madison, Dane Co., then to Milwaukee in the fall of 1853. A. R. Hopkins, when only 12½ years of age, commenced his apprenticeship in the thrashing-machine works of M. & M. Stone, in Milwaukee, and remained in the same shop till April, 1862. August 29, 1861, he married in Milwaukee, Georgiana H. Calef, who was born in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 13, 1843, and died in Milwaukee, Wis., March 25, 1868; in the spring of 1862, Mr. Hopkins went to Madison, Dane Co., Wis., as foreman in the machine-shop of E. W. Skinner, but returned to Milwaukee the next December, to resume work in the shop where he learned his trade, which he continued till May, 1863, and then formed a partnership with C. E. Steller & Son, firm name "Steller, Hopkins & Co.," for the purpose of carrying on a general manufacturing business at McGregor, Iowa, to which place he removed, continuing in this business till Feb. 20, 1862; he then traveled as general agent for E. W. Skinner, of Madison, till November of the same year, when he returned to Milwaukee; in the spring of 1865, he went to Chicago, Ill., and went into business with his father and brother, S. R. Hopkins, firm name O. R. Hopkins & Sons, manufacturing zinc washboards; he returned to McGregor, Iowa, in October, 1865, and engaged in the grocery business with W. H. Field (firm of Hopkins & Field); July 6, 1866, he rented the Mendon House, in North McGregor, and kept it in company with T. J. Gilmore, of the *McGregor News*; left the hotel Sept. 15, 1866, and lived a short time in Dubuque, Iowa, Mukwonago, Wis., and Manistee, Mich.; then, in the spring of 1867, returned to McGregor and formed a partnership with Davis, Shores & Co., in a planing and flouring mill, and in November of the same year, went into the grocery business again, which he followed till March 1, 1868, then went to Milwaukee, thence to Manistee, Mich., and back to Waukesha Co., Wis., in September, 1868; Feb. 20, 1869, and remained until November, 1871, then went to Kansas and was connected with the Rossville Manufacturing Company, of Rossville, Shawnee Co., Kan.; came back to Chicago in November,

1872, and returned to Waupun March 20, 1873; he then acted as general agent for M. J. Althouse, and afterward for Althouse, Wheeler & Co., till November, 1878, when he formed a partnership with Carlton Jennings (firm Hopkins & Jennings), for retailing windmills and pumps; Sept. 13th, 1879, Mr. Hopkins formed a partnership with his brother, S. R. Hopkins, of New York City (firm name Hopkins & Co.), for the publication of a new method of book-keeping called "Exhibit Book-Keeping." Mr. Hopkins married for his second wife Mrs. Eliza Warner, who was born Sept. 20, 1846, in Kent Co., England; has five children—Truman, Eugene, Allie, Arba J., Alma and Alba C.

O. R. HOPKINS, mechanic; was born in the town of Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., March 1, 1818; son of Truman and Laura Hopkins, natives of Vermont; when he was about 16 years of age, his father died, leaving a family of six children, who, with their mother, removed to Ohio in the fall of 1835, and settled in what was then Williams Co.; O. R. Hopkins was one of the four men who built the first log house in the town of Farmer, in that county. On the 23d of July, 1840, Mr. Hopkins married Artemissa Sawyer, who was born March 8, 1823, in Rushville, Yates Co., N. Y., daughter of Prescott and Zerua Sawyer. In July, 1845, he came to Wisconsin and settled in Green Co., where he remained till the fall of 1847, when to Mukwonago, Waukesha Co.; in April, 1851, he went to Madison, Dane Co., Wis., and, in November, 1853, went to Milwaukee and took charge of the woodwork department of the Milwaukee Thrashing Machine Company, where he remained about fourteen years in the same business; in the spring of 1865, he removed to Chicago, Ill., and went into the manufacture of zinc washboards, in company with his sons, A. R. and S. R. Hopkins (firm name O. R. Hopkins & Sons); in the spring of 1866, he bought a farm in the town of Vernon, Waukesha Co., Wis., and followed farming four years, then rented his farm and returned to Chicago, where he again went into manufacturing, and continued in that till the great "Chicago Fire," in October, 1871, when he lost his house and shop by fire, losing about \$8,000; after the fire, he rebuilt his shop and continued the same business with the addition of sash, doors and blinds; in August, 1872, he went to Rossville, Shawnee Co., Kan., but only remained till fall, when he returned to Chicago and stayed till the next spring, then built a residence in Jefferson, one of the suburbs of Chicago, and occupied it one year, then broke up housekeeping and spent some time in Ohio and Indiana; in May, 1875, he removed with his family to Denver, Colo., but remained only three months, then returned to Chicago for the third time; stayed about three months, then went to Ohio, locating in Edgerton, Williams Co., and engaged in selling agricultural implements, which he followed till May, 1876, then removed to Waupun, Wis., where he still lives; owns a brick residence on Mill street, north of Main. Mr. Hopkins has lost five boys—Oney R., Etlebert R., Masin H., Ozro B. and Charles F., and has three living—Arba R., Seldon R. and Truman P.

CARLTON JENNINGS was born in Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., May 18, 1846; son of L. D. and Caroline Jennings, who removed, when he was quite young, to East Rush, Monroe Co., N. Y., where they lived till 1856, then went to Calhoun Co., Mich., where his mother still lives, his father having died Jan. 23, 1873; in the spring of 1868, Carlton Jennings came to Wisconsin and settled in Markesan, Green Lake Co., where he resided till September, 1872; he then came to Waupun and engaged as traveling agent for M. J. Althouse, which position he retained for two years, then traveled for Althouse, Wheeler & Co. in the same capacity for four years. Nov. 25, 1878, Mr. Jennings formed a partnership with A. R. Hopkins, of Waupun, for the purpose of retailing windmills, pumps, etc. (firm name Hopkins & Jennings); in this business they now employ from eight to ten men, and run from five to seven teams successfully. Was married, Nov. 22, 1877, to Mrs. E. M. Davis, daughter of David and Hannah Rorce, of Waupun, who are both natives of Hudson, N. Y.; has one child—Elmer C., born Dec. 29, 1878.

GEORGE E. JENNINGS, merchant; Mr. Jennings has been engaged with C. & E. W. Jones many years; he is a man of fine literary taste, an able writer, and is generally esteemed and respected by all who know him; he is a man of family, and owns one of the prettiest residences in the beautiful city of Waupun, where he keeps open house; his latch-string is always out; he is a liberal entertainer; may his shadow never grow less.

GEORGE JESS, banker and capitalist, and Mayor of the city of Waupun; born Oct. 13, 1819, in Kings Co., Nova Scotia; son of John L. P. Jess, who was a respected citizen of that county, and lived to be 90 years old; Mr. Jess came to Walworth Co., Wis., in the spring of 1842, and, in 1845, came to Dodge Co.; he soon purchased a tract of land in Columbia Co., and, in the fall of 1845, went to Fox Lake, Dodge Co.; he purchased the American House, which was but partially completed, finished it and kept tavern till the spring of 1846; he had been, all this time, improving his property in Columbia Co.; he became engaged in loaning money and trading, and, in 1850, went across the Plains to California and carried on an extensive drover's business; handled cattle from Southern California to San Francisco; also shipped from Mexico in large droves; through his energy, made a success, and returned to Fox Lake in

the fall of 1853, and engaged in loaning money and speculating in land, cattle and hogs; in 1876, went to Waupun and erected one of the finest buildings in the city, and engaged in the banking and exchange business, under the firm name of Geo. Jess & Co.; the concern is on a sound basis and enjoys a prosperous traffic. Mr. Jess married Maria T. Judd, daughter of Stoddard Judd, who was one of the earliest and most prominent settlers in this part of the State; he was one of the framers of the State Constitution, and was in the Assembly and Senate at different times; he was largely interested in railroads, and was esteemed one of the leading men of those times. Mr. Jess is the father of one child—Stoddard Jess, born Dec. 3, 1856. He married a daughter of B. Chenoweth, one of the first settlers of Monroe, Wis., who is now a prominent merchant of that place. Stoddard Jess is cashier of the bank of Geo. Jess & Co., and has almost the entire charge of the business. Mr. Geo. Jess has been a member of the County Board and held other minor offices, but he is now Mayor of the city of Waupun, and is a prominent Mason.

CHARLES JONES, merchant; born on Long Island, N. Y., April 30, 1831; son of Gen. David W. Jones, who was a soldier in the war of 1812; Mr. Jones, together with his brother, E. W. Jones, under the firm name of C. & E. W. Jones, are extensively engaged in business in Waupun; they carry the largest stock of dry goods, fancy goods and notions in that part of the country; also deal largely in groceries, hats and caps, in fact, carry a very full and complete line of all goods that are to be found in a first-class establishment of that kind; the firm is favorably known for its fair dealing and earnest endeavors to please its customers, and the fact that they have met with such abundant success is strictly owing to their untiring industry, good management and discretion in purchasing such salable goods as always find a ready market and quick sale.

WILLIAM M. JONES, foundryman; born in Cortland, Westchester Co., N. Y., June 12, 1822; son of Samuel Jones, who was a brave soldier in the war of 1812; his father was Smith Jones, a New York State man, and his father was from Wales; Samuel Jones was a farmer and mechanic; he died in 1843, at the age of 64; William, when 15 years old, commenced to learn the iron-molder's trade in Peekskill; worked at that trade three and a half years; then went to Lawrenceville, Penn. Married, in 1842, Angelina Herrick, daughter of Job Herrick, who was a native of Vermont; children are Mary E., now Mrs. Walker, early developed a fine voice for music and is now considered one of the fine singers of the country; she is now in Chicago; William A., died in 1878; Frances, married A. Freeman and is living in Minnesota; Emma A., married J. H. Robbins and is living in Michigan; William M., died in infancy; Evia D., is living at home; Edgar H., married Emma Baldwin; he is a molder by trade; Delia, living at home; Jeff, married a Gamble. Mr. William Jones, after marriage, went to Peekskill and to Port Chester, and then to Troy, N. Y., and to Painted Post, where he engaged in the stove and tinware business; then went to Knoxville, Penn., and to Waukesha, Wis., in 1854, and, in 1856, to Horicon, and, in August, 1873, came to Waupun and has been engaged in the foundry business ever since. Mr. Jones was elected Constable when in Knoxville, and, in Horicon, was Supervisor and on the Village Board. Mr. Jones is a Royal Arch Mason; has been connected with Masonry thirty-five years. Mr. Jones is a man of earnest convictions: if he believes he is right, he "sticks to it;" he has a competence through his hard work and attention to business.

E. W. JONES, merchant; born in Long Island, in January, 1834; son of Gen. David Jones, who was engaged in the war of 1812. Mr. E. W. Jones commenced business for himself when 16 years old, being engaged in a general store at Huntington, L. I.; then went to New York City, and was there about three years, and came to Waupun, Wis., in August, 1858, and became interested in trade with his brothers under the firm name of C. & E. W. Jones; they have built up a large and successful business through their honorable dealing and good management, and now carry one of the largest and best assorted stocks of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, notions, etc., to be found in this part of the country. Mr. Jones married, in 1864, Margaret Forrest, of New York City; their children are David W. Jones and Frederick E. Jones. Mr. Jones is a thorough business man, and owes his success to his own personal efforts, guided by shrewd and careful industry.

F. S. KEECH, druggist; was born in the town of Waupun, four miles north of the village, May 28, 1845, and has always lived in the county; was engaged in the livery business in Waupun, from Aug. 1, 1871, to Aug. 18, 1872; he then went into the drug business, and has followed it ever since in the city of Waupun, where he now resides. Was married, Dec. 24, 1873, to Helen Markle, who was born Dec. 1, 1852, daughter of Thad W. and Nancy Markle, natives of Indiana. Mrs. Keech is a member of the Congregational Church; has one child—Bessie, born July 27, 1878. Mr. Keech is a son of Isaac and Celinda Keech. Isaac Keech was a native of Susquehanna Co., Penn., and his wife of Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.

JAMES McELROY, retired farmer; born in County Armagh, North of Ireland, Oct. 17, 1809; son of William McElroy; his father was John McElroy, and the family originally came from Scotland. William McElroy and family came to Canada in the fall of 1821, and engaged in farming; William died Oct. 8, 1871, at the good old age of 93. James was brought up to work, and, at an early age, earned his own living; he used to chop wood, cleared land for from \$2.50 to \$6 per acre; by dint of industry, he accumulated enough money to buy fifty acres of wild land in Canada, which he cleared and sold; he then bought 100 acres of Church reserve land, worked that till 1836, when he sold out and went to Michigan to settle on ninety-three acres—paid \$10 per acre, and afterward sold for \$30 per acre, and came to Wisconsin in 1848 (he had been here in 1845 prospecting), and settled on 160 acres in the town of Alto, Waupun and Trenton, then added eighty acres more, and afterward forty more. He now owns one of the finest farms in this part of the country. In May, 1872, he moved in to the city of Waupun; through his industry and untiring energy, now has a competence. Mr. McElroy, in the town of Alto, was Supervisor two years, and County Commissioner two years, and was ten years Chairman of Board of Supervisors. In 1863, was elected to the Assembly, and served on several committees. Married, Jan. 16, 1834, Harriet E. Taylor, daughter of Capt. John Taylor, who was a soldier in the war of 1812; their children are Eliza (married A. Roney), John W. (is farming in the town of Trenton), R. B. McElroy (is in Milwaukee in the commission business, he married a Miss Burnham), Allen T. (married a Miss Ackerman), two children died in infancy. Mr. McElroy and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have been for about forty years; he has been Class-Leader, Trustee and Steward, most of this time. He has been President of the Old Settlers' Club ever since its organization; has been President of the Waupun Mutual Insurance Co., ever since it started. He has been an Odd Fellow many years, and has taken all the degrees, and attended the General Lodge, and Mrs. McElroy is a member of the Rebecca Lodge, and she has held all the offices. Mr. McElroy has also been a Mason many years, also belongs to the Temple of Honor and Good Templars. Mr. McElroy owes his success in life to his unceasing hard work, indomitable perseverance and untiring industry.

D. S. MORSE, Justice of the Peace, was born in Windsor Co., Vt. June 30, 1816; son of Samuel Morse, who was a native of Connecticut and was a soldier in the war of 1812; his father was Sherman Morse, a Connecticut man; the family were from England originally; Samuel Morse died in 1866, at the age of 73; the family came to Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 27, 1843 (Dennis and his brother, O. A. Morse, had been through the West before this date, selling Connecticut clocks), and came to Chester, Dodge Co., September, 1844; they were among the earliest settlers in this section of the country; they settled on about two hundred acres and lived in a log house with one room, and went through all the hardships that surrounded the early settlers; Mr. D. S. Morse sold out his farm about 1851, and came to Waupun, where he has been ever since, engaged in buying and selling wheat, loaning money, etc., and now has a competence through his industry and frugality. Mr. Morse married, in 1838, Miss L. J. Parks, daughter of John Parks, who was a native of Vermont; the children are O. A. Morse, Jr., who is engaged in manufacturing carriages; Samuel, living in Fond du Lac; Harvey, died in 1872, about the age of 27 (he was an express agent at Beaver Dam and a much respected man); Hattie A., married W. S. Lawrence and is living in Waupun; Susie married D. A. Lowber, and is living in Waupun; Sherman J. Morse is practicing law in Waupun. Mr. Morse has been a member of the School Board and Town Board many times, and is now serving as Justice of the Peace, as he has twice before; he is a member of the Odd Fellows and has taken all the degrees, and is an honored and respected citizen.

PHELPS MOORE, livery stable; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Dec. 11, 1827; son of S. F. Moore, who was from Vermont, and was a soldier in the war of 1812; he enlisted when at the age of 18, and was engaged in several battles; he emigrated to Erie Co., N. Y., and died when about 56 years old. Phelps Moore came to Waupun in the fall of 1849; he went to La Crosse and entered 180 acres of land; he lived in Minnesota three years; in 1851, engaged in the grocery business in Waupun and afterward went into the livery business, which he has been successfully engaged in since; he has the best livery stock in this part of the country. Mr. Moore married Anna M. Hewitt, daughter of George A. Hewitt; the children were Edith M., died when 2 years old; Ellis T., is attending college; Bay, is attending school in Waupun. Mr. Moore is a man of liberal spirit, and a prominent member of the society of Odd Fellows.

D. W. MOORE, M. D.; born in Essex Co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1825; son of Silas Moore, who was from New Jersey; he was a brave soldier in the war of 1812, and served in all the principal engagements on the frontier except Plattsburg; he had charge of the hospital at Sackett's Harbor at one time; he died in November, 1837, at the age of 43; his father, Stephen, and a brother, Silas, were victims during the Revolutionary war, at Valley Forge, dying from exposure. Mr. Moore's grandfather, on his

mother's side, was Zenas Warren, of Middleboro, Mass., a descendant of the celebrated Gen. Warren; Zenas served in the Revolutionary war, and, while on his way to the West Indies, was captured by a British cruiser. Dr. Moore attended Bakersfield Academy, Vt., and Castleton College of Physicians and Surgeons, and engaged in practice in Lewis, N. Y., and came to Waupun, Wis., in 1855, and has been carrying on an extensive and successful practice ever since. Married Miss S. L. Jenkins, in New York, in 1855; had three children—Marion L., Frank W. and D. W. Moore, Jr.; his wife died in September, 1862; married in October, 1864, Miss E. R. Turner, daughter of W. S. Turner; one child by this union, Charles T. Moore.

AMOS NUDD, merchant; born in Rockingham Co., N. H., Sept. 6, 1820; son of John Nudd, who was born and brought up in the same county, and his father, Weare Nudd, was also "raised" in New Hampshire, and was enrolled as a minute-man in the Revolution; these ancestors came from England; it is not positively known if they "came over in the Mayflower," "or that three brothers came to this country," etc., etc., but the family has a good record, and belonged to that good old Puritan stock whose blood has coursed the veins of the noblest men and women America has produced. Mr. John Nudd was a well-to-do farmer; when the war of 1812 came he joined the ranks and helped whip the British again; he lived, and died on the old homestead Jan. 8, 1867, at the age of 78. He was a member of the Legislature at one time, and was every way a citizen honored and respected. His wife was Mary Worthington, who died years ago. Amos lived at home till 1851, then went to Exeter, N. H., and engaged in business there five years; then emigrated to Richland, Wis., taught school at times, and in August, 1862, came to Waupun and became engaged with Henry Althouse in the manufacture of pumps; Mr. Nudd was the inventor of lateral waste valve, which was applied to these pumps; he accepted a position in the counting-room of the concern, and was there till 1874, and was also with Althouse, Wheeler & Co.; May, 1877, formed copartnership with C. M. Brooks, and engaged in the furniture business, under the firm name of Brooks & Nudd; they have been carrying on a very successful business. Mr. Nudd married, Dec. 22, 1840, Lucy A. James, daughter of E. M. James, who was a good old Yankee from Deerfield, Rockingham Co., N. H. The old homestead is in possession of Fred P. James, who is one of the Directors of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; the children were George, who died when 5 years old; Georgina L., married C. D. Nichols, and living in Columbus, Cherokee Co. Kan.; Mary L., married George Foster, and is living in Oshkosh, Wis.; Nellie F., married Albert Raymond, and is living in Chester; one child died in 1858, and another in 1854. Mr. Nudd's brother, William Nudd, was a brave soldier in the 15th N. H. V. I., was in many battles, and died from exposure, in August, 1864. Mr. Nudd has held offices of trust, and is a member of the society of Odd Fellows; he is also a strong advocate of temperance and a member of the Temple of Honor; it doesn't require the aid of stimulants or narcotics to make Mr. N. a jovial companion, a wit, or a poet—these acquirements are inherent.

J. N. O'BRIEN, M. D., physician and surgeon; born in West Chester, Penn., Sept. 15, 1838; Dr. O'Brien entered Notre Dame College in 1856 and graduated in 1859; commenced the study of medicine at the Rush Medical College in 1861; eminent among the profession there at that time Prof. Brainard, James Adams Allen, Prof. J. W. Freer, Prof. Ray; Dr. O'Brien, after a thorough course of study, commenced the practice of medicine in Plymouth, Sheboygan Co., Wis., and, in 1878, came to Waupun; he is a member of the State Medical Society and a prominent member of the American Medical Association; also a member of the County Medical Society; he has a large and constantly increasing practice. Dr. O'Brien married, in May, 1866, Anna J. Smith, daughter of Col. H. N. Smith, late Warden of the Wisconsin State Prison and who for many years was a prominent Democratic politician of the State; the children are Daisy, born July 4, 1869; Sarah, born Oct. 24, 1872; Harold N., born in April, 1877. The Doctor is a man of genial temperament, and, although his valuable time is mostly occupied with his studies and practice, he occasionally finds an opportunity to follow the sports of the field, and game from mud-hens to deer have to suffer.

R. L. OLIVER, attorney; born in Scotland, May 4, 1834; son of Theo. Oliver, a hardware merchant; he came to the town of Alto, Wis., in 1848; came to Waupun and engaged in the manufacture of plows; was successfully engaged till 1858, when he went into the hardware business and carried it on till the time of his death, Dec. 29, 1868. Robert enlisted in Co. D, 3d W. V. I.; was in all the battles that that regiment engaged in; was appointed Sergeant Major after the battle of Antietam on account of bravery; returned to Waupun in 1864; commenced the study of law in 1865 and now has a successful practice. Married Grace Sampey, daughter of Theo. Sampey; have had three children—Ada Belle, Gertie and Grace.

E. A. PADGHAM, merchant; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1840; son of John Padgham, who was born in Sussex, Eng., Feb. 21, 1799; he was a miller by trade, and was also a local

Methodist preacher of celebrity; he married, Oct. 11, 1824, Miss Charlotte Hobbs, of St. Peter's Isle, Thanite, Eng.; she was born May 6, 1798; the family came to America in 1830, and Mr. John Padgham engaged in farming, which he carried on successfully till the time of his death; his wife is now living in Randolph, Wis., at the good old age of 81; she has in her possession some of a celebrated brand of flour that her husband made, the week they were married, in the old Northwood Windmill at St. Lawrence, Eng. Edward A. Padgham came to Waupun in 1861 to take charge of Ewen's *Prison City* *Item* office; he shortly after entered Co. K, 10th W. V. I.; was in all the engagements with his regiment; served his time faithfully, and was mustered out Nov. 3, 1864, after having served three years and three months; returned to Waupun, and married, Jan. 3, 1865, Miss Addie Moore, daughter of Mills Moore; have had one child—Jessie A., born Dec. 29, 1872. In 1865, Mr. Padgham was engaged with Phelps Moore, and then with Sykes & Nichols; then accepted a position with Mr. Van Valkenburg, and, shortly after, went to work for I. V. Preston, druggist; in 1867, Mr. Padgham loaded all his worldly possessions on wagons, and, with ox-teams, took his march with his family for the great West; they traveled many hundred miles, and suffered some hardships; after getting into Iowa, and not finding the prospect pleasing, they retraced their way to Waupun; Mr. Padgham is now successfully engaged in business in Waupun; has one of the neatest and handsomest stores in the city, and carries a very complete and well-assorted stock of groceries, crockery, etc. Himself and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

CHARLES RANK, retired merchant; born June 14, 1824, in Ruegem, Germany, an island in the Baltic Sea and a place of summer resort; he was the son of Carl Louis Rank. Charles was a soldier in the old country in the 28th Regiment Prussian Infantry; was honorably discharged at Aix La Chapelle June 22, 1848; this was one of the regiments sent to Rastad-Baden to quell a rebellion in which Carl Schurz, Gen. Sigel and others, since citizens of fame in this country, were prominent leaders. Carl Louis Rank and family came to Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 6, 1848; Carl shortly after to Washington Co., and died there in 1854; he was born Jan. 9, 1793. Charles was a journeyman tailor in Milwaukee several years; was employed with H. Frind & Bro. five years; in the fall of 1854, engaged in business for himself near the Kirby House; in May, 1855, came to Waupun and started a general store in company with John Manz, under the firm name of Rank & Manz; in 1863, he bought Manz out and carried on the business very successfully till 1876; he has now a competence through his good business management and square dealing, owning one of the finest business blocks of the city, which he erected in 1868. Married, Dec. 25, 1854, Christiana Luick, born in Nittingen, Wurtemberg; have had five children—Louisa, born Sept. 15, 1855, died May 7, 1858; Ella G., born Sept. 25, 1858, living at home; Lucy E., born Feb. 9, 1862; Charles A., born Sept. 5, 1864, living at home; William Edward, born Aug. 26, 1866, at home. Ella is teaching school at Oak Center, Fond du Lac Co. Mr. Rank was liberal during the war, giving his aid and support freely to the great cause of national sovereignty.

JOHN J. ROBERTS, merchant; born Feb. 5, 1843, in Wales; son of O. R. Roberts. The family came to Columbia Co., Wis., in the spring of 1847. Mr. O. R. Roberts was a prominent and respected citizen in the old country and held positions of trust; he was a man of more than ordinary culture; he died about 1867 at the age of 75. John, when 17 years old, went to work for Gov. Smith, and, in August, 1862, enlisted in Co. E, 29th W. V. I.; served about ten months, and returned and raised a company for the 48th W. V. I., and entered the service again as First Lieutenant of Co. B, and was afterward promoted to captaincy; served his time faithfully and was honorably discharged. On his return, worked for William E. Smith for awhile, then went in partnership with R. P. Smith in general merchandise store; came to Waupun in the fall of 1870, and engaged in trade with Lewis Smith, and, about ten months after, took the entire business himself, which he has been carrying on very successfully ever since; he is agent for the American Express Co.; he keeps one of the largest and best-assorted stocks of groceries, boots and shoes, crockery, etc., in the city, and deserves a big "credit mark" for his industry and good business management; Mr. Roberts does not let a chance for shrewd speculation pass without getting his hand in. He married, in September, 1868, Miss Jennie Smith, daughter of Alexander Smith and sister of Gov. Smith; the children by this marriage are Malevin J., born in August, 1869, and died when 6 months old; Jessie May, born in November, 1871; Almira Chamberlain, in March, 1874; Ira Smith, born Aug. 23, 1878. Mr. Roberts is a Mason and member of the Commandery.

ALMANZO ROBINSON (retired), born in Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., May 5, 1822; son of Samuel Robinson, who was a farmer and drover, and used to drive his cattle to Boston for sale. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New England; he was born in 1795, and died Nov. 13, 1858, in St. Lawrence Co.; Almanzo worked on the farm at home till he was 15 years old; July, 1837, he fell from a load of hay, receiving injuries necessitating the loss



J. N. Perry
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of his arm; attended school in Potsdam, N. Y., and also at Ogdensburg, and entered Middlebury College, but, his health failing, he had to give up his studies; shortly after, he purchased a hotel and store in Bombay, Franklin Co., N. Y., sold out and engaged in business in Norfolk, St. Lawrence Co., then went to Brush Mills, and was in same business, and came to town of Chester, Dodge Co., Wis., in spring of 1860, and settled on ninety-one acres, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits five years; he then sold out and removed to Oshkosh, where he was successfully engaged in building-supply business (lime, brick, etc.); afterward came to Waupun, and kept general store; he built and now owns the fine store occupied by John J. Roberts; in 1870, retired from business, having obtained a competence through his industry and good management. Mr. Robinson married, 1845, Louisa E. Day; children by this union were Alfonso S., born Dec. 1, 1846 (he enlisted in the 32d W. V. I., and died of disease Aug. 30, 1864); Alonzo D., born Oct. 14, 1848 (he is in Nevada in the cattle business); Allen P., March 23, 1851 (is in Nevada in cattle business); Mr. Robinson's wife died Jan. 21, 1863. He married the second time, September, 1863, Lodena Saunders, daughter of E. T. Saunders, who was a soldier in war of 1812, and his father, John Saunders, was a Revolutionary soldier; this family were originally from Vermont, and moved to New York State at an early day. Mr. Robinson, while in New York State, held positions of trust—was Town Clerk, Justice of Peace, and Postmaster; has been Justice of Peace in Waupun, and has been on the Town Board many times. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have an adopted child, Jessie, born Nov. 20, 1875.

J. W. SEELY, capitalist and attorney at law; born in Bainbridge, Chenango Co., N. Y., Dec. 10, 1819; son of Henry Seely, who was from Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y.; the family came from England as early as 1690 and settled near Stamford, Conn.; a grandfather, Eli Seely, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his brother Thaddeus was taken prisoner and wounded and was never after heard of; Henry Seely died in Bainbridge in 1848, at the age of 61; Josiah W. Seely taught school in New York State when 16 years old, and, in 1835, commenced reading law and finished his course at Ithaca, N. Y.; was admitted to practice at the Supreme Court in Albany, N. Y., and has practiced law successfully to the present time; in 1858, he came to Marquette Co., Wis.; was there five years, and then came to Waupun, Dodge Co. Married Miss M. S. Humphrey, daughter of Col. Austin N. Humphrey, of Connecticut, who was a descendant of Lea Humphrey, of Revolutionary fame; the children are Henry A., who has attended school at Ripon College and Madison University; Clara M., who has attended Ripon College, and Minnie H. Mr. Seely owns 140 acres of land, mostly within the city limits; also owns a fine brick block on Main street, and one of the finest residences in the city; also owns a farm of 240 acres in the town of Alto; he is a man of wealth, which he has accumulated through his shrewd management and good business tact; he is quite extensively engaged in handling cattle, sheep and hogs, and is an active, sterling business man. Himself and family are members of the Episcopal Church.

PETER SEIFERT, brewer; born in Germany, 1834; came to Milwaukee June 1, 1850, and engaged in the brewery business, was there a year; he then went to Iowa, and was there three years, when he returned to Milwaukee and engaged in the same business, and came to Waupun in July, 1870, and bought a brewery, made many important improvements, and now carries on a large and constantly growing business; he supplies nearly all the trade in the surrounding country, his beer is generally noted for its good qualities. Mr. Seifert married, Nov. 21, 1857, Catherine Brutzie; children—Mary (died in infancy), Peter (lived to be 21 years 6 months and 9 days old, and died in September, 1879, he was a youth of much promise), Otto (died when 6 years old), Barteon (died when young), Anna E. is living at home, as is also Eddie Seifert. Mr. Seifert is a respected member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and himself and family members of the Catholic Church.

F. E. SIKES, merchant; born in Granby, Mass., May 1, 1842; son of Edward Sikes, who was born in Lowell, Mass. The family came to Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in spring of 1844, and Edward engaged in agricultural pursuits; was a successful farmer for twenty-one years, and moved to Waupun in 1865, and Jan. 19, 1866, Mr. F. E. Sikes engaged in the general merchandise business, which he has carried on in a business-like and successful way ever since; his father, Mr. Edward Sikes, is living in Waupun at the age of 72. While living in Oakfield, he held many offices of trust. Francis E. married in March, 1877, the Widow Robins, daughter of J. S. Gee; there is one child by this union—Frank Trewman. Mr. Sikes enlisted Aug. 15, 1862, in the 21st W. V. I.; was in many engagements, among which were Perryville, Champion Hills and Stone River; at Perryville, had four balls shot through his clothing; he was honorably discharged after serving his time faithfully. Mr. Sikes carries a large and well-assorted stock of groceries, boots and shoes and notions, and, through his strict attention to business and good management, is building up a prosperous trade.

COL. H. N. SMITH, Warden of the State Penitentiary; born in Windsor Co., Vt., March 20, 1820; son of Safford Smith, a hotel-keeper in old stage times; Col. H. N. Smith came to Sheboygan, Wis., in July, 1847, when the country around was a wilderness; was elected President of the village in the spring of 1848; in the fall of 1849, was elected to the Legislature from the Sheboygan District; was on the Committee of Incorporation, the second committee in order of standing in the House; also on the Committee on Elections; at that session, Walter McIndoe's seat was contested by J. Delany; McIndoe obtained his seat; Mr. Smith was the youngest man on an important committee; in the fall of 1850, he moved to Plymouth; in the fall of 1852, was elected to the Senate from District of Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Calumet; was elected on the Democratic ticket by the largest majority ever received by any one up to that time, viz., 1,352; he was on the Committee on Claims and others; before this, July 4, 1851, Mr. Smith was commissioned, by Gov. Nelson Dewey, Colonel of the 17th Regt., Wis. Militia; this was at the time of the first effort to organize a militia in the State; in 1861, Mr. Smith was largely engaged in the wool and produce business; in 1868, he identified himself with the parties that succeeded in getting through the railroad from Milwaukee, by the way of Plymouth, to Green Bay, and it was mainly through his efforts in getting local aid and settling the right of way that it was completed; one unusual fact is that no man lost a dollar by any contract of his at that time; in the spring of 1874, Col. Smith was appointed, without solicitation on his part, Warden of the Wisconsin State Prison, and was afterward re-appointed for a second term; good and frugal management is clearly shown in the fact that the prison has been run for the past two or three years without a call upon the State for funds; it used to call for \$4,000 per year; a visit to this institution only is necessary to satisfy one that it is one of the best kept and most economically managed penitentiaries in the United States. Mr. Smith married, in December, 1844, Laura A. Chase, grand-daughter of Bishop Chase, of Illinois and Ohio.

REV. JOSEPH SMITH, Pastor of St. Joseph's Church. The Rev. Joseph's Smith was educated in Carlow College, County Carlow, Ireland, and came to Milwaukee Oct. 1, 1850; then to Franklin, Milwaukee Co., where he became Pastor of St. Martin's Church; after that, took charge of the St. Bernard's Church at Watertown, the largest congregation outside of Milwaukee; then went to Fox Lake, and became Pastor of Immaculate Conception; then to Madison, as Pastor of St. Raphael's Church; and, in October, 1871, to Waupun, Wis., and became Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, where he has been ever since. The Church has increased and grown under his kind care and guidance; he kindly contributed a fine bell to the church, and he has helped to sustain and bring to a solid foundation a society that was, eight years since, when he came here, in a rather crippled condition.

GEORGE W. STANTON, elevator and grain business; born in Stratford Co., N. H., Jan. 2, 1821; son of John Stanton, who was in the war of 1812, and was a well-to-do farmer in that country; his father was John Stanton, who was in the war of the Revolution; John Stanton, Jr., died in 1864, at the age of 74. Mr. George Stanton worked in the lumber business, in the neighborhood of Moosehead Lake, Me., and at the head-waters of the St. John's and Kennebec Rivers fifteen winters; the family came West in 1856, to the town of Trenton, Dodge Co., and settled on 320 acres; also owned 800 acres of fine land in the northern part of the State; rented his farm, in 1865, and moved to Waupun, and engaged in buying grain; has been thus employed ever since. Mr. Stanton married, in 1842, Hannah C. Lord, daughter of Joseph L. Lord, who was extensively engaged in the lumber business in the State of Maine; the children by this union were Charles M., who died when 22 years old; Joseph, died when 5 years old; another, died in infancy; Joseph E., married a Shipman, and is living in Waupun; Elizabeth E., married A. L. Clark; George W., Jr., is in the grain business with his father. Mr. Stanton has held different offices of trust, and, through his industry and good judgment, has built up the largest grain business in this part of the country.

THOMAS STODDART, manufacturer of organs; born in Fifeshire, Scotland, Feb. 19, 1816; son of Daniel Stoddart; his father was Thomas Stoddart; they were from the best of the old Scotch stock, and were associated with some of the good old aristocracy of that memorable country; Thomas Stoddart was engaged in the music, book and stationery business; hearing of the glories of the great West, and particularly of the beautiful country along the Rock River, he concluded to come to the land of promise; he, together with his family and thirty-six other Scots, embarked in the good ship Malabar, and landed in New York May 30, 1849, and he, with his family, arrived in Waupun in June the same year, settled on eighty acres in town of Chester, and went to farming; it didn't agree with him; he couldn't get along with the steers and other wild animals; plowing didn't suit him, neither did pitching hay; he was about to give up and go to Chicago and follow his old profession, when he met Mr. Hobkirk, and accepted a position as clerk in the store of Hobkirk & Clapperton; worked for them four or five years, part of the time for \$10 per month. At the time of Buchanan's election was a strong Democrat.

and was appointed Postmaster, and held that place throughout that Administration; he had managed to keep the farm in good shape all this time; about the close of his Government service a man came along with \$3,500 in gold, and he sold his farm to him for it, and engaged in mercantile business some years, and after that went back to his old love, making musical instruments. His specialty is reed organs, and there are none better made, or that give better satisfaction; every part is put together under his own supervision, and mostly with his own hands; they are made of the best material, are fine in tone and durable beyond all others; the Stoddart Organs have a wide and just celebrity, and, like their maker, are honest, sound and reliable.

S. J. SUMNER, Attorney, Court Commissioner, and Justice of the Peace; born in Ashtabula Co., Ohio; received an academic education, and came to Dodge Co. with his father's family in 1856; residing in Waupun since 1861; admitted to the bar February, 1877.

DR. MARCUS SWAIN, physician; born in Windsor Co., Vt., town of Reading, June 10, 1808; son of Nathaniel Swain; his father was also Nathaniel Swain, of Scotch descent. Dr. Marcus Swain was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1833, and located in Westford, Vt.; practiced medicine there ten years; then went to Essex, and in 1857 went to Oshkosh, Wis.; was burned out, and in 1861 came to Waupun; removed to Englewood, near Chicago, and returned to Waupun in fall of 1878. Dr. Swain has a large and successful practice; held the position of physician in the State's Prison from 1861 to 1865; he married, May, 1835, Charlotte M. Woodbury, daughter of Hubbard Woodbury, of Barry, Mass.; had seven children—Edgar D., who raised a company and enlisted as Captain in the 42d Ill. V. I. at Batavia, Ill.; he fought bravely in the many battles that his regiment engaged in, and was promoted to be Colonel of the regiment for his valor; returning from the war he resumed his profession as dentist, and located in Chicago, where he now has an extensive and lucrative practice; he is Colonel of the 1st Ill. V. I.; Alice M. Swain is living with her father; Marcus W. was killed on the railroad at Freeport, Ill.; George A. died in Tennessee during the war; Ida died in infancy; Charlotte L. married A. Klepser, now of Milwaukee; Oliver D. is engaged in dentistry with his brother in Chicago. Col. Edgar married Clara Smith, daughter of Benjamin Smith; Oliver D. married Annie Cromwell, who traces her ancestry back to the great Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Swain and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

W. H. TAYLOR, insurance agent and conveyancer; was born in Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., March 3, 1821; his opportunities for an early education were very limited; the common or district school at that time was very ordinary, when compared with the high standard to which it has now attained; losing his mother at an early age, and with no one upon whom he could depend for help, he was compelled to rely upon himself, and was, therefore, deprived of those advantages so necessary for the proper training of the young; in 1843, he left his native State, and resided three and one-half years at Willoughby, Ohio; not being contented there, he left Ohio in 1846, to find a home at the West; landing at Chicago, and traveling over some part of Northern Illinois, he was not pleased with the country, especially that between Chicago and Lockport; he resolved to make a trip from Lockport north, through the eastern part of Wisconsin, towards Sheboygan, so that, in case he did not find any country that pleased him, he could take passage back to Ohio; at that time, the land in the counties of Dodge and Fond du Lac was open to entry, and was rapidly being settled; the fame of the natural resources of these counties was widespread and had its influence in attracting him toward Waupun, which place he reached on the 6th of Oct., 1846; at that time, Waupun was but a mere hamlet; there were but four buildings there, any part of which is now standing; being of an active temperament, he could not remain idle; he possessed the happy faculty of being able to turn his attention to such business as presented itself; he found employment at fair wages, and resolved to make Waupun his future home. In 1849, he married Miss Mary E. Fairbank, daughter of F. G. Fairbank, who migrated from Western New York, about 1844; in his marital relations, Mr. Taylor was very fortunate, the wife of his choice proving to be a good Christian lady, loved by all with whom she associated, for her goodness of heart and gentle disposition, and as Mr. Taylor, himself, says, she had a strong influence over him, and had much to do in shaping his character for life; he has been engaged in many pursuits—merchandising, real estate, insurance, in all of which he has been successful; he has held various offices of trust, and has ever been characterized as prompt and faithful; the result of his married life was two children, one died in infancy, the other a daughter, now the wife of Dr. I. E. Gee, of Brandon, Wis.; Mr. Taylor has always taken much interest in the welfare of Waupun and the surrounding country; he has always been active in building up and sustaining the interests of Waupun; his hands have always been open to those in need; in the spring of 1870, he lost his wife, since which time he has seemingly lived for the benefit of his daughter and friends.

ISAAC THOMPSON, machinist; born in Sedber, England, Nov. 14, 1846; lived in several different places in England, among them, Rugby, Cherry Burton, Preston and Kendall; came to America

in 1861, and settled in Fond du Lac, Wis. Sept. 14, of that year; worked on a farm for about a year then worked for O'Harnby, of Chester Station, Dodge Co., two years at the same business (farming); Dec. 21, 1864, he enlisted in the 51st W. V. L. Co. K, to serve one year or during the war, and was discharged May 4, 1865, at Madison, Wis.; in 1865, went to work in the wagon-shop of Wells & Grannis, in Waupun, to learn blacksmithing; worked there about two and one-half years, and from there went to Brandon, then to Chester, and from there to Fond du Lac, where he worked at horse-shoeing about a year and a half, in the shop of T. S. Nowell, then worked at blacksmithing in Oakfield, Wis., two years. Dec. 28, 1870, was married to Eleanor A. Wood, of Waupun, daughter of Oliver H. and Almira Wood, who came to Wisconsin from Cattaraugus Co., N. Y., in 1847, and settled in Waupun; moved to Oakfield, and lived about nine months after his marriage, then back to Waupun, and commenced work for W. J. Althouse. Nov. 1, 1871; the first year at blacksmithing and since that as machinist, still in the same shop; owns an eighty-acre farm in Greene Co., Iowa; has belonged to the Masonic Fraternity since 1875; has two children—Oliver Henry, born Sept. 30, 1871, and Mary Elizabeth, born Jan. 20, 1877; Lucy Adell was born May 12, 1874, and died the next day after she was born.

WALKER BROS., merchants; Charles H. Walker, born in Newburg, Ohio, Aug. 8, 1846; son of Levi Walker, who died Jan. 16, 1852, at the age of 44. His brother, Hiram Walker, came to Waupun in 1841, at the same time Wilcox and Ackerman did; was one of the first white men here; he settled on 107 acres in what is now the city of Waupun; he died in Charles City, Minn., in 1872, at the age of 60. The family came to Waupun in 1848. Levi Walker married Jane A. Powers, of Ferrisburg, Vt.; they had six children—Hattie A. married Johnson Soper, and they are living in Canada; George Walker is in Washington Territory; S. T. Walker married M. P. Allen; Nathan S. is in New Mexico; Levi J. married Sarah Woodard, and is living in California; Chas. H. is the next one in order. Mr. S. T. Walker is the father of Jessie M. (born Feb. 29, 1872), Levi (born Feb. 16, 1879). Mr. Charles H. Walker, together with his brother, Mr. S. T. Walker, engaged in the mercantile business, Nov. 6, 1878, under the firm name of Walker Bros.; they have a complete and well assorted stock of groceries, boots and shoes, crockery, etc., and by close attention to business and general good management have built up a flourishing and increasing business. Mr. S. T. Walker was elected Alderman of the city of Waupun in 1878; their mother, who was born Aug. 31, 1810, is living in Waupun.

R. W. WELLS, druggist; born in Waterbury, Vt., Nov. 17, 1833; son of William W. Wells, who was a mill owner and largely engaged in the tannery business; he was a prominent and respected citizen. Was at one time a member of the Legislature; his father was Roswell Wells, and came from Massachusetts; his wife was Parmelia White of one of the oldest Puritan families. Mr. W. Wells married Eliza Carpenter; they had eight children—R. W. Wells; Edward, who is engaged in the wholesale drug business in Burlington, Vt.; Gen. William Wells, who is Collector of Customs at Burlington, Vt., and was with the 1st Vt. V. C., was with Sherman and Kilpatrick, and attained the position of General through his bravery and soldierly talent; Curtis Wells is cashier in Waterbury National Bank, Waterbury, Vt.; Charles and Sarah Wells (twins), Charles is connected with the Custom House, Burlington, Sarah married J. W. Brock, of Montpelier, Vt.; Henry and Fred are in the drug business in Burlington, Vt. Mr. R. W. Wells came to Beloit, Wis., Nov. 17, 1855; then went to Fond du Lac and to Racine, and finally, April 24, 1856, engaged in the drug business in Waupun; he has built up a first-class and prosperous traffic through close attention to business, keeping the finest assortment of drugs and druggist's sundries in the city. Married, Oct. 27, 1856, Tryphosa A. Wright, of Shoreham, Vt., daughter of M. W. Wright, who has been County Judge and member of the Legislature. The children are Ella M., William, Fred, and Kate, who died in infancy. Mr. Wells has been Treasurer of the village and city of Waupun for many years. Himself and wife are members of the Episcopal Church.

GEORGE F. WHEELER, member of the firm of Althouse, Wheeler & Co., manufacturers of windmills, pumps, etc., was born in New Haven, Vt., Dec. 23, 1824; son of Moses F. and Mary Ann Wheeler; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1853, and, in the spring of 1854, located on a farm in the town of Springvale, Fond du Lac Co., where he followed farming till Jan. 1, 1861, when he removed to the city of Fond du Lac and assumed the duties of Sheriff of Fond du Lac Co., to which office he had been elected the previous November; in the winter of 1853, after his term of office expired, he returned to his farm in Springvale and remained there till Jan. 1, 1870, when he removed to the then village of Waupun, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1863, he was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1865, being four years in the Senate, and was President pro tem. the last two years of the time; in the fall of 1869, he was elected State Prison Commissioner, holding that office till Jan. 1, 1874, when the office was abolished and a Board of Directors appointed instead; in the spring of 1874, he engaged in business with M. J. Althouse and Capt. L. D. Hinckley, at Waupun, these three composing the firm of

Althouse, Wheeler & Co., which business connection continues to the present time. Was married, Dec. 26, 1849, at Leicester, Vt. to Sarah C., daughter of Parley and Sally Enos; has one daughter—Josephine L. Mrs. Wheeler is a member of the Congregational Church.

IRA J. WILCOX, retired; born in Waupun, Wis., April 17, 1843; son of Seamon Wilcox, who was from Vermont; he came to Green Bay about 1840, and to Waupun about 1841, and was one with two others to make the first settlement here; he kept a tavern in the early days, and built the Exchange Hotel, and was the landlord there for about three years; he was a man of liberal spirit; he gave to the State the fine tract of land that the State Prison is erected upon; he died in January, 1879, at the age of 74. Ira J. Wilcox was the first white boy born in Waupun. Ira married, Oct. 9, 1864, Angelina Miller, daughter of Dr. Middaugh, who was a prominent physician in Ithaca, N. Y.; practiced medicine in that vicinity for twenty-five years; he is now living in Minnesota, at the age of 74.

JOHN C. WILMS; born in Germany, Feb. 20, 1829; son of Jacob Wilms, who came to Wisconsin in 1852, and died at Waupaca, in January, 1860, when at the age of 58; his wife died a few days later; John C. Wilms came to New York City May 19, 1851; worked for three months in a clothing store; then went to Philadelphia, and was there about eight months; then went to Quebec to meet his family; he then removed to Racine; a brother, August Wilms, was a barber there, and John, shortly, went into that business with him. Oct. 6, 1854, Mr. Wilms married Sophia Bauer, the daughter of Frans Bauer, who came to this country about 1848, and died in Racine about 1873; John J. was born Aug. 15, 1858, at home; there were fourteen children by this union. After marriage, Mr. Wilms removed to Two Rivers, Manitowoc Co.; carried on business here until 1862, when he went to Sheboygan Falls, and was here till 1864, when he removed to Waupun, and has been here ever since, successfully engaged in the tonsorial business; when Mr. Wilms came to this country, he was penniless, without friends and could not speak the language; he now has a competence—all gained through his hard work and industry; in 1865, bought a lot, and built one of the prettiest residences in the town; in 1867, bought a house and lot on Main street, for business purposes, and was burned out May 10, 1868; built again that summer, of stone and brick, and occupied the upper story for his shop, but removed, afterward, to his present stand; he now owns one of the finest buildings in the city, part of which is occupied by the post office. Mr. Wilms has held offices of trust at various times; has taken all the degrees in Odd Fellowship; is also a Mason in good standing, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; he is eminently a self-made man.

WOOD & MEDDINS, merchants; H. F. Wood, born in Essex Co., N. Y., July 2, 1829; son of O. H. Wood, who is a retired farmer and capitalist, living in town of Waupun; is 76 years of age; his wife, who was Almira Day, died April, 1879, at the age of 76; Henry was engaged with M. J. Althouse seventeen years; was in partnership with Althouse at one time; in 1877, had to retire from business on account of ill health; he had been engaged to this time very successfully running and having entire charge of the general store of M. J. Althouse, situated near the railroad track; the sales one year were over \$30,000; in 1879, entered into copartnership with C. H. Meddins, and now carry on an extensive business at the same old stand. Mr. Wood married, 1856, Eliza A. Wood, of New York State; have had three children—Ella, Della and Harry. He has been two terms Trustee of Waupun, and also Constable and Town Treasurer. He is a prominent member of the M. E. Church. Janesville is troubled with cows in her streets; if Mr. Wood had lived in Janesville the cows would have taken a back seat. C. H. Meddins was born in New York City April 21, 1858, son of Richard Meddins, a native of Wales, who came to New York City at an early date, and afterward removed to Dodge Co., north of Fox Lake; he died in 1873. Charles Meddins engaged in business with Mr. Wood September, 1879; they now carry a large and very complete stock of groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc.; they are attentive to business, good managers, and are bound to make a success.

F. FERDINAND ZIMMERMANN, carriage manufacturer; born in Saxony, Germany, Oct. 13, 1838; son of Ludwig Zimmermann, who was a soldier seven years in the old country; he was born June 19, 1800, and died May 24, 1878; the family came to New York City in September, 1841, and came to Milwaukee same year; then went to Maquon, Ozaukee Co., Wis. and engaged in farming; Mr. Frederick F. Zimmermann learned his trade in Milwaukee when 17 years old, then went to Maquon, then to Chicago and afterward to Burlington, Wis., and in spring of 1859, came to Waupun, worked seven years at his trade, and in 1866, commenced business on his own account, and has carried on a successful and constantly increasing business; his work is well known, and justly celebrated throughout the surrounding country; his wagons are noted for their durability and workmanlike finish; his sales are not confined to the immediate neighborhood, but he ships largely to other States; he also manufactures buggies, sleighs and cutters, of all kinds. Mr. Zimmermann married, in 1862, Ernestine Seigel; they are the parents of

seven children—Ida V., born March 29, 1863; Emma M., born July 13, 1865; Flora A., born May 16, 1868; Louis E., born April 3, 1871; Alfred A., born March 12, 1874; Clara A., born April 27, 1876; Oscar E., born Sept. 16, 1878. Mr. Zimmermann has been on the School Board and also School Clerk many times, and also a member of the Village Board; is a member of the society of Old Fellows, has taken all the degrees; is also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen; his mother is living with him, at the good old age of 74; Mr. Zimmermann is eminently a self-made man.

CHESTER TOWNSHIP.

D. L. BANCROFT, retired farmer, Waupun; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., February, 1819; son of Ezekiel Bancroft, who was from Massachusetts; he was a descendent of three brothers, who came from Wales at an early date; one of the family was George Bancroft, the celebrated historian; Ezekiel was a well-to-do farmer, and died about 1824, at the age of 60 years. Darius L. Bancroft remained at home until 21 years of age, teaching school winters, and working on the farm summers. Married, September 3, 1843, to Sarah Merriam, daughter of Parley Merriam, who was from Massachusetts, and is now a resident of Waupun; has reached the good old age of 84. The children are Lucy Ellen (married J. J. Hillibert, and living in the town of Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.); Mary A. (married O. E. Tyler, Waukesha, Wis., one of the best photographers in the State); Parley H. Bancroft, died in April, 1867, at the age of 14; Charles Bancroft is living at home; Emily died when a child; Nellie is living at home; George Bancroft died Sept. 7, 1879, at the age of 19; he was a youth of great promise, and was generally beloved and esteemed; Jessie is living at home, as is also Bance. After marriage, Mr. Bancroft emigrated to Wisconsin; reached Milwaukee in September, 1843; taught school that winter, and bought a farm in the town of Genesee; kept that two years; sold out and came to town of Chester in December, 1845, and settled on 160 acres, and, through industry and good management, increased it to 320 acres; Mr. Bancroft now has one of the finest residences in the county; beautiful grounds, laid out tastefully, and finely shaded, surround the house. Mr. Bancroft has been Superintendent of Schools twenty-two years; Town Clerk and Chairman of the Town Board ten years; was elected to the Assembly in 1852; was on the Committee of Ways and Means; in 1874, was elected to the Assembly again, and was on Committee of Assessment and Collection of Taxes, and Special Committee to investigate railroads, telegraph and express companies; is acting insurance agent of Farmers' Insurance Co., of Waupun, Chester, Alto and Mackford.

WILLIAM D. CHESEBRO, deceased, was born in Albany Co., N. Y., January 13, 1814; son of Ebenezer and Anna Chesebro; in 1836, he came to Wisconsin, remaining but a short time; he returned to New York and engaged in farming in Otsego Co., where he married Mary Jane, daughter of Pliny and Marilla Chase, Jan. 7, 1840; in the fall of 1848, he removed with his family to Walworth Co., Wis., and settled near Delavan where he remained about a year and a half; he then removed to Dodge Co., Wis., and settled in the town of Le Roy, where he lived about twenty years on the same farm; in the spring of 1869, he sold his farm in Le Roy and took up his residence in the city of Fond du Lac, Wis., living there about a year; in September, 1870, he purchased the northeast quarter of Sec. 20, in the town of Chester, Dodge Co., and occupied it from October of the same year until the time of his death, which occurred Oct. 31, 1879, after nearly two years' illness. Mr. Chesebro leaves nine children—Ann (now Mrs. John C. Shimmings, of Richmond, Walworth Co., Wis., born Oct. 8, 1841), Clinton H. (born Dec. 1, 1844, lives in York Co., Neb.), Mariette (now Mrs. G. E. Hibbard, of Fond du Lac, Wis., born Oct. 5, 1846), Marilla Estella (now Mrs. Emmett D. Parsons, of York Co., Neb., born June 11, 1848), Emma Jane (now Mrs. Edwin Kellogg, of Fond du Lac, Wis., born Sept. 30, 1851), Frances Isabella (now Mrs. James Weage, of Plainview, Wabasha Co., Minn., born Sept. 16, 1853), Edwin G. (born Nov. 6, 1855, lives in Chicago, Ill.), Arthur C. (born Feb. 28, 1858, lives in Milwaukee, Wis.), and Gracia A. (born March 5, 1861. Mrs. Chesebro still lives on Sec. 20, town of Chester; P. O. Waupun.

JAMES S. CLARK, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Waupun; was born Jan. 14, 1831, in the town of Riga, Monroe Co., N. Y., and was the son of Lucius and Celinda Clark, natives of Massachusetts. Oct. 25, 1851, he was married to Eveline M. Hallett, who was born Dec. 24, 1830; daughter of Sears and Betsy Hallett, also of Massachusetts. In the fall of 1846, Mr. Clark came to Waukesha Co., Wis., where he followed teaching in winter and farming in summer till the spring of 1851, when he returned to New York, following the same business as in Wisconsin till the spring of 1856; he then again turned his

steps toward Wisconsin, but this time accompanied by his wife, and settled in the village of Waupun, where he continued in the same business, teaching and farming, alternately, till the spring of 1858; since that time, he has followed farming, most of the time in the town of Chester, where he now owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$5,000. Mr. Clark has held the offices of Superintendent of Schools, Town Clerk, Chairman of the Town Board, Supervisor, Assessor and Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors. He has one child—Jessie M., born Dec. 27, 1867, and has lost two—Effie E., born Nov. 1, 1857, died Dec. 7, 1870, and Clara C., born June 14, 1859, died Nov. 16, 1870.

IRA CLEMENT, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Waupun; was born Sept. 4, 1826, in Lower Canada, and was the son of John and Elizabeth Clement, natives of New Hampshire. Was married, April 14, 1852, to Eliza Case, who was born Nov. 23, 1835, in Windsor Co., Vt., daughter of Royal and Almira Case, natives of Vermont. Mr. Clement came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1845, and located in the town of Chester, where he now has 150 acres of land worth about \$3,600. In 1864, Mr. Clement enlisted in the 16th W. V. I., Co. B, Capt. Kelly, and remained in the army till the close of the war. Has two children—John, born Nov. 5, 1855, and Edward Walton, born Oct. 8, 1864.

PHILANDER COLE, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Waupun; came to Wisconsin in January, 1837, from Vermont, and settled in Rochester, Racine Co., where he followed farming till the spring of 1845, then came to Dodge Co., and located in the town of Chester, on the farm he now owns, which consists of 160 acres of land worth about \$8,000. Mr. Cole was born in Windsor, Vt., Oct. 26, 1816; son of William and Mary Cole, natives of Vermont. Was married in Racine Co., Wis., in February, 1838, to Nancy, daughter of Benjamin and Nora Fowler, natives of New Hampshire; to get his marriage license, Mr. Cole walked from Rochester to Racine (twenty-five miles) one day, and back to Rochester the next, with the snow six to eight inches deep, and no track; Mr. and Mrs. Cole have seven children—Scott Wallace, born Feb. 29, 1840, now lives in Waupun; James M., born June 2, 1841; Mariette, born Sept. 24, 1842, now Mrs. Martin Heffron, of Monroe Co., Wis.; Susan Elizabeth, born Feb. 12, 1845, now Mrs. T. S. Hewett, of Chester; Philander, born April 9, 1844, lives in Oakfield, Wis.; William, born Oct. 13, 1848, and Frances E., born Nov. 8, 1852, now Mrs. Myron Morgan, of Oakfield, Wis.

JAMES DAILY, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Waupun; was born in County Cork, Ireland; son of Michael Daily and Ellen Hanlan Daily. Was married in January, 1841, to Margaret, daughter of Jeremiah and Margaret Sullivan. Came to America in 1843, and settled in Boston, Mass.; from there went to Whitehall, N. Y., where he lived five or six years; in the fall of 1854, he came to Wisconsin, and settled in Chester, where he now owns 115 acres of land, worth about \$3,000; Mr. Daily followed railroading till 1868, since which time he has been engaged in farming; has four children living—Michael, born Sept. 29, 1850; Johanna, born March 17, 1853; Jeremiah, born April 15, 1856, and Mary, born March 25, 1859; lost three children—Ellen, born in Ireland, died at the age of 6, in New York; Patrick, born in Ireland, died on the passage to America, and Margaret, died in Whitehall, N. Y., at the age of 3 years.

JAMES DAVISON, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Waupun; was born in Belfast, Ireland, Dec. 6, 1828; son of John and Isabella Davison, natives of Ireland, of Scotch descent; came to America, in February, 1844, and settled in New York City, where he was engaged in the drug business till April, 1848, when he came to Wisconsin and settled at West Bend, Washington Co., Oct. 15, 1868; he came to Dodge Co., and settled the town of Chester, where he is still living; has followed farming ever since he came to Wisconsin, and now owns 400 acres of land, worth \$50 per acre. Mr. Davison was eight years Justice of the Peace in Washington Co., two years Town Superintendent of Schools, and three Supervisor; in Chester held the office of Supervisor two years, Assessor five years; was member of Assembly in the winter of 1878–79, and is the present Chairman of the town. Was married, May 8, 1859, to Sarah, daughter of Peter and Margaret Wainer, of Ohio, of German descent; have eight children—John, born Aug. 1, 1860; James T., born Aug. 14, 1862; Mary, born Jan. 18, 1864; Robert, born May 17, 1865; Frank S., born June 27, 1867; Peter W., born May 15, 1869; Charles M., born May 2, 1871 and Thomas L., born June 4, 1873. Mr. Davison's family attend the Congregational Church.

ISAAC FOWLER, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Waupun; is a native of New Hampshire, and was born Aug. 20, 1810; came to Wisconsin in March, 1840, from Plainfield, Ill., where he had lived about two years and a half, and settled in Rochester, Racine Co.; he remained there till May, 1848, when he came to Chester, Dodge Co., and located on the farm he now occupies; although subject to the inconvenience and deprivations incident to the settling up of a new country, Mr. Fowler came with sufficient means to make himself and family as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. About twenty years ago, Mr. Fowler was elected Chairman of the town for three successive terms, with but one dissenting vote, and has since held the office of Town Treasurer and Supervisor. In 1835, Mr. Fowler was

married to Almira Messer, of Matheun, Mass., who died March 28, 1874, leaving five children—George, born Oct. 29, 1835; Charles, born Jan. 8, 1838; Henry, born April 1, 1840; Monroe, born Feb. 25, 1846, and Waldo, born Sept. 24, 1854—all living in Wisconsin, except Monroe, who is living in Iowa. Nov. 18, 1875, Mr. Fowler married for his second wife Mrs. Nancy M. Caney, of Whitewater, Wis., with whom he is still living. In religious belief, Mr. Fowler is a Universalist. Owns 180 acres of land, valued at about \$10,000.

ELLIOT GLENDINNING, mason and farmer; P. O. Waupun; born in 1816, in Scotland; came to America when 21 years of age; lived in Delaware Co., N. Y., about five or six years; came to Wisconsin in 1845, and lived in the town of Alto, Fond du Lac Co., till 1868; then came to Chester, Dodge Co., and married Mrs. Margaret Benton, of Chester, living in that town ever since. Mrs. Glendinning was born about 1832, in County of Limerick, Ireland, daughter of George and Sarah Rowels; came to America with her parents in 1853; in the fall of 1855, married John Benton, a native of Ireland, in Washington Co., N. Y., and came to Wisconsin the same fall; settled in the town of Chester, Dodge Co., on the farm she now occupies, in 1857; Mr. Benton died Feb. 9, 1861, leaving five children, Thomas, Mary J., Sarah A., John W. and Maggie. Has eighty acres of land, valued at about \$2,500.

BARTHEL HERMANN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Waupun; was born in Saxon Meiningen, Germany, Feb. 11, 1820; son of John B. and Eliza Hermann; came to America in the summer of 1850, arriving in June and located on the farm he now occupies; is a thorough farmer, and has made that his business through life. Held the office of Clerk of the School Board for three years, and is now District Treasurer, and Supervisor of the town of Chester. Was married Nov. 3, 1846, to Barbara Eliza, daughter of Sebastian and Clara Margaret Otto, of Weinshausen, Germany; they have seven children living, and have lost two—Barthel Ludwig (born Jan. 31, 1847), Augusta Mary (now Mrs. Herman Kreuz, of Dodge Co., Wis., born Aug. 15, 1850), William Albert (born June 19, 1852), Margaret Christina (born April 12, 1855), John Otto (born Oct. 24, 1858), Frank Edward (born Oct. 8, 1861), Anna Eliza (born Aug. 14, 1864, and died March 9, 1866), Laura Sophia (born Oct. 16, 1866, died April 7, 1867), and Emma Minnie (born Aug. 2, 1870). In addition to the 380 acres of land, in the town of Chester, valued at \$15,000, Mr. Hermann owns ten acres of timber land in the town of Le Roy, on Section 21, valued at \$65 per acre.

JUSTIN JACOBS, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Atwater; was born April 1, 1815, in Warren, Washington Co., Vt., and was the son of Justin and Polly Jacobs. Was married, Jan. 20, 1842, to Mahala, daughter of Ziba and Betsy Curtis, of West Troy, N. Y. Mr. Jacobs came to Wisconsin June 18, 1848, and settled on the farm he now occupies in Chester, where he owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre. When Mr. Jacobs was 18 years of age, he enlisted in the U. S. Army, and spent six years on the frontier in Texas and Florida. After that, he spent five years at the Arsenal in West Troy, N. Y., in the Ordnance Department. He was wounded in the service, and receives a pension. Mr. Jacobs has held the office of Town Treasurer one term, and Justice of the Peace several terms, which office he now holds; was Postmaster for about ten years at Chester (now Atwater) P. O. Mr. Jacobs has six children—Curtis (born Oct. 11, 1842; enlisted April 19, 1861, in 3d W. V. L. Co. D, and participated in all the battles in which his regiment was engaged up to the time of his death, which occurred Aug. 9, 1862, at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.), Justin (born Sept. 27, 1844; enlisted Oct. 18, 1861, in the 16th W. V. L. Co. C, and remained with his company till the war closed, except when in the hospital, and lost an eye, as the result of injuries received at the battle of Pittsburg Landing; he is now living in Tulare Co., Cal.), Fernando Seth (born July 19, 1848, lives in Chester), Nancy Jane (born July 5, 1850, now Mrs. Frank Warren, of Trenton, Dodge Co., Wis.), Emma Louisa (born Aug. 6, 1854, now Mrs. Arthur Page, of Jefferson Co., Neb.), and Allie (born Dec. 27, 1865). F. S. Jacobs is Postmaster and station agent at Atwater, where he is also buying wheat.

FRANK JOHNSTON, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Waupun; born in County Down, Ireland, Province of Ulster, in 1814; son of John and Elizabeth Johnston, natives of Ireland, of Scotch descent. Mr. Johnston came to America in the spring of 1842, and first located in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he remained till the fall of 1844, when he came to Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Trenton, Dodge Co.; May 18, 1849, he bought the farm on which he now lives, in the town of Chester, and has occupied it ever since; held the office of Town Treasurer two terms, and was a member of the State Legislature in 1870. Was married in March, 1859, at Oxford, Marquette Co., Mich., to Anna Maria, daughter of John H. and Mary Ann Cleveland, natives of Ireland. His second wife was Margaret Gibson, a native of Belfast, Ireland, to whom he was married in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 28, 1867, and who died Jan. 26, 1874. June 23, 1875, he married, for his third wife, Grace, daughter of Nathaniel and Agnes Martin, natives of Ireland; she is his present wife, and was married in Pittsburgh, Penn.; has only one

child, John E., who was born May 11, 1860. Mr. Johnston has accumulated a nice little fortune, owning 613 acres of land in Dodge and Fond du Lac Counties, valued at about \$30,000.

SILAS MARSH (deceased), was born Feb. 22, 1814, in Hardwick, Vt.; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1840, and settled in the town of Genesee, Waukesha Co. In the fall of 1844, he came to the town of Chester, Dodge Co., and settled on the farm now occupied by his widow, on Sec. 19, where he followed farming up to the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 16, 1879, of consumption, after an illness of about two years, leaving only one child, Eddie, who was born Feb. 7, 1864, and is now living with his mother on the old homestead, which consists of 170 acres of land, worth about \$10,000. Mr. Marsh held the offices of Justice of the Peace and Chairman of the town of Chester; was a careful business man, a man of fine feelings, and highly esteemed by his neighbors and acquaintances. Was married Feb. 24, 1842, to Lucy Davenport, who survives him and resides on the homestead on Sec. 19 (P. O., Waupun). Mrs. Marsh was the daughter of Damon and Ann Davenport, of Homer, Cortland Co., N. Y., and was born May 10, 1825. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh lost three children—Charles Henry, born March 22, 1843, died Oct. 14, 1846; Damon, born Nov. 4, 1844, died Jan. 26, 1849; Willis S., born Dec. 4, 1851, died Feb. 2, 1852. Mr. Marsh united with the Congregational Church in Waupun in 1860, and Mrs. Marsh in 1861.

SPENCER J. MATTOON, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Waupun; came to Wisconsin in September, 1844, from Portage Co., Ohio, and settled in the town of Chester on the farm he now owns, which consists of 210 acres, valued at about \$10,000; has been Town Treasurer two years, Supervisor one year, and School Director for the past six years; was born Feb. 17, 1821, in Atwater, Portage Co., Ohio, and was the son of Caleb and Betsey Mattoon, from Connecticut. July 16, 1846, married Sophia Knapp, who was born Nov. 2, 1826, in the State of New York; daughter of David and Flavia Knapp; Mr. Mattoon has had six children, of whom four are still living—Vincy, born Aug. 21, 1847, and died Sept. 1, 1848; Adelia and Amelia, born June 12, 1849, were the first twins born in Dodge Co., and both married the same man, John Nickerson; Adelia married Feb. 22, 1872, and died June 9, 1873, and Amelia was married July 1, 1874; Edgar D., born Sept. 9, 1853; Helen Y., May 10, 1868, and Levi S., Dec. 7, 1861.

JOHN MOSHER, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Waupun; son of Obediah and Nancy Mosher; born Jan. 10, 1821, in Morrow Co., Ohio; came to Wisconsin in October, 1843, and remained about a year, when he returned to Ohio; in the fall of 1845, he again came to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Chester, Dodge Co.; in 1849, he purchased the farm on which he now lives, and moved on it in 1851; has held the office of Supervisor, and was School Commissioner in 1848. Dec. 18, 1840, married Julia McGrenell, who was born July 9, 1824, and died May 25, 1862; July 13, 1864, married Mrs. Sophia Williams, of Waupun, with whom he is still living; she was born Oct. 26, 1827—daughter of Allen and Sophia Dutton, natives of Connecticut; has three children—Orville W., born Nov. 8, 1853; Louisa M., March 22, 1858, and Waldo G., Sept. 18, 1859; Mr. Mosher owns 120 acres of land worth \$5,000, keeps sixteen cows, and manufactures butter on the Cooley system.

ROBERT MOSHER, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Waupun; came to Wisconsin in November, 1845, and located in Chester, Dodge Co., where he has been engaged in farming ever since; owns ninety-four acres of land worth \$60 per acre; born May 17, 1825, in Marion Co., Ohio; son of Obediah and Nancy Mosher, natives of New England; married, April 11, 1849, Lucinda Richardson, born Feb. 14, 1823, and daughter of Ira and Rachel Richardson, natives of Vermont; Mr. Richardson died in 1866, and Mrs. Richardson is still living. Aug. 12, 1862, Mr. Mosher enlisted in Co. A, 32d W. V. L., under Capt. C. H. DeGroat, of Fond du Lac Wis., and was discharged for inability, Jan. 13, 1863. Mr. Mosher has no children living.

ALBERT RAYMOND, of the firm of Raymond Brothers, Waupun; son of Lemuel and Maria Raymond; was born Feb. 11, 1848, in the town of Chester, Wis. Oct. 3, 1877, he married Nellie F. N. Nudd, who was born May 29, 1855, daughter of Amos and Lucy A. Nudd, natives of New Hampshire. Mr. Raymond resides on the same farm as his brother George, on Sec. 4, where they have fine buildings and a very desirable home.

GEORGE RAYMOND, farmer, inventor and manufacturer, Sec. 4; P. O. Waupun; was born Feb. 17, 1846, and was the first white child born in the town of Chester, where he has resided ever since, being engaged with his brother, Albert, in farming and manufacturing; the Raymond Brothers were the inventors of the windmills manufactured by Althouse, Wheeler & Co., at Waupun; also of a rotary attachment for windmills, and several different kinds of feed-grinders, the latest of which is a combination of soft and chilled iron, and promises to be a grand success. Jan. 28, 1874, Mr. Raymond was married to Sarah M. Cooper, who was born in the town of Chester Feb. 22, 1853, daughter of John and Ann

Cooper, of this town; Mr. and Mrs. Raymond have three children—Edward, Adell and Edith Mary. Raymond Brothers own 160 acres of land, valued at \$12,000.

LUKE ROWELLS, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Waupun; was born May 10, 1815, in County Limerick, Ireland, and was the son of George and Sarah Griffin Rowells. Was married, April 16, 1849, to Margaret O'Brien, who was born May 12, 1825, daughter of Brian and Bridget O'Brien, of County Limerick. Mr. Rowells came to America in the spring of 1849, and located in the town of Easton, Washington Co., N. Y., where he followed farming till the fall of 1854, when he moved to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Chester, Dodge Co., on his present farm, which consists of 181 acres of land, valued at about \$7,000. Mr. Rowells was the first of his father's family to emigrate to America, but was followed soon after by his brother, George, and in June, 1852, his parents came over; his mother died at his house in Washington Co., N. Y., about three months after landing in America, and his father died in Chester, Dodge Co., Wis., 1860; Mr. Rowells has ten children living—George B., born Sept. 1, 1850, in Washington Co., N. Y.; Sarah, born Feb. 13, 1851 (now Mrs. Michael O'Donovan, of Chester, Wis.); John G., born March 25, 1853; Bridget Ellen, born Feb. 27, 1855; Luke W., born Oct. 24, 1857 (now in the law office of H. W. Frost, in Waupun); Maggie J., born July 16, 1859; Jennie A., born April 1, 1861; Mary, born Feb. 12, 1863; Dennis, born Jan. 29, 1865; Richard E., born Jan. 9, 1867; Nellie was born Jan. 1, 1870, and died the 21st day of the same month.

W. E. SCOTT, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Atwater; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1845, and settled on the farm he now occupies, in the town of Chester, Dodge Co.; he was one of the pioneers, and is the only man living in the town of Chester who helped to organize it, which he did in November, 1845. Has held the office of Supervisor, Treasurer and Collector, and was Justice of the Peace one term, from 1855 to 1857. Mr. Scott and his brother, L. T. Scott, were the inventors of a ditching machine which has been extensively used in this vicinity. The subject of this sketch was the son of Elhannan and Eliza F. Scott, and was born Nov. 30, 1822, in what was then Genesee Co., N. Y.; afterward, the county was divided, leaving his birthplace in Wyoming Co. Was married in May, 1847, to Sarah Vandewater, who died in November, 1848; April 25, 1850, he married Jennette, daughter of John and Marian Purdie, of Chester, Wis.; has seven children—Nettie (now Mrs. F. S. Jacobs, of Atwater, Dodge Co., Wis.); Eliza M. (now Mrs. Warren Page, of the town of Waupun); John F. and Harry W. (both in California); Flora (now Mrs. Merrill Hall, of Burnett); Belle, and David P.

JAMES TITUS, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Waupun; was born Jan. 6, 1802, in Queen's Co., New Brunswick; son of Jonathan and Deborah Titus; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1853, and settled on the farm he now occupies. He was married, Sept. 7, 1853, in Boston, Mass., to Joanna, daughter of John and Joanna Sullivan, of New Brunswick; has four children—Elvira, born June 19, 1854 (now Mrs. Lewis Bunkleman, of the town of Chester); Adell, born June 16, 1863; Jessie, born Oct. 20, 1865, and James Benjamin, born Feb. 29, 1868. Mr. Titus owns seventy-three acres of land, valued at \$3,300.

HORATIO WEDGE, farmer, P. O. Waupun; born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Sept. 26, 1818; son of Silas Wedge, who was born and brought up in the same State and was a soldier in the war of 1812; his father was Isaac Wedge, who was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war; Silas died in 1854, at the age of 75 years. Horatio started out for himself when 20 years old; taught school and made charcoal "down" in Connecticut for about four years; he made enough money to give him a start, and came to Racine, Wis., in 1844, and then moved to Dodge Co., built a log house and settled on 160 acres; used to go to Milwaukee in three days to market; Mr. Wedge has now, through his untiring industry and frugality, 320 acres under fine cultivation in Dodge Co., 160 acres in Minnesota, a fine residence and a competence. He married, in 1833, Louisa Smalley, who was from New York State; the children are Henry D., born June 21, 1839, married Ellen Loveland and living in Minnesota; Ellen, born in February, 1841, died in infancy; the next child, also Ellen, born March 18, 1842, married Julius W. Mallory and living in Minnesota; George N., born Feb. 15, 1844, married a Miss Fuller and living in Minnesota; Jane, born Sept. 25, 1845, died Jan. 27, 1852; Almira A., born Aug. 7, 1847, died in infancy; Rosella, born May 20, 1849, died Jan. 28, 1873; James, born June 24, 1851, married a Miss Chessboro and living in Minnesota; Seymour, born Oct. 14, 1853, died in infancy; Eva, born Oct. 1, 1855, married Charles Colvin; Charles, born Jan. 15, 1858, living on the old homestead; Charles is married and has one child—Lee. Mr. Horatio Wedge has held different offices of trust; has been on the School Board many years and Assessor of Waupun a number of years. Himself and family are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, and he is always a liberal supporter of all good objects; he lent his aid and influence to the great cause of national sovereignty during the war.

A. P. WRIGHT, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Atwater; was the son of Seth Wright, an extensive dealer in lumber, stock and dry goods, and was born in Oxford Co., Me., March 17, 1826; when 20 years

of age, Mr. Wright left home and traveled about a year for Cowing & Co., of Seneca Falls, N. Y.; after that, bought goods of the same firm, employed agents, and carried on business for himself for about seven years, dealing in pumps, garden and fire engines, etc. In 1854, he married Eliza Hart, of Belleville, Canada, who was born April 4, 1831, daughter of George and Eliza Hart; soon after this marriage, Mr. Wright returned to his native place in Maine, and engaged in the marble business and farming, which he followed for about a year, then removed to Trenton, Ontario, and engaged in the grocery business; he remained in that business about two years, then went to Hastings Co., Ontario, and engaged in farming and dealing in stock, which he followed about twelve years. In June, 1869, he came to Wisconsin and located on the farm he now occupies, in the town of Chester, where he continues in the same business he followed in Ontario—farming and stock-dealing. Mr. Wright owns 235 acres of land, worth about \$12,000, Atwater Station and Post Office being on his farm; has four children—Ida E., born Sept. 23, 1855; George N., born March 28, 1858; Frances L., born Nov. 24, 1860, and Mary A., born May 14, 1868. Mr. Wright has been one of the Directors of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company for six years, and Supervisor of the town of Chester four years. His family attends the Congregational Church.

GEORGE A. WIGGINS, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Waupun; was born at Long Island Dec. 16, 1835; son of John H. and Eliza H. Wiggins; when George A. was about 10 years of age, his parents removed to Livingston Co., N. Y., and settled at Union Corners, near Danville; afterward lived at York, Livingston Co., and Le Roy, Genesee Co. In February, 1859, Mr. Wiggins came to Wisconsin and located in Chester, Dodge Co., and has lived in that vicinity ever since, having worked at carpenter work in Horicon about four years, kept a restaurant in Waupun two and a half years, and was in the grocery business in Waupun nearly three years, and for the last four years has been engaged in farming on Section 21, in the town of Chester, where he owns eighty acres of land, worth about \$5,000; held the office of Town Clerk in Chester for four years. Was married, Sept. 23, 1863, to Marcia E. Fuller, who was born Feb. 11, 1845—daughter of A. E. and Charlotte Fuller, of the town of Chester. Mr. and Mrs. Wiggins have two children—Clara, born July 29, 1865, and Edards, born Aug. 8, 1867.

ABEL WRIGHT, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Waupun; was born in Albany Co., N. Y., July 9, 1820; son of Lawrence and Rachel Wright; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1843, arriving Oct. 3; in March, 1844, he located on the farm he now occupies, in the town of Chester. March 24, 1847, Mr. Wright was married in Schenectady Co., N. Y., to Mary Ann, daughter of Nathaniel and Content Tompkins, who died in the town of Chester, Wis., Jan. 25, 1848. Was married the second time in Chester, July 24, 1850, to Mrs. Eunice Jane Trivett, daughter of James and Esther Cooper, natives of New York, who died March 22, 1862. Mr. Wright has four children—Tompkins, Mary Ann, Amlinda and Samuel P. Owns 155 acres of land, worth about \$60 per acre, and pays considerable attention to stock-raising.

WILLIAMSTOWN TOWNSHIP.

JAMES O. ACKERMAN, M. D., Mayville; born in Morristown, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Nov. 19, 1841; came to Byron, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., with his parents in 1847; here he attended school, and resided until 1861, when he enlisted in the 3d W. V. L.; was with the army of the Potomac at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor, Brandy Station, second Manassas, Wilderness and Mine Run. Having re-enlisted in the 6th U. S. Reg. Cavalry, he was with Stoneman and Sheridan on their famous raids. The Doctor was wounded in the left knee at Funkstown, Md.; he was in several battles and minor fights not herein mentioned, and was honorably discharged in June, 1864. He began the study of medicine at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., with Dr. Vestey; graduated from the Detroit Homoeopathic Medical School in 1872; settled in Mayville, in 1874, and practiced until 1876, when he entered the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, graduating in 1877; has since practiced in Mayville. He married, Oct. 1, 1864, Miss Libbie H. Townsend, of Orleans Co., N. Y.; they have three children—Mabel M. C., Jessie E. and George W. The Doctor is Independent in politics, and is in accord with Christianity. He is a member of Mayville Lodge, No. 200, I. O. O. F.

GOTTIEB ALBERT, proprietor of Albert's Hotel and Restaurant, Mayville; born in Russia Jan. 6, 1821. At the age of 21, he went to Prussia and served five years in the Prussian Army; came to America in 1852, locating in Mayville. He learned the trade of carpenter, wagon maker and millwright in Prussia. Began business as blacksmith and wagon-maker in Mayville, and sold out his shop and factory in 1872; sold Waupun pumps for some time, but has turned over the business to his son Julius.

In 1878, he raised his hotel, leveled off its site and built another story under the original building. Mr. Albert is a Democrat; has been member of the Town, Village and School Boards, Street Commissioner, etc. He controlled the building of the first iron bridge in Mayville. Married Miss Charlotte Schaal in 1853; they have five children, living—Julius, Emma, William, Bertha and Alvina.

JOHN ALBERT, Mayville; born in Mecklenburg in 1828; came to America in 1853; resided six months in Oshkosh, and over a year in Watertown; settled in Mayville in 1856; here he worked more than twenty years in the Mayville turning-shop. He married Miss Louisa Kinkle in 1859; they have two children—Amelia and Charles. Mr. Albert is Independent in politics. He retired from business in 1876. Owns ten acres of land adjoining the village, where he has built a good home.

WILLIAM ALBRECHT, blacksmith and wagon maker, Mayville; born in Prussia Oct. 30, 1848; came to America at the age of 2 years with his parents, locating on a farm near Mayville; has spent his life and was educated in Dodge Co. Began his business in Mayville in 1872; has been very successful. He married Miss Caroline Bahl Jan. 1, 1874; they have two children—Edwin and William. Mr. Albrecht is a Democrat; has been and is now a member of the Village Board. Is also a member of the Mayville Lodge, No. 200, I. O. O. F.

JOHN A. BARNEY, Director F. A. & P. R. R., Mayville; born in Lenox, Madison Co., N. Y., June 14, 1840; came to Mayville, Dodge Co., Wis., with his parents, in the fall of 1847; here he attended common and private schools, also studied law two years. Enlisted Sept. 21, 1861, as a private in Co. B., 10th W. V. I.; was with that regiment in its campaign in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, participating in all engagements until he lost an arm at the battle of Chickamauga, where he was captured and held ten days; was released on parole, and commissioned Captain by brevet, to date from Oct. 8, 1862, for meritorious services rendered at battles of Perryville and Chickamauga. On his return to Mayville, he was Principal of the Mayville High School fifteen terms. Mr. Barney is an ardent Democrat, and has served as Clerk and Chairman of the town, Clerk and President of the village of Mayville; was appointed Postmaster of Mayville by President Johnson, which position he resigned upon Grant's election; was County Superintendent of Schools for the East District, Dodge Co., for four years ending Dec. 31, 1874; was elected to the Wisconsin State Senate for the Thirty-first District, 1874; he is now Clerk of the Congressional Committee on War Claims. Married Miss Henrietta Beeson, of Lomira, Aug. 21, 1866; they have three children—Maud G., Hattie A. and Jessie A. Mr. Barney is a member in good standing of Mayville Lodge, No. 200, I. O. O. F.

CHARLES BARWIG, wholesale liquor dealer, Mayville; born in Hesse-Darmstadt, 1837; came to America with his parents in 1845, locating in Milwaukee; his parents were residents of Milwaukee at the time of their death; his father was in Milwaukee and Chicago, 1832, when they were only trading-posts. Charles Barwig graduated from the Spencirian Business College, Milwaukee, 1857; he then made an extended tour through the East and South, settling in Mayville, 1865; began here as a distiller and rectifier, which business he followed three years; in 1869, he began his wholesaling business, which he has successfully followed; deals in all kinds of native and foreign wines and liquors. He married Miss Eliza Schwartzburg, January, 1857; they have five children—Amelia, Charles, Byron, George and Robert. Mr. Barwig is a member of the Greenback party, and a member of Vesper Lodge, A. F. & A. M. He has been President of the Village Board, and Chairman of the Town Board several terms.

HENRY BOEHMER, foundryman, Mayville; born in Prussia Dec. 24, 1833; spent his early life and was educated in Prussia; came to America, 1848, spent one year in Albany, N. Y., and settled in Mayville, November 1849; worked at his trade until 1858, then went to Pike's Peak and spent about four months in the mountains; returned and joined Marling & Younker in the foundry business; he now owns the only foundry in Mayville, where he manufactures farm machinery, and is prepared to do all kinds of casting. Married Miss Margaret Aud in 1857; they have nine children—Joseph, Allouis, Mary, Edward, Henry, Katie, Mathias, Josephine and Charles. Mr. Boehmer is a Democrat; has been on the Village and School Boards; also Village Marshal. Is a member of the Catholic Church, and one of the pioneer foundrymen of Mayville.

RUDOLPH B. BOGISCH, editor and proprietor *Dodge County Pioneer*, Mayville; born in Prussia, Dec. 1, 1840, spent his early life, and was educated in his native land, taught six years in a female seminary, Berlin; came to America, 1869; taught two years in New York City; taught German, French and English about four years, Warren, Penn.; came to Waupun, Wis., 1875; was a private teacher of German and English about fifteen months in that place; settled in Mayville and began editing the *Pioneer* in 1876; has since bought the paper and meets with much success in its publication; it is an eight page, six column weekly, printed in German. He married Mrs. Mary A. Holmes, of Smethport, Penn., 1874. Mr. Bogisch is a loyal Democrat, is independent in religion, and a member of Mayville Lodge, No. 200, I. O. O. F.

GOTTLEIB BURKHARDT, saloon keeper, Kekoskee; born in Saxony, Dec. 16, 1815, received a university education, and was five years in the German Army, fought through the revolution of 1848, came to America in 1854; lived fourteen years as a farmer, in Brookfield, Waukesha Co., Wis., and came to Kekoskee, 1868; began and has since followed his present business; has the only saloon and restaurant in Kekoskee. Married Miss Ernestina Queregesser, 1849, who died in 1862, leaving three children—Emma, Lydia, and Frank, who is with his father; the daughters are both married. Mr. Burkhart is a Republican, and a member of the Lutheran Church.

ALBERT BURTCH, retired farmer, Mayville; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., Sept. 20, 1804; spent his early life and was educated in his native State; came to Mayville, Wis., October, 1845; is in consequence the oldest resident of Williamstown; he pre-empted 320 acres of heavily timbered land, and saw his full share of the pioneer hardships. Not a stick had been cut on the site of Mayville, except that Mr. Foster had made a start at building a dam. The first town meeting was held in the saw-mill, fifteen or twenty votes cast. Mr. Burtch married Miss Eliza, daughter of Judge Streeter, of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., 1827; they have eight living children—Louisa, Albert, Henry, Sophrona, Gideon, Maryettea, Alfred and Braiden W. Mr. Burtch is a Democrat, is one of the Village Trustees; was Chairman of the Town Board many years, and was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1863. He is a well and favorably known pioneer of Dodge County. Two of his sons made good records in the Union Army.

F. C. CHRISTNACHT, agent F., A. & P. Railroad, and American Express Company, Mayville; born in Hartford, Washington Co., Wis., Sept. 25, 1855; he was educated in the Spencerian Business College, Milwaukee, graduating July 3, 1874; was two years in the employ M. & St. P. Co., as telegraph operator; was also shipping clerk for the Milwaukee Iron Company about one year; received his appointment at Mayville, June, 1878. He is regarded as one of the rising young men of Mayville, as he was trained to business from boyhood.

A. B. CLARK, farmer and gardener, Sec. 22 and 23, P. O. Mayville; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., June 21, 1823; came to Dodge Co., Wis., in 1845; located on a prairie farm, in town of Burnett; settled on his present farm of sixty acres, in the spring of 1847; he has cleared most of his land of a growth of maple and basswood timber. Mr. Clark took an active part in laying out roads and making other improvements near Mayville. He is growing the usual crops, besides garden produce for the local market. Married Miss Louisa Ivory, June, 1845; they have three children—Judson H., Albert, and Elvie May. Mr. Clark is a staunch Republican, and has been Supervisor, etc. Is a member of Mayville Lodge, No. 200, I. O. O. F.

ARTHUR K. DELANEY, attorney and counselor at law, Mayville; born near Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1841; came to Wisconsin with his parents at the age of 4 years; they located for about two years in Union, Rock Co., then went to East Troy, Walworth Co.; in 1847, they settled in Port Washington, Wis., where Mr. Delaney spent his school-boy days; settled with his parents on a farm in Dodge Co. in 1856; after two years, they removed to Horicon, where he attended the High School; in 1861, they removed to Sparta, Wis., where Arthur studied law with Montgomery & Tyler; returned to Horicon and finished his legal studies in the office of A. J. Rising; was admitted to the bar at the court of Judge Pulling, commenced practice in Horicon and served in the Wisconsin Legislature in 1869; removed to Mayville in 1870, and after three years opened a law office in Hustisford; returned to Mayville in 1877; in 1871-72, he taught the Mayville School, having previously taught many terms while pursuing his legal studies. Mr. Delaney is a strong Democrat, and was elected County Superintendent of Schools of the East District in 1873, which position he now holds. He married Miss Anna J. Walwork, of Horicon, March 23, 1865; they have two children—Katie B. and Alma J. Supt. Delaney is liberal in religion and a member in good standing of Vesper Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE ENGEL, merchant and Postmaster, Kekoskee; born in Bavaria in 1843; was educated in his native country and came to America in 1857; resided in Le Roy, Dodge Co., until Aug. 15, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. A, 26th W. V. I.; was in the battle of Chancellorsville, and was then transferred to Sherman's army; was with this army to Atlanta, and from Atlanta to the sea; was honorably discharged on account of disabilities May 1, 1865. Settled in Kekoskee in 1866 and kept a saloon about one year; in June, 1867, he began his present business in Kekoskee, which he has steadily increased; he now has a complete stock of general merchandise; he has been ten years in charge of the post office. Married Miss Catherine Adelmyer in April, 1866; they have two children—Mary and William G. Mr. Engel is a Democrat; has been a Supervisor three terms and is now Justice of the Peace and Town Treasurer; is a member in good standing of Du Page Lodge, No. 79, I. O. O. F. His daughter, Eda B. L., died May 4, 1879.

GEORGE FARRINGTON, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Mayville; born in Manchester, Eng., Oct. 27, 1846; son of John Darrington, who came to America with his family in 1857, locating in Williamstown, where the family has since resided; George Farrington attended district school and was several years a student in the Mayville High School under tuition of J. A. Barney; he has since lived on the old farm with the exception of three years in a store at Fillmore, Neb., and two years traveling in California and Oregon, he having seen the greater part of those States; at his father's death he returned and assumed charge of the homestead, which was cleared and improved by J. Farrington and sons, and is now considered one of the best in Williamstown; his mother and younger brothers are with him on the place. Mr. Farrington, like his father, is a Republican; he is a member in good standing of Vesper Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

AUGUST HECKERT, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Mayville; born in Prussia, 1837; was educated in his native country and came to America in 1855; worked as a farm hand near Mayville several years; he then bought his father's farm, sold it, and bought another on Sec. 16; in 1875, he sold this farm and bought a farm in Oak Grove; after one year, he sold this farm and purchased his present farm of 80 acres, adjoining Mayville. Married Miss Bertha Koch in 1862, who died in 1865. In 1866, he married Miss Anna Voigt, who died in 1873, leaving four children—Aleck, Theodore, Adolph and Anna. In 1874, he married Miss Augusta Stellmacher; they have one child—Alvina. Mr. Heckert is a Republican; has been Supervisor, also Chairman of the Town Board by appointment. He is a member of Mayville Lodge, I. O. O. F.

JOHN HENNINGER, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Mayville; born in Bavaria in 1819; came to America in 1848, locating in Mayville, which at this time contained a mill and two log houses; he opened the first meat-market in town, which he kept about seven years; he then built a brewery, which he owned about nine years; then bought his present farm of 116 acres, on which he has built a brick house and good barns; he is well known as a Mayville pioneer, and is closely connected with its history. Married Miss Barbara Schmidt in 1848, who died in 1869, leaving six children—Mary, Louis, William, Martin, John and Barbara. He married Geneveva Aich in 1870. Mr. Henninger is a Democrat and a Catholic. Has been Supervisor and Treasurer of his town.

THOMAS J. HOEY, teacher in Mayville High School; born in Saulsbury Co., Conn., Dec. 17, 1850; came to Wisconsin with his parents at the age of 5 years, and has spent his life and been educated in Dodge Co.; began teaching in the winter of 1868, and has taught continuously since; he took his position in the Mayville School in 1875. Married Miss Rose C. Smith, of Eden, Fond du Lac Co., Dec. 27, 1876. Mr. Hoey is a well-known teacher in Dodge Co., where he has always taught, with the exception of one term in Fond du Lac Co. He is a Catholic in religion, and a Democrat in politics.

JOHN HOLLENSTEIN, wagon-maker, Mayville; born in Switzerland in 1842, where he was educated and learned his trade; has been a wagon-maker twenty-four years; came to America in 1869; spent four years in Woodland, Dodge Co., and came to Mayville in 1873. He manufactures wagons, carriages and sleighs, the ironing being done by Mr. Albrecht. In 1868, he married Miss Dominica Zuesh; they have four children—Jacob, Lena, John and Francisca. Mr. Hollenstein is a Democrat and a Catholic.

CHARLES E. KITE, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Mayville; born in Gloucestershire, Eng.; April 24, 1829; spent his early life and was educated in his native land; came to America in 1847, locating on a farm adjoining his present farm of 80 acres; the land was heavily timbered and he had his share of the life of an early settler; Mayville contained a saw-mill and one store; Mr. Kite now has an improved farm and a pleasant home. He married Miss Clarissa Raymond in 1862; they have three children—Gracia L., May R. and Blanche G. Mr. Kite is a Democrat; has been a member and Chairman of the Town Board, and was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1876. Member of Vesper Lodge, A., F. & A. M., also Mayville Lodge, I. O. O. F.

ROBERT KLOEDEN, hardware merchant, Mayville; born in Saxe Jan. 18, 1833, spent his early life and was educated in Germany; came to America in 1852; was a resident of Delaware three years; settled in Mayville in 1855, and began the dry-goods business; after three years, he began the hardware business, which he followed several years; was owner of a brewery in Mayville twelve years; he now owns a farm of eighty acres, on which he lived two years previous to his opening his present hardware business; he has a full line of hardware, tinware, cutlery, stoves, etc., and is doing a good business. Married Miss Louisa Kroesing Feb. 19, 1859; they have six children—Laura, Henry, Amelia, Augusta, Matilda and Robert. Mr. Kloeden is a Democrat; has been on the Town and Village Boards, also Street Commissioner. Is a member of Lodge No. 200, I. O. O. F.; also of Mayville Turnverein and Freeman's Society. Mr. K. still owns a brewery, and makes from 400 to 500 barrels per annum.

J. D. KOCH, farmer, Secs. 28 and 27; P. O. Mayville; born in Oldenburg Feb. 2, 1825; spent his early life and was educated in his native country; was a soldier in the Ducal army six years; came to America and to Dodge Co. in 1853; worked as a laborer nearly two years, and settled on his present farm of 190 acres in 1855; a large lot of this was covered with timber; Mr. Koch did pioneer work and was very successful. He married Miss Sophia Naber in 1856; they have three children—Franklin, Anna and Alma. Mr. Koch is a Republican; has been and is now Supervisor in his Democratic town. He has thirty head of high-grade Durham cattle, Leicester and Southdown sheep, horses, hogs, etc.

PARDON B. LAMOREUX, Deputy Sheriff, Dodge Co., Mayville; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1840; came to Wisconsin with his parents at the age of 12; enlisted August, 1862, in the 1st W. V. C.; was in the battles of Cape Girardeau, Chickamauga, and others; joined Sherman, and fought through to Atlanta; the regiment was newly equipped at Louisville, and, after badly whipping the rebel Gen. Lyon, joined Wilson in his famous Alabama and Georgia raid; was mustered out at Nashville in July, 1865. Mr. Lamoreux returned and married Miss Jennie Phelps in February, 1866; they have four children—Nellie, Addison, Clinton and a babe. Mr. Lamoreux is a Democrat; has been Deputy Sheriff most of the time since 1867; was Justice of the Peace two years, and is well known throughout the county on account of his official life.

S. W. LAMOREUX, attorney and counselor at law, Mayville; born in Lenox, Madison Co., N. Y., March 8, 1843; came to Plover, Wis., with his parents at the age of 9; they removed to Mayville in 1853; here the subject of this sketch attended school; he began the study of law with Hanchett & Raymond, at Plover, Wis.; was admitted to the bar at the age of 21, and practiced until the summer of 1864, when he enlisted in the re-organized 5th W. V. I.; was with the Army of the Potomac at Hatcher's Run, Ft. Fisher, and battles in front of Petersburg; was in charge of the distributing office at City Point, Va., for some time, and was discharged July 2, 1865. On his return, he resumed practice in Mayville. Judge Lamoreux is an ardent Democrat; was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1872, and was elected District Attorney in the fall of 1872; at the close of his term he was elected Chairman of the County Board; was elected County Judge in 1877, and now holds the office; is also President of the Village Board; the County Court has both civil and probate jurisdiction. Judge Lamoreux married Miss Hattie A Cobb, of Summit, Waukesha Co., Wis., Nov. 22, 1866; they have two children—Courtney, W. and Don P. The Judge is a member in good standing of Vesper Lodge and Horicon Chapter, A., F. & A. M.

JOHN J. LANGENBACH, proprietor of the California House, Mayville; born in Prussia 1835; came to America in August, 1852; located in Theresa and opened a saloon; here he also owned a farm; in 1858, he went to Nebraska, then made an extended trip through the South; was in Ohio, Kentucky, North Carolina and South Carolina, returned North in 1860, and learned the brewing business, built a brewery at New Cassel, Fond du Lac Co.; after four or five years, he sold the brewery and settled in Mayville; here he kept a billiard saloon till 1873, when he went to California for his health; with return of health, he opened the California House in 1874; Mr. L. also opened the Schutzen Park in 1868, which he owned till 1879; he has led a busy, stirring life, and is well known and respected in the county. Married Miss Emilie Franke, in 1864. they have five children—Ernest, Paul, Emilie, Olga and babe. Mr. Langenbach is a Democrat; has been one of the Village School Board, and is a member in good standing of Vesper Lodge and Horicon Chapter A. F. & A. M.

NEWCOMB C. LAWRENCE, carpenter and millwright, Mayville; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., March 9, 1828; after passing his boyhood in New York State, he came to Mayville in 1848; began in the employ of the Wisconsin Iron Company, and was builder of the old Mayville schoolhouse; was in the mill three years, and has since followed millwrighting and machinist work. Married Miss Elizabeth Clark in 1850, who died in 1853; he married, in 1854, Miss Helen M. Rogers; they have two children living—Eva Isabel and Eda June. Mr. Lawrence is a Republican, and has been Town Supervisor several terms; he enlisted in September, 1864, in the 5th W. V. I.; was with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and was then in front of Petersburg till it surrendered; was also in the army in pursuit of Gen. Lee, and in the final grand review at Washington; was discharged in July, 1865. Mr. Lawrence is a member of Vesper Lodge and Horicon Chapter A. F. & A. M.; also of Mayville Lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Kekoskee Encampment.

AUGUST C. MANN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Mayville; born in Prussia March 14, 1834; spent his early life and was educated in his native country; came to America in May, 1856; worked at his trade of carpenter one year in Watertown, Wis.; bought his present farm of 155 acres in 1857; Mr. Mann was also a miller, and worked in the Kekoskee and Mayville flouring-mills about eight years; about 1865, he settled on and has since cleared and improved his farm—has erected good and convenient buildings

and made a good home. Married Miss Mary Naber in 1864; they have seven children—Charley, Eda, Emil, Rudolph, Hermina, August and Mary. Mr. Mann is a Democrat; has been Chairman of the Town Board three terms, and is now President of the Mayville High School Board; he is a member in good standing of the Mayville Lodge I. O. O. F., also of Freeman's Society.

WILLIAM MARLING, retired foundryman, Mayville; born in Prussia in 1820; was educated in Prussia, and came to America in 1847; spent two years in Albany, N. Y., then lived one year in Sheboygan Co., Wis.; was one year in Chicago, but returned to Sheboygan and bought a foundry, which he afterward sold; worked some time in Chicago and Milwaukee foundries, and came to Mayville in 1855; with H. Boehmer and others in the foundry until he retired from business in 1878. Married Agatha Boehmer in 1844; they have four children—George W., Frank, Mary and Anna. Mr. M. is a Democrat and a Catholic.

D. NABER, merchant; born in Oldenburg in March 2, 1836; came to America 1851, locating in Mayville. Began business for himself in 1861; although he has met with reverses, he has been a very successful business man; is now doing the largest business in town; has a complete line of everything except hardware; he has built up this business since September, 1877, at which time he was worth almost nothing; he does a strictly cash business, and his sales for week ending Saturday, Sept. 20, 1879, amounted to \$1,000 cash. He married Miss Anna Ruedebusch in 1861; they have seven children—Matilda, Louisa, Lucy, Oscar, Anna, Della and Adolph. Mr. Naber is a Republican, a member of Mayville Lodge, No. 200, I. O. O. F., and several German societies.

JULIUS NARY, Postmaster of Mayville; born in Germany, 1827; spent his early life and was educated in his native country; came to America in 1854; lived one year in Milwaukee; then came to Mayville, where he lived till he enlisted, Aug. 6, 1862, in 29th W. V. I.; was in the battles of Baker's Creek and Champion Hill, through the siege of Vicksburg, and was then transferred to the army of Gen. Banks; Mr. Nary was soon disabled by hard marching, and was transferred to the Invalid Corps; he acted as Steward some time near Lake Ponchartrain, and was honorably discharged Aug. 6, 1865. Was made Postmaster in 1867, and has since held the office, with the exception of eight months; he is a staunch Republican, and was appointed in a strong Democratic town by almost unanimous request.

E. B. NORTON, farmer, Secs. 25 and 36; P. O. Mayville; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, July, 14, 1826; removed with his parents to Bartholomew Co., Ind., in 1833; his father was a native of Virginia and a pioneer settler and hunter in Ohio; his grandfather was born in Alsace, France, and fought under Washington in the Revolution. E. B. Norton settled, in 1848, on a claim in Williamstown, of which claim he now owns a part; he had genuine pioneer pluck; cut the timber and cleared up his farm of 100 acres; he has the best of buildings and improvements, and is a successful, enterprising farmer. He married, in 1852, Miss Elizabeth Smith; they have three children—Adeline, Clara and George. Mr. Norton is a Republican, and has served several terms as Supervisor and Assessor.

BENJAMIN PALMER, farmer; P. O. Mayville; born in New York City May 20, 1818; was reared to the mercantile business, and came to Mayville in June, 1847, with the first stock of goods in the place; was in business with a brother eleven years; retired from business and made an extended tour through the West; settled on his present farm of thirty-eight acres in 1858. Mr. Palmer is closely identified with the early history and subsequent growth of Mayville, and is one of its few remaining early settlers; he is a staunch Republican, and has been twice Chairman of his Democratic township; was also County Commissioner of the Poor under the old law.

F. PAUSTIAN, miller, Mayville; born in Prussia March 27, 1832; spent his early life and was educated in his native country; came to America, 1856; spent nine years in charge of the mill at Hustisford; bought the Mayville mill, in 1865, which he has almost totally rebuilt; added two run of stone in 1876, making seven run in all; he also has a sixty-horse-power engine, and is thus prepared to run at all times; as he has the only flouring-mill in Mayville, he does a large business. Married in 1860, Miss Sophia Roll; they have five children—Albert, Anna, Martha, Clara and Paulie. Mr. Paustian is a Republican, and is independent of church or secret orders.

D. PULS, liveryman, farmer, and proprietor of the American House, Mayville; born in Prussia Dec. 27, 1823; was a brick-maker and distiller, and served three years in the Prussian Army; came to America in 1848; after one year spent in Watertown, he settled in Mayville; controlled the distillery three years, then kept the Wisconsin House about fifteen years; he bought the American House in 1867, also owns two farms of 120 and seventy-five acres respectively, and two livery stables in the village; he carried the United States mail and express many years; is one of the old settlers of Mayville, and one of its most successful business men. He married, Sept. 10, 1851, Miss Johanna Oehrl; they have six children—Augusta, Alvina, Arthur, Alfred, Amanda and Adolph. Mr. Puls is an earnest Republican in politics.



G. E. Swanwick

JOSEPH QUICK, merchant, Kekoskee; born in Prussia in 1831; spent his early life and was educated in Prussia; came to America in 1854; spent one year in Milwaukee, and one year in the Michigan copper mines; came to Kekoskee in 1856, and worked for the mill company about three years; worked at anything to which he could turn his hand until 1862, when he began his present business on a capital of \$100; he now has a large and complete stock of goods, in value from \$4,000 to \$6,000; he owns eighty acres of land in Le Roy, his residence, another store building, house and lot, and blacksmith-shop in Kekoskee. Married Miss Elizabeth Kline in 1857; they have eight children—Catherine, Frances, Jacob, Eddie, Frank, Clemence, Louis and Rudolph. Mr. Quick is a Republican, and a member of the Catholic Church.

EBENEZER RAYMOND, retired farmer, Mayville; born in Windham Co., Vt., Feb. 26, 1804; his parents removed to Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1807; here he spent his early life and was educated; in 1841, he settled in Ohio, and remained in Portage and Cuyahoga Counties until May, 1847, when he settled on heavily timbered Government land in Williamstown; Mayville consisted of one frame and several log houses, saw-mill, etc.; he had the usual experience of the early settlers—clearing, building, breaking-up land, etc.; he began in debt, and remained on his farm until 1868, when he removed to his pleasant home in Mayville; in October, 1878, he sold his splendid farm of 100 acres for \$6,400; a good showing for his work as a pioneer. Mr. Raymond married Miss Maria Hanson, of Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1832; they have three living children—Rosaltha, Clarissa M. and Charlotte. Mr. Raymond is a Republican, and has served several terms as Assessor, Justice of the Peace, etc.; he is the oldest member, and a regular attendant of Mayville Lodge, No. 200, I. O. O. F.

AUGUST P. REIBLE, marble dealer, Mayville; born in Alsace, France, Sept. 14, 1839; spent his early life and was educated in France; came to America in 1852; lived fifteen years in New York City, where he learned his business; he traveled in various parts of the United States, and settled in Mayville Nov. 1, 1866; he does the only business of the kind in town, and is prepared to fill any order or anything in his line, and to guarantee satisfaction in price and style of work and stone. In June, 1863, he married Miss Eliza Royot, of his native country; they have four living children—Leon, Henrietta, Lillie and a babe. Mr. Reible is in accord with Christianity, and is a staunch Odd Fellow, having joined the Order at 21 years of age.

GEORGE W. ROBERTS, grain and produce dealer, Mayville; born in the town of Hubbard, Dodge Co., Wis., Nov. 30, 1851; is a son of Vincent Roberts, and has spent his life and been educated in his native county; was with his father on the farm until 1869, when he began business as a grain and produce dealer in Iron Ridge; was also a buyer in Blair, Trempealeau Co.; built his Mayville elevator in 1878, and is now doing a large business; has bought 30,000 bushels of grain during September, 1879. He married Miss Clara B. Moody, of Milwaukee, June 28, 1876. Mr. Roberts is a Republican, and a member in good standing of Vesper Lodge, No. 62, A., F. & A. M.

COL. JACOB W. ROBY, farmer, Sec. 3, P. O. Kekoskee; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., July 9, 1824; his parents were farmers, and he was educated in the common schools of the county. When about 21, he was made Captain of a boat on the Erie Canal, which position he held until the fall of 1851, when he settled on 130 acres of his present farm; about twenty acres of this were poorly cleared, upon which was a log house; as a result of years of toil and management the Colonel has 170 acres of well improved, with the best of buildings, is also owner of a 200-acre farm in York Co., Neb. He enlisted Sept. 14, 1861, with eighty-four men of Dodge Co., and received eighty three votes for Captain, voting himself for J. Adams, of Horicon; this company was called the Lyon Guards, and was organized with the 10th W. V. I., as Co. B; he served as Captain of this company until Sept. 20, 1863, participating in all engagements, including Perryville, where his belt-plate was dented by a rebel bullet, and Stone River, where his right arm was broken by a piece of rebel shell; in the battle of Chickamauga, Lieut. Col. Ely was mortally wounded; Capt. Roby then took and retained command of the regiment, was afterward commissioned Lieut. Colonel by Gov. Lewis, and commanded the remnant of his heroic regiment at the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge; was then about two months in command of the post at Tyner's Station, East Tenn.; the regiment then joined Sherman in his Atlanta campaign and was among the foremost at the battles of Snake Creek Gap, second Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Dalton, Kennesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee and Peach Tree Creek; in this battle, Col. Roby was ordered to advance from the second line with his regiment to a certain position, on reaching this position the first line began fighting; here the Colonel's horse was wounded, dismounting, he advanced without orders to a position near the first line to protect his men by a shelter of a hill, from the crest of which the first line was repulsed. The Colonel tried in vain to stay the mad retreat of this, the 104th Ill. V. I.; he then, still without orders, ordered a charge on the three rebel regiments, now in full possession of this partly

entrenched hill, this seemingly reckless dash so surprised the enemy that their fire passed harmlessly over the heads of our boys, the Colonel ordered his first line to fire, which fire broke the rebel lines; the second fire completed the rout, the Wisconsin boys still pouring a merciless fire upon the flying foe, many of the boys firing twenty or more rounds. This was one of the most wonderful as well as daring feats of the war, as the 10th did not lose a man; Col. Roby received a shot through his hat and one officer was wounded in the shoulder. The regiment then participated in the siege of Atlanta and the battle of Jonesboro; after helping to pursue Hood over Sand Mountain, the time of the regiment having more than expired, it returned and was mustered out in Milwaukee, Nov. 3, 1864. The Colonel then retired to his farm, where he now recounts, with pride and pleasure, the exploits of his famous regiment. Among his souvenirs he has a sword presented by his company and one presented by the regiment; also, a splendid scarf given him by Capt. Donahue, of Co. E, 104th Ill. V. I., whose life was saved by the charge at Peach Tree Creek. The Colonel married Miss Esther C. Moon, of Herkimer Co., N. Y., in 1844. They have five children—George H., Elizabeth C. and Samuel D. (twins), Milton H. and Eugene W. Col. Roby is a Republican in politics.

CHARLES RUEDEBUSCH, merchant, Mayville; born in Oldenburg May 25, 1832, was educated in his native country and came to America in September, 1847; was clerk in a Charleston (S. C.) grocery store over two years and came to Milwaukee in 1850; after a four-months residence here, he returned to Germany and spent a year; on his return, he lived one year in Milwaukee; removing to Mayville, he began business with H. Naber June 1, 1853; the firm did business till 1868; they owned a saw-mill, shingle-mill and store in Shawano, Wis., besides the Mayville store; since 1868, Mr. R. has kept a general stock of goods in his present store; he also owns two farms of forty and eighty acres each, and is proprietor of the Wisconsin White Lime Works; his lime is considered in Chicago the best and strongest made in the State. Mr. Ruedebusch married Miss Margaret Naber Sept. 5, 1854; they have six children—Ida, Emil, Emma, Bertha, Lima and Charles. Mr. R. is a Republican; liberal in religion, and a member of several German societies in the village.

HENRY RUEDEBUSCH, farmer, Secs. 27 and 34; P. O. Mayville; born in Prussia in 1835; spent his early life and was educated in Prussia; came to America in 1855; worked three years in the Cedarburg mill; settled in Williamstown and bought eighty acres of land in 1858; he now has 157½ acres, with a large stone house, good barns, etc., and has himself made all the improvements. In June, 1860, he married a cousin, Miss Eliza Ruedebusch; they have nine children—Emma, Lydia, Herman, Anna, Charles, Eliza, Otto, Rhienhold and a girl babe. Mr. Ruedebusch is a Republican. He has four horses, twenty-one sheep, eighteen head of cattle and fourteen hogs.

ADOLPH SAURHERING, M. D., Mayville; born in Prussia Sept. 11, 1821; was educated in Königsberg University; at the age of 17 he entered a drug store and studied pharmacy; passed an examination in 1842, remaining one year in the store as head clerk; he began the study of surgery in 1844, and recommenced the study of pharmacy in the fall; he remained till 1846; he then served one year as a volunteer in the Prussian garrison at Spandau; passed his second examination in 1847, and was honorably discharged from the garrison in the same year; he then resumed his study of pharmacy, and has since devoted his whole life to the study and practice of medicine; studied under a private tutor and won his certificate in 1850; resolved to seek a broader field for practice, he landed at New York in August, 1850; spent one month in Milwaukee and settled in Mayville Nov. 1, 1850; he found four physicians in the place and was first supported by the Americans; he kept steadily at work, and as a result now has a ride extending from Rubicon to Oakfield and from the Horicon marsh into Washington Co.; during the first five months, he traveled on foot, frequently walking forty miles per day; in 1853, his practice required the use of two horses; since 1854, he has constantly used three horses; owing to new, rough roads, he rode horseback during a great part of the first five years; was the unsuccessful owner of a saw-mill about six months in Le Roy; disabled by overwork, the Doctor practiced but little during 1868-69; he has traveled on an average since 1853, forty miles per day, 14,600 miles per year, and more than thirteen times round the world; he has averaged fifty miles per day during 1879, and often rides twenty hours per day for a fortnight; he has, by the use of six horses, ridden 120 miles per day for five successive days; the Doctor has the endurance of a white bear. He has been a Mason since 1854, and belongs to Aurora Lodge, Milwaukee. In politics, a Democrat; he was Town Clerk in 1858. He owns a farm of 280 acres adjoining Mayville, where he has a pleasant home. The Doctor has eight living children.

RUDOLPH SAURHERING, druggist, Mayville; born in Prussia Dec. 15, 1823; was educated in Königsberg University; was in the 5th Prussian Regiment, Dantzic, about two years, and was discharged in 1847; was called out, and fought through the Revolution of 1848; when war was threatened between Austria and Prussia, in 1850, he again served several months; came to America and to

Mayville in the fall of 1851; was with his brother Adolf, in a drug store, and learned the business of him; was about one year in a store at Iron Ridge, and was in the Le Roy saw-mill with his brother. In June, 1856, he began his present business, and has steadily increased it; has a large stock of drugs, paints and oils, books, stationery, wall-paper, etc. Dec. 15, 1858, he married Miss Henrietta Hartwig; they have five children—Huldah, Edward, Rudolph, Hartha and Richard. Mr. Saurhering is a Republican, and has been Postmaster, Town Clerk, Town Treasurer, School Treasurer, Justice of the Peace, and is now School Clerk; was United States Gauger, from 1870, till the office was abolished; he is a member in good standing of Vesper Lodge and Horicon Chapter A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE SCHAUMBERG, proprietor of the Main street meat-market, Mayville; born in Germantown, Washington Co., Wis., Aug. 14, 1857; has spent his life, and been educated in Wisconsin; he lived four years in Milwaukee, where he learned his business; opened a shop in Theresa in 1877; Aug. 1, 1879, he began in Mayville, and has done a good business, as he has a central location. He married, Sept. 18, 1878, Miss Sophia Albrecht. Mr. Schaumberg is in politics a Democrat; he is one of the youngest and most successful of the business men of Mayville.

AUGUST SCHELLPFEFFER, farmer, Secs. 12 and 13; P. O. Mayville; born in Prussia July 8, 1826; spent his early life and was educated in his native country; was in the Prussian Army three and a half years; came to America and to Dodge Co. in 1852; began here as a farm laborer, and, in 1854, he bought 40 acres; he now has 240 acres of well-improved land, and has a third interest with the Mayville Brewing Co.; this may be fairly called a good record for a man who began as he did. He married Miss Theresa Wolter Jan. 9, 1858; they have three children—Henry, Bertha and August. Mr. Schellpfeffer is a Democrat; has been Chairman and Assessor, and is now President of the town insurance company. He is a Lutheran in religious belief.

FREDERICK SCHELLPFEFFER, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Mayville; born in Prussia, Aug. 26, 1828; spent his early life and was educated in Prussia, and was in the Prussian Army three years; came to America and to Dodge Co. in 1853; worked as a farm hand, and used to get \$6 per month in harvest; settled on forty acres of timbered land in 1856; he worked hard, and chopped out a farm of 110 acres, with good improvements. He married Miss Anna Keile in 1855; they have eight children—Frederick, Henry, Amelia, Charles, Emma, August, Louisa and Clara. Mr. Schellpfeffer is a Democrat, and has been Supervisor twice; is a member of the Lutheran Church of Mayville.

JAMES SCOLAR, furnaceman, Mayville; born in Sterlingshire, Scotland, March 29, 1824; was educated and learned his business in his native land; came to America in 1850; lived two years in Portage, Wis.; was two years in Indiana with the N.-W. Iron Co.; came to Mayville and worked two years for the same Company, under J. White; was then placed in charge of the furnace, which position he held until the Company shut down the works in 1875; has since resided in the village. Married Miss Elizabeth Duncan in 1854; they have six children—Isabella, Alexander, John, Jennie, George and William. Mr. Scoular is a Republican.

HENRY SPIERING, farmer and insurance agent, Mayville; born in Prussia July 7, 1831; spent his school-boy days in Prussia, and came to America in 1846; lived three years in Milwaukee, where he attended school; settled in Mayville in 1849; here he worked four years as a tailor; has been a land-owner during a great part of his residence in Wisconsin; is a loyal Democrat, and has creditably filled many offices; was first made Constable and Deputy Sheriff, and has been President of the Village Board, a member of the County Board, Chairman of the Town Board, Town Treasurer, Village Clerk, etc.; elected to the Wisconsin Legislature in 1878; Mr. Spiering founded the *Dodge County Pioneer*, March, 1876. Married Miss Augusta Sprenger in 1862; they have eight children—Ida, Adrienna, Wilhelmina, Henry, Bertha, Ottilia, William and Rudolph. Mr. S. is a member of the Lutheran Church.

CESAR SPILLCKE, photographer, Mayville; born in Hamburg April 12, 1849; here for a time he was clerk in a large wholesale house; came to America in May, 1867; spent one year in Manistee, Mich., and three years in Calumet Co., Wis.; settled in Mayville in May, 1871; was employed as clerk, etc., about two years; began the study of photography with E. H. Wille, Mayville, and learned the art of J. Byam, of Fond du Lac, and Charles Folquarts, now of Greenbush, Wis.; has since followed his chosen profession with good success, and has the only business of the kind in Mayville. Married Miss Pauline Møller, of Mayville, Nov. 30, 1871; they have four children—Selma, Olga, Agnes and Cecilia. Mr. Spilleke is a lover and student of music, playing several instruments with skill; has been leader of the Mayville brass band about four years; he is a member of the Mayville Turners' Society.

JACOB ST. JOHN, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Mayville; born in Fayette Co., Penn., Nov. 9, 1812; came with his parents to Ohio at the age of 7, and remained until 1852, when he removed to

Green Co., Wis.; settled in Dodge County in 1853, on the farm now owned by Mr. Hoffman; this farm he cleared and improved; located on his present farm of ninety-eight acres in April, 1867. Married Miss Ann Smith in 1837; they have eleven living children—Calvin, Cyrus, William, Alcinda, Amanda, John, Hannah, Jacob, Perry, Mary and Clarence. Mr. St. John is a staunch Democrat, and has been Assessor, Supervisor and Chairman several terms. Albert St. John died in the Union army.

WILLIAM R. ST. JOHN, Principal of the Mayville High School; born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, Sept. 8, 1842; came to Green Co., Wis., with his parents, when quite young; after one year they removed to Dodge Co., where they have since lived; Mr. St. John attended the Mayville and Horicon High Schools, and began as a teacher at 20; was one term in the Oshkosh Normal School, and has taught constantly since; was appointed Principal of the Mayville School in 1869, which position he now holds; he has probably taught a greater number of terms in the county than any resident in it. Married Miss Isabel Scouler, of Mayville, Aug. 2, 1875; they have one daughter—Jennie. Mr. St. John is a Democrat, and a member of Vesper Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

FREDERICK STOCK, teacher of German, Mayville High School; born in Prussia Aug. 29, 1826; came to America, when 13 years of age, with his parents, locating in Buffalo, N. Y., where he attended school; came to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1843, and resided till 1851 in Ozaukee Co. as a teacher; he then went to Baltimore, Md., and taught German about five years; returning to Milwaukee, he taught in the Engleman School until 1861; then taught in the Sixth Ward School two years; settled in Mayville, January, 1863, and taught German in the village till 1872, when he removed to Oshkosh, Wis.; after teaching in that city about four years, he returned to Mayville. Mr. Stock has led a busy and useful life as a teacher. Oct. 12, 1849, he married Miss Wilhelmina Milbrath, a native of Prussia, and a Wisconsin pioneer of 1839; they have six living children—Amelia, Henrietta, Augusta, Emil, William and Julius. Mr. Stock was born and bred a Lutheran, but is now liberal in religion.

J. N. TIDYMAN, dealer in lumber, grain and produce, Mayville; born in Liverpool, Eng., in 1838; came to America in 1844, and lived twenty years in Dodge Co. as a farmer; he has seen his share of pioneer life. Enlisted in the fall of 1861 in 10th W. V. I.; was in battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Peach Tree Creek, Dallas, and fought with Sherman to Atlanta; the regiment served its time, and returned November, 1864; Mr. Tidyman was wounded at the great battle of Chickamauga; was three months in hospital, but recovered in time to do good service. Mr. Tidyman is a mason by trade; he began business in Mayville in 1876; has a steam elevator, and the only lumber-yard in town; is doing a large business, having bought 35,000 bushels of grain in September, 1879. Married Miss Elvora Corey in 1865; they have four children—Maggie, Lulu, Maud and William. Mr. Tidyman is a Republican, and has been member of the Village Board. He is a member in good standing of Vesper Lodge, A., F. & A. M., also of Mayville Lodge, I. O. O. F.

SIMON WASHBURN, farmer, Secs. 32 and 33; P. O. Horicon; born in Washington Co., Vt.; at the age of 15, he settled with his parents in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., where he lived ten years as a farmer; in 1849, he sold his farm and bought 120 acres in Oak Grove, Dodge Co., Wis.; owing to the rascality of a nephew, he lost this farm; having worked at iron making in New York State, he next tried to utilize the Iron Ridge ore in Horicon with poor success; he then bought 120 acres of his present farm of the Government; it was rough, brushy, grubby land, and he had to literally chop out his farm and home; he now has 160 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Washburn has three living children—Freddy, Charles and Andrew. Mr. Washburn is an Independent Republican in politics, and a life-long Methodist in religion; himself and wife are members of the Horicon Church.

ALFRED WHEELER, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Mayville; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Oct. 27, 1825; spent his younger days and attended school in his native State; came to Dodge Co., Wis., in the spring of 1846, located on 80 acres of timbered land and began pioneer life; Mayville consisted of a log house; he cleared this land and added to it, and now has 227 acres under good improvement, a large brick farmhouse, etc. Married Miss Mary M. Brodt Feb. 8, 1857; they have four children—John, Leonard, Clarence and Flora. Mr. Wheeler is a Republican. He has Hambletonian grade horses, besides other stock. Is independent of church or secret orders.

DARIUS D. WHEELER, farmer, Secs. 15, 10, 16 and 9; P. O. Mayville; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., April 27, 1821; spent his school-boy days and young manhood in his native State; came to Dodge Co., Wis., in May, 1846, and settled on 160 acres, at this time a wilderness of heavy timber; he stuck to his business, and now has 587 acres, mostly improved, has a very large brick house, good barns, etc., also owns 160 acres in Vernon Co., Wis. Mr. Wheeler is raising Durham and Devon grade cattle and other stock. He is an advocate of Republican principles, and is a well-known pioneer farmer.

HENRY WINTER, farmer, Sec. 32; P.O. Mayville; born in Warren Co., N. J., Oct. 15, 1822; spent his early life and was educated in his native state; came to Horicon, Dodge Co., October, 1849, and began as a cabinet maker; after five years, he bought a tract of wild land in Hubbard which he cleared off and disposed of; Mr. Winter has cleared up over 700 acres of heavy timber since his settlement in Dodge Co.; he located on his present farm of 175 acres in 1867; he has improved this farm, erected the buildings and made a good home. He married Miss Margaret Banghart, of New Jersey, Nov. 3, 1843; they have four children—George, Elizabeth, Irvin and Franklin. Mr. W. is a Democrat, and is independent of church or secret orders; he is a successful farmer and stock-raiser; has Durham grade cattle, Spanish Merino sheep, also horses and hogs; the farm is in charge of his son George, as Mr. Winters has been a resident of Horicon since 1873.

LE ROY WILLIAMS, engineer, Mayville; born in Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 3, 1836; came to Beaver Dam, Wis., with his parents in 1842; after ten years, he settled as a farmer near Mayville; at the age of 21, he began life as an engineer; is now running a stationary engine in Roberts' elevator. He married, in 1854, Miss Susan French, of Mayville; they have two children—Clyde, who at 17 is also an engineer, and Adelaide. Mr. Williams is a staunch Republican in politics and is independent of church or secret societies.

REV. SIMON G. WOELFEL, Pastor of the Catholic congregation, Mayville; born in Waukesha Co., Wis., March 2, 1816; he was educated in Milwaukee, Wis.; entered St. Francis Theological Seminary in 1859, and was ordained in 1868; was at first Assistant Pastor of Trinity Church, Milwaukee; was Pastor of St. Louis' Church, Caledonia, Racine Co., Wis., about four years; was three years in charge of a congregation at Grafton, Ozaukee Co.; took charge of three congregations in Dodge Co., and built the school building and parsonage at Lomira. On account of ill health, Father Woelfel has relinquished all but his Mayville charge; he has a pleasant home in the village, which he bought for his people; the congregation number forty families.

MATHEUS ZIEGLER, saloon keeper and proprietor of Ziegler's Brewery, Mayville; born Dec. 30, 1833, in Bavaria; spent his early life in Bavaria and came to America September, 1858; locating in Mayville he opened his saloon business in 1861; purchased his brewery in 1874; here he is doing a large business manufacturing from 300 to 400 barrels per annum. Married Adelaide Dannhauser, 1855; they have five children—Louis, Amiel, Eugene, Clotilda and Adelaide. Mr. Ziegler is a Democrat, has been a member of the Village Board several terms, and is now Village Treasurer; he is one of the substantial business men of Mayville, where he has done business since 1858.

HUBBARD TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES ALLEN, attorney and counselor at law, Horicon; born in Morrisville, Madison Co., N. Y., June 28, 1836; was educated and studied law in his native State; was admitted to the bar in Cooperstown, N. Y., at the age of 21; began practice in Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y.; came to Mayville, Dodge Co., Wis., in the fall of 1858, and began practice; here he resided a great part of the time until January, 1872, when he removed to Horicon. Mr. Allen is a Democrat in politics, and was County Superintendent of Schools for the East District of Dodge Co. six years; was appointed to fill the vacant District Attorney's office in 1872; has been Town Superintendent of Schools under the old system; was President of the Village Board, Town Clerk, and is now Village Clerk. He married Miss Eliza North Oct. 8, 1866; they have two children—Charles E. and Florence E. Mr. Allen is an active member of Horicon Lodge, No. 40, A., F. & A. M.

JUDGE HIRAM BARBER, retired manufacturer, Horicon; born in Washington Co., N. Y., Jan. 25, 1800; was educated in his native State, and lived on a farm until he was 22; when, though having no experience, he went into partnership with N. Atwell in the mercantile business; had a successful career as a merchant about fifteen years, in Warren Co., N. Y.; afterward went into the real-estate and lumber business, and, in 1843, he disposed of about eight thousand acres of land, six saw-mills, and much other property, closed up his business and came West; he studied law while in business, and, at the age of 29, was appointed Judge by Martin Van Buren; held the office fourteen years, was elected Justice of the Peace in 1826, and served four years; in the spring of 1844, the Judge settled in Dodge Co., Wis., and bought a large tract of wild land; as he was five miles from a neighbor, he may fairly be called a pioneer; from 1845 to 1848, he was engaged in the lumber trade in Milwaukee and Kenosha; he built the old Court House in Juneau, in 1848, and the Juneau House in 1849, which he opened as a hotel in the spring of

1850; settled in Horicon in April, 1863; was with the Van Brunts in the manufacture of seeders until 1870, when he bought the factory; he continued the manufacture of seeders and farm wagons three years, then sold out the business to D. C. Van Brunt and his second son, R. S. Barber. The Judge is now resting from the labors of a long, busy and useful life; during an active business life of fifty-one years, he has always paid 100 cents on the dollar. He married Miss Salome Seelye April 6, 1824, who died June 12, 1839, leaving six children—Cynthia, David, R. S., Hannah, Hiram, Jr., and Mary S.; David is on the old homestead; R. S. is an owner of the seeder works; Hiram, Jr. is by profession a lawyer, and is now a Representative in Congress from the city of Chicago. Judge Barber is a Republican in politics, and is closely indented with the history of Dodge Co.

R. S. BARBER, of Van Brunt & Barber, Horicon; born in Warren Co., N. Y., Jan. 22, 1828; spent his early life and was educated in his native State; came to Wisconsin in 1846, with his father, Judge Hiram Barber, and settled with him on a farm in Oak Grove, Dodge Co.; he made this his home until 1852, when he went overland to California, and spent fourteen years mining and ranching in the Golden State; returning to Wisconsin, he remained about one year, then located at Omaha, Neb., where he was in the machine business about four years; spent the winter of 1870 in Council Bluffs, Iowa, and, in 1871, returned to Horicon and took an interest with his father in the seeder works. In company with D. C. Van Brunt and W. C. Wood, he bought the factory in 1873, the firm of Van Brunt & Barber doing the business since 1876. Mr. Barber is a Republican in politics. He married Miss Sarah Evans, of Milpitas, Cal., June 15, 1871; they have two children—Laurence E., born in Oak Grove, Dodge Co., Wis., June 20, 1872, and Alice, born in Horicon, Wis., Aug. 25, 1876.

B. BECK, boot and shoe maker and dealer; born in Germany in 1842; came to America in April, 1867, and settled in the town of Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis.; came to Horicon in September of the same year; he worked for William Lueck over a year, bought him out, and has since continued the business; built his large two-story brick store in 1874. Mr. Beck employs several workmen, and sells both custom and hand made goods. Married Miss Matilda Loehrke in 1870; they have four children—Amelia, Bertha, Louisa, and Minnie. Mr. Beck is a Democrat, and is now serving his fourth term as Trustee. Is a Lutheran. He invites the patronage of the people, and feels able to satisfy them as to durability and price of his work and goods.

GEORGE H. BEERS, mechanic; born in Danby, Tompkins Co., N. Y., March 25, 1815; was educated in his native State, and came to Juneau, Dodge Co., Wis., October 6, 1844. Early in 1845, he and Garry Taylor completed the Wild Cat saw-mill, Hustisford; settled in Horicon in October, 1846, and in 1847, with Mr. Taylor, built the old Horicon saw-mill, and may thus be fairly called a pioneer builder in the county. He married Miss Elmira L. Clinton in June, 1846; they have one daughter—Emma. Mr. Beers is a Republican, and was Village Clerk under the first charter election in Horicon. Is a member of the Horicon T. of H. Mr. Beers is a well and favorably known pioneer settler in this county.

GEORGE D. BOUTON, farmer, Secs. 4, 5 and 9; P. O. Horicon; born in Montgomery Co., N. Y., June 7, 1820; spent his early life and was educated in his native State, and settled in Williams-town, Dodge Co., in 1846, on a piece of wild land which he cleared and improved. In 1860, he settled on his present farm of forty acres, on which he raises full blood and grade Durham cattle, Southdown sheep, Berkshire and Poland hogs, also Morgan and Cloud horses. In January, 1850, he married Miss Maria M., daughter of Asahel Lukins; they have nine children—Eliza A., Julia A., Alyman P., Ida M., Lewis, Katie, George B., Willie, and Mabel. Alyman P., is now in charge of the homestead. Father and son are Democrats. Asahel Lukins was the first settler in Mayville, 1845, and on the death of his wife he sold the water-power to Alvin Foster.

J. H. BROMLEY, jeweler and photographer, Horicon; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., April 1, 1839; was educated in New York State, and began learning the watchmakers' and jewelers' trade at 18; has followed the business twenty-two consecutive years. He resided about three years in Canada, and came to Sun Prairie, Wis., in 1871; in 1872, he removed to Beaver Dam, settling in Horicon in 1873; opened a photograph gallery in 1876, and has continued this with his jewelry business since. He married Miss Susan Bulson, of Oswego Co., N. Y., March 27, 1859; they lost a son Charles, March 17, 1860, and have two living children—Sarah and Clara; Mrs. Bromley learned dressmaking in her native State, and has worked at it more or less for seventeen years past; has followed the business steadily since 1873. Mr. Bromley is a Republican, and a charter member of Rock River T. of H.

J. H. CHANDLER, soap manufacturer, Horicon; born in Lower Canada May 1, 1825; son of John Chandler, who settled with his family on Sec. 1, town of Oak Grove, September, 1844; it was the first family to locate in the vicinity of Horicon, which did not then exist; J. Chandler and sons built

the first brickyard in Dodge Co., and furnished brick for the court house, church, schoolhouse and first brick store in Juneau; in Horicon, the Winter House, schoolhouse, residences of S. Clark, J. Wood, C. Hanf, S. E. Davis, and others, were built of their brick; about 2,000,000 brick per annum were made. Mr. J. H. Chandler went to California with the Watertown Company in 1850, returning in 1852; the brickyard was sold in 1859, and in 1860 he went to Colorado, afterward spending about three years in Montana; was then owner of a brickyard in Council Bluffs, Iowa, about three years; in 1872, he located in Chicago, and invented his well-known erasive soap, which is sold throughout Wisconsin; the cleansing qualities of this soap are unequaled, it is entirely harmless in its action, and is warranted to remove all paint, tar, grease and soils from all cloth and fabrics. Mr. Chandler married Miss Cecilia Stoops in 1858, who died October 12, 1863, in Washington, D. C., and is buried in Alexandria, Va.; she left two children—Nina and Charles. Mr. Chandler is an independent Democrat, and a member of the M. E. Church, also of the Rock River T. of H.

D. J. CLARK, manufacturer of hard lumber and wheelbarrows; born in Green Lake Co., Wis., Oct. 3, 1852; in 1859, his parents removed to Horicon, where he received his education; at the age of 17, he was appointed agent of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co. at Randolph, which position he held for six months, when he was promoted by being placed in charge of the railroad offices at Horicon Junction, where he remained three years, when he resigned and accepted the position of foreman of the shops in the Wisconsin State Prison at Waupun; in the fall of 1874, he purchased the saw-mill and wheelbarrow factory of Rich Bros., Horicon, where he has since done business. Mr. Clark is the Worshipful Master of Horicon Lodge No. 40, A., F. & A. M., and is a member of several other Masodnic boies of a higher order. He is a son of Hon. Sat. Clark, who came to Green Bay, Wis., in the spring of 1828, being then 11 years of age; he removed to Fort Winnebago, in 1830, and was afterwards made sutler at that point; he has been a member of the Wisconsin Legislature fifteen years, and has held several positions of trust under the State and Government; he is now a resident of Horicon, and has been since March, 1859.

CARL DOWE, merchant, Horicon; born in Germany Dec. 26, 1839; came to America in 1856 with his parents, who located on a farm in the town of Hubbard, Dodge Co., Wis.; he worked several years as a farm laborer; spent about eighteen months in Illinois, and enlisted in the fall of 1861 in the 2d Ill. V. C.; was in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, Shiloh and Corinth; was through the siege of Vicksburg, and siege of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely; after the capture of Mobile, the regiment went to San Antonio, Tex., where it was mustered out, December, 1865; on his return North, Mr. Dowe bought a farm in the town of Hubbard, where he resided until 1873; he then opened his present business in Horicon, where he has a flour and feed store, and also has groceries, confectionery, crockery, glassware, notions, etc. He married Miss Augusta Seifert, in 1866; they have five children—Ida, Lydia, Augusta, Mary, and Charles. Mr. Dowe is a Democrat, and has been Supervisor four terms, also Town Treasurer, and was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1878; he is a member and Trustee of the Lutheran Church.

ALEXIS FORBES, carpenter and joiner, Horicon; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1829; spent his younger days and was educated in Medina and Lorain Counties, Ohio, learning his trade in Lorain Co.; came to Mayville, Wis., in 1848, and to Horicon in 1855; he was employed in building the Winter House and the Larabee residence, and superintended the erection of the public school building; also built the windmill tower on the Hiawatha mill. He married Miss Eveline Dunn in 1852. Mr. Forbes is a Republican, and is well known as a builder by the older residents of Horicon.

JOHN FREEMAN, Jr., molder, Horicon; born in Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 19, 1848; in 1855, his parents removed to Racine Co.; the family settled in Horicon in 1857, where he learned his business; his first removal was to Fond du Lac; he spent three or four years in Northern Wisconsin, afterward working several years in Chicago and other points in Illinois; began in the employ of the Van Bunt and Davis Co. about 1872; was made foreman of the foundry in 1873, and has since held the position. Married Miss Susan Cody Nov. 10, 1874; two children—John and Alice. Mr. Freeman is a Democrat in politics.

MARTIN FREEMAN, molder, Horicon; born in Milwaukee, Wis., March 23, 1854. His parents removed to Rochester, Racine Co., 1855, and settled in Horicon, 1857; in 1871, Mr. Freeman went to Fond du Lac, and worked at his trade about one year; he has since worked in Oshkosh, Beloit, Horicon and other Wisconsin towns, besides Galesburg, Rockford, Batavia, Ottawa, Plano and Marseilles, Ill.; and Muscatine, Iowa; has worked for Van Brunt & Davis since November, 1878. He married Miss Nellie Ryan, August, 1877; they have one son—Frank. Mr. Freeman is a Greenback man, and a member of the Horicon Catholic Church.

J. D. FRANCIS, proprietor of the Horicon Junction Railroad lunch-room; born in Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 27, 1830; spent his early life and was educated in his native county, is by trade a house

painter, though he kept a hotel in Danby, N. Y., about six years, and a restaurant in Ithaca two years; was in the milk business about one year, and once owned a half-interest in a canal-boat; in 1865, he settled in Horicon, where he worked four or five years at his trade; was the first Marshal of the village, serving two terms; was a member of the Village Board several years. Mr. Francis is an independent Democrat, supporting men and principles instead of party. He married Miss Melissa Bunnell Nov. 28, 1854; they have three children—Hattie, Fred and Eddie. Mr. Francis has been in his present business for the past eight years.

JOHN GIESSEN, farmer, Secs. 17, 18 and 19; P. O. Horicon; born in Prussia, Jan 3, 1823; spent his early life and was educated in the Fatherland, where he was a railway official about ten years. Came to America and to Dodge County, 1855, locating on forty acres of his present farm. It was wild land, and though he had but little means, he went at his pioneer work with a will, clearing his farm and adding to it; now has 200 acres of improved land, and a good home as a result of twenty-four toilsome years. Married Miss Minnie Burghaus, in 1848; they have six living children—Amelia, Joseph, John, Mary, Emma and Frances, having lost three—Amelia, Minnie and Albert. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Giessen is a Democrat, and has been Supervisor several terms in his town.

C. H. GLOVER, retired farmer, Horicon; born in the town of Byron, Genesee Co., N. Y., Dec. 16, 1825; spent his early life and was educated in his native State, and settled in the town of Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., spring of 1845; his father having bought eighty acres of Government land among the burr-oak openings, he began helping him to clear and improve it. Mr. Glover also worked for some time by the month. Indian Ford, or the Horicon of to-day, consisted then of two Indian coffins made by hollowing out logs: these were placed on a rude rack, about six feet high, near the present American House; during the winter of 1845-46, preparations were made to build the Horicon saw-mill; a party of pioneer farmers, with ox teams, began cutting the timbers. Mr. S. Jewett made a strong effort to draw in the first log, but Mr. Glover and W. P. Clifford were too quick for him, as they cut the first tree and drew it to the site of the mill; in 1850, Mr. Glover bought 120 acres on Secs. 35 and 36, town of Burnett, on which he lived until 1865, when he sold it at \$50 per acre, a gain of \$44 on first cost. He then bought 180 acres on Sec. 35, which he now owns; in the fall of 1872, he located in his pleasant village home. Mr. Glover is an old-time Republican in politics, and has been Constable and Treasurer of Burnett; is a member and Trustee of the Horicon Presbyterian Church. He married Miss A. E. Rosenkrantz June 3, 1858; they have three children—John B., now telegraph operator at Lake City, Minn., and two daughters, Fannie H. and Marry J.

ASA F. GOODWIN, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Mayville; born in Lenox, Madison Co., N. Y., in 1813; resided in his native State until 1847, when he pre-empted and settled upon eighty acres in Williamstown Dodge Co., Wis.; he sold this tract and bought eighty acres on Sec. 11, town of Hubbard; after clearing a number of acres of this he sold again and settled on his present farm of 120 acres; this he has cleared, fenced and improved, doing his share of pioneer work; he built his large farmhouse in 1867, and has the best of barns and out-buildings. He married Miss Eleanor Smith on Dec. 10, 1837, who died Feb. 15, 1869, leaving one daughter, Ellen, now the wife of Mr. Philpot. Mr. Goodwin married, August, 1874, Mrs. Celestia Goodrich, daughter of W. Cranston, of Monroe Co., N. Y.; Mrs. Goodwin came to Michigan when quite young, and married Thomas Goodrich, who died in 1865, leaving four children—Daniel W., Eleanor A., Mary E. and Henry C. Mr. Goodwin is a Republican, and has been Justice of the Peace; his wife is a Baptist in religion.

A. W. HALL, Roadmaster on the Northern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; born in Shirley, Mass., Nov. 23, 1834; when he was very young his parents removed to Brattleboro, Vt., where he spent his boyhood, and was educated; began railroad life at 21 as brakeman on the Troy & Boston Railroad; worked for various Eastern companies until 1864; he was located in New Lisbon, Wis., after a few months, was placed in charge of a section on the road at Tomah, serving about three years, was then, for a time, foreman on a gravel train; then took charge of a floating gang on the road until 1871, when he was appointed Roadmaster between Portage and Milwaukee; in 1874, he was placed in charge of a construction train, which he ran about eighteen months, and was then appointed Roadmaster of the entire Northern Division of the road, which position he has since held. Mr. Hall is a Republican, and has been several terms Village Trustee. He married Miss Martha Ward in 1865, in Monroe Co., Wis.; they have two children—Archie A. and Myrtle L.

C. HANF, grain dealer, Horicon; born in Prussia in 1827; was educated in his native land, and came to America in 1842, and though he had absolutely nothing except health and pluck, he began as a farmer in Racine Co.; removed to the town of Chester, Dodge Co., in 1846, and bought a piece of wild land; Mr. Hanf saw his full share of the hardships incident to pioneering, but kept resolutely at his work,

and, in 1869, was enabled to remove to Horicon, and begin the hardware business; in 1877, he built a large brick block with C. Herker, in the business center of the town; continued the business in this block until 1878, when he turned over the business to the present firm of Hanf & Fehland; Mr. Hanf now devotes himself to his elevator business, in which he has been engaged since he first located in Horicon; he also owns a 100-acre farm in the town of Hubbard. He married Miss Justina Geager in 1851, and they have four living children—Ferdinand, Clara, Martha and Lydia. Mr. Hanf is a liberal Democrat in politics; was Chairman of the town of Hubbard for ten successive years; filled the vacant County Treasurer's office in 1878, and has been for the past three years Clerk of the School Board; he is in religious belief a Lutheran.

J. B. HAYS, attorney and counselor at law, Horicon; born in Crawford Co., Penn., Sept. 10, 1840; came to Ashippun, Dodge Co., Wis., with his parents in 1847; attended the district school, and the parish school at Delafield, Wis., under the tuition of the Rev. James DeKoven; was then in the Wisconsin State University until 1860; began the study of law with A. J. Rising, of Horicon, in 1861; was Clerk of the Circuit Court of Dodge Co. from Jan. 1, 1863, to Jan. 1, 1867; was admitted to the bar in 1865; Mr. Hays served the term of 1867 in the Wisconsin Legislature. In politics, a Democrat; he was elected District Attorney in 1874, and is now serving his third term; has been twice President of the village, and was the Democratic candidate for Secretary of State in 1877. Mr. Hays married Miss Permetia E. Hubbard in 1863; they have three children—Samuel H., James A. and Elizabeth P.

HULL HEWETT, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Iron Ridge; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 6, 1816; spent his early life and was educated in his native State; came to Dodge Co. in 1852, and settled on a partially improved farm in the town of Hubbard; here he lived twenty-three years, selling this farm and locating on his present farm of sixty acres Oct. 12, 1875; he has completely repaired and repainted the building, and made a pleasant home. He married Miss Jane E. Telf Oct. 14, 1845; Mrs. Hewett was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., where their two children, Mary J. and Henry, were born. Henry Hewett is now a Howard Co., (Iowa) farmer. Mr. Hewett is a Republican in politics and a Universalist in religion.

THOMAS HIGGINS, engineer and machinist, Horicon; born in Erie Co., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1840; son of C. L. Higgins, who was born in Chester Co., N. H., Feb. 1, 1812, and who removed to New York State in 1831, afterward living about sixteen years in Canada; the family then came to Waukesha Co., Wis., and, after two years, went to Rockford, Ill. Mr. H. married Miss Jane Reed in 1837, and, in Rockford, their only son, Thomas, learned engineering; the family settled in Horicon in April, 1857, where the elder Mr. Higgins has a shop and store, making and selling everything in the cabinet line. Thomas Higgins worked as a molder in a foundry about eight years; was in the Van Brunt & Barber machine-shop two years, and with Van Brunt & Davis three years; he has been engineer in the Horicon flouring-mill since 1876. Married Miss Allenthe White Nov. 25, 1865; they have two sons—Charles and George. Thomas Higgins is a member of Horicon Lodge, I. O. O. F., and, with his father, is independent in politics.

ENOCH HOOD, pattern-maker, Horicon; born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Feb. 16, 1827; was educated and learned his trade in his native State; removed to Woodstock, Ill., in 1854, and, after a year, removed to Dodge Co., Wis., for change of climate, locating in Horicon; he was several years in the employ of the M. & H. R. R.; settled on a farm, in the town of Hubbard, in 1860, and, after about fifteen years of farming, returned, with his family, to Horicon; has been, for about eight years, in the employ of the Van Brunt & Davis Co. He married Miss Mary E. Clark Sept. 18, 1850; they have three living children—Seymour C., M. May and Ella. Mr. Hood is a Republican and an active member of the Presbyterian Church, Horicon, having been, for twenty years past, Ruling Elder and Trustee of the society. His son, S. C. Hood, is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, and a practicing physician in Lanesboro, Minn.

A. INGLIS, of A. Inglis & Sons, Horicon; born in Fifeshire, Scotland, in 1819; came to America in 1834, spent sixteen years in Canada and came to Marquette Co., Wis., in 1850; in 1852, he settled in Horicon; was a carpenter by trade; has been in his present business seven years. He married Miss Mary Kennedy in 1844; they have four children—Andrew J., Addie, Charles W. and Clement. Mr. Inglis is Independent in politics and is a Master Mason of Horicon Lodge. He is the inventor and manufacturer of the Horicon Automatic Windmill; this mill is so constructed that it turns to the wind with the least change of its direction; by the pressure of the wind on the face of the sail, the millhead and spider are pushed toward the driver, furling the sails or laying them parallel with the main shaft and with the course of the wind; as the sails are then presented endways to the wind, the firm warrant the mill to stand in any wind where farm buildings can stand; the mill has been sold through the greater part of the

United States, and gives the best of satisfaction, the sales for 1879 more than doubling those of 1878; the firm also deal in all kinds of piping and iron pumps, and have, in the shops, a variety of wood and iron working machinery, run by steam.

S. B. KELLOGG, dealer in real estate, money, etc., Horicon; born in Hampden Co., Mass., May 23, 1823; spent his early life and was educated in his native State; came to Dodge Co., Wis., June, 1844; not a white man on the site of Horicon at this time; he returned East in August, 1844, and married Miss Catherine M. Bidwell Sept. 18, 1844; they then settled on a piece of wild Government land in the town of Clyman; built a log house and began life as pioneers; in 1852, Mr. Kellogg sold his farm, spent a short time in his native State and went to California in 1853; was in the gold mines eighteen months, returning to Wisconsin in 1855; resided in the town of Lowell one year, and then located in Oak Grove Village; in March, 1860, he settled and has since lived in Horicon. Mr. Kellogg has business interests in various parts of Minnesota and Iowa, owning an interest in the flouring-mill at West Mitchell, Iowa. He is a Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg have a pleasant home in the village, which they have occupied since October, 1878; they have one daughter—Ella L., who is married and a resident of Iowa.

AUGUST KOPPITSH, car repairer, Horicon; born in Prussia, July 29, 1824; came to America in 1854, and worked two years on a Dodge County farm; has since worked for the C., M. & St. P. R. R. Co.; was, for some time, on a gravel train, and was employed for seven long years in pumping water at the Horicon tank, having no Sundays to himself all this time; he stood for two years on a platform in the well at his work; has been a car repairer for eleven years past. He married Miss Sophia Ronkowitz in 1856; they have three children—Anna, Lena and Emma. Mr. Koppitsh is a Democrat, and a member of the Evangelical Association of N. A.

H. B. MARSH, blacksmith, Horicon; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., April 21, 1822; he spent his early life and was educated in his native State; came to Kenosha, Wis., in 1843, which point he made his base of operations for three years spent in the lumber trade in Wisconsin and Michigan; in November, 1846, he settled in Horicon and began working at his trade, which he followed twenty-five years, and was also, for many years, owner of a livery stable. Mr. Marsh bought and thoroughly repaired the Hiawatha Mills, Horicon, in 1874, which he sold, March, 1878; he is still in charge of the mill. Mr. Marsh built the second house on the business side of the river in Horicon, and afterward built many more. He married Miss Emily F. Eggleston Nov. 29, 1855; they have six children—F. E., Willie, Louie, May, Harrie and Carrie. Mr. Marsh is an old-time Republican, and was the first Clerk of the village to do actual business, the original ordinances were written by him; he has also been Town Clerk, and is now a Village Trustee; he is a member of both the Lodge and Chapter A. F. & A. M., and has been W. M. of the Lodge and H. P. of the Chapter.

G. L. MELCHER, of Melcher & Co., Horicon; son of George Melcher, who came to Dodge Co., Wis., in 1847, and settled as a pioneer on a farm in the town of Hubbard; here G. L. Melcher was born June 9, 1853; he was educated in the Horicon High School, and lived on the farm until November, 1871, when he entered the store of D. Naber, Mayville, as clerk; after seven months he entered the store of A. W. Straw, where he remained until March 1, 1877, when he and his father bought the store and stock; he now has a complete stock of dry goods and groceries, hats and caps, boots and shoes, clothing, trunks, traveling bags, fancy goods, corsets, kid gloves, hosiery, notions, etc.; has done a strictly cash business since November, 1878; Mr. Melcher has the largest storeroom in town; feels satisfied with the business done in the past, and invites the continued patronage of residents of Horicon and vicinity. He married Miss Amelia Lindemer in December, 1876. Mr. Melcher is independent in politics, and of church or secret societies.

CHARLES MILLER, lumber and coal dealer, Horicon; born in Prussia March 6, 1841; came to America in 1846 with his parents, who settled in Washington Co., Wis.; here Mr. Miller was educated and lived until he was 18, when he went to Michigan and engaged in the lumber business until 1875, when he located in Horicon, and opened a lumber-yard; he has all kinds of pine lumber, doors, sash blinds and moldings, etc.; also deals in the best of hard coal; having the only business of the kind in town, he invites the continued patronage of the people; Mr. Miller owns a farm of 100 acres in the town of Oak Grove. Married Miss Elizabeth Silbach, October, 1866; they have seven children—Hubbard, William, Annie, Charles, Henry, Julius and Della. Mr. Miller is a Democrat, and a member of the Horicon Catholic Church.

A. H. OTTO, hardware merchant, Horicon; born in Williamstown, Dodge Co., Wis., Feb. 11, 1856; has spent his life, and been educated in Dodge Co.; was in the Horicon High School three years, learned his trade as tinner in Horicon, and began business in 1875; he now has a large and complete

stock of everything found in a retail hardware store, and is doing a satisfactory and increasing business; his sales of 1879 have doubled those of any former year. He married Miss Friedrike Zietler Nov. 28, 1878. Mr. Otto is a Democrat, and a Lutheran in religion.

CHARLES OTIS PAIGE, merchant, Iron Mountain; born in Salem, Mass., July 1, 1824; spent his early life, and was educated in Dade, Mass.; at 16, he entered the Stark Mills, Manchester, N. H., and there continued about thirteen years; came to Waukesha, Wis., in 1855; was clerk in Cushman's Hotel six months, and located in Rubicon, Dodge Co., in December, 1856; was one of the founders of the village, as he erected the depot and other buildings; here he was in the grain and mercantile business about seven years, and was the first Postmaster, resigning in 1862; was also Treasurer of that town; in June, 1863, he located in Iron Mountain, built his store and several other buildings, which he now owns, and began his present business; he has a large and complete stock of any and everything to meet a general trade, including drugs and medicines, school-books, stationery, etc.; Mr. Paige also owns about eleven acres of land in the village, and several houses. He married Miss E. A. Tefft July 25, 1858; they have one child—Lillian Olivia. Mr. Paige is a Republican of Greenback tendencies; he is also the owner of two farms, one of 143 acres, in Ironton, Sauk Co., Wis., and one of 131 acres near East Newmarket, Md.

EDWIN N. PALMER, foreman of the Van Brunt and Davis Co. Seeder Works, Horicon; born in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 26, 1833; his parents removed to Lake Co., Ill., in 1841, where he lived until the death of his mother, in 1845; he learned the carpenter's trade in Janesville, Wis., where he worked three years; was then a resident of Beloit until Sept. 9, 1861, when he enlisted in the 4th W. Light Artillery; was stationed in Fortress Monroe, Virginia, and witnessed the famous Monitor and Merrimack fight; was at Suffolk, Va., during Longstreet's siege, had some fighting at West Point, Va., spent several months at Yorktown and wintered at Getty's Station; in the spring of 1864, the battery was with Gen. B. F. Butler on the James River, and saw much hard service; was defeated at one time, and forced to intrench at Point of Rocks; the battery was soon after mounted as horse artillery and operated around Richmond and Petersburg with Kutz's cavalry; Mr. Palmer was with his battery in every battle and skirmish, and was discharged after serving more than his time of service; he re-enlisted in February, 1865, in the 47th W. V. I.; was quartered with the regiment at Tullahoma, Tenn., and did scouting duty in Tennessee and Alabama, till the war closed; on his return North, he spent a year in Beloit and a year in Rockton, Ill.; was then three years in Richland and Sauk Cos., Wis.; located, December, 1872, in Horicon, and was made foreman of the Van Brunt & Davis Shops in 1874. He married Miss Elizabeth Bowers Dec. 25, 1874; they have one son, Guy, born Oct. 29, 1876. Mr. Palmer is a Republican, and a member of Myrtle Lodge, I. O. O. F., Beloit.

S. H. PALMER, foreman of the Van Brunt & Barber Seeder Works, Horicon; born in Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 11, 1828; his school-boy days were spent in his native State, and he lived ten years in New York City, where he learned the carpenter's trade; settled in Horicon in 1861; has followed his trade during the summer season, and worked in winter in the seeder factory; was made foreman of the shops in 1863, and has since held the position. Mr. Palmer is a Republican and a member of Horicon Lodge A., F. & A. M., and Horicon Chapter R. A. M.

J. B. PHELPS, machinist, Horicon; born in Syracuse, N. Y., May 29, 1839; was educated in his native State, and came to Horicon, April, 1855; was at once employed as machinist by the old M. & H. R. R. Co.; learning his trade, was about six years on the road as engineer, and about one year in the roundhouse; was appointed general engine and car repairer on the N. Division C., M. & St. P. R. R., and has held the position over twelve years. Married Miss Delia A. Jacobs Feb. 27, 1862; they have one son—Benjamin S., born Jan. 28, 1864. Mr. Phelps is a Republican and a member of Horicon Lodge, No. 40, A., F. & A. M.

MILES PLUCK, foreman of the blacksmith shops, C., M. & St. P. R. R., Horicon; born in County Wicklow, Ireland, May 31, 1828; came to America in 1852; worked three years in the great locomotive works at Taunton, Mass., and came to Milwaukee in 1855; was in the employ of the M. & M. R. R. Co. two years; settled in Horicon in 1857, and worked in the shops of the old M. & H. road; in 1863, he was made foreman by the C., M. & St. P. Co., and has since held the position. Married Miss Jane Riley in 1854; they have six children—Timothy, now a conductor on the road; Mary; John, now a fireman on the road; Thomas, Miles and Katie. Mr. Pluck is a Democrat; is Treasurer, and one of the oldest members of the Horicon Catholic Church. He is also a member of St. Malachi's Total Abstinence Society.

G. F. RANDALL, drugs and groceries, Horicon; born in Pittsford, Rutland Co., Vt., Aug. 29, 1846; was a student at Pittsford and Castleton, in his native State; came to Horicon in 1864, and entered the store of Hall, Griswold & Messer; was in their employ about two years, and was then

employed by Mr. Messer, learning the druggist business of him; in 1873, he purchased an interest with Mr. Messer, and the firm continued until March 1, 1876, when Mr. Randall bought the stock, and has since continued the business; he has a large and complete stock of groceries and drugs, paints and oils, wall-paper, school-books, stationery, etc. Mr. Randall is a Republican, and is a Village Trustee; has been a member of the Horicon T. of H. since it was first organized.

C. W. REHFELD, insurance and machine agent, Horicon; born in Germany Aug. 31, 1836; came to America in 1856, and settled in Hustisford; worked at anything to which he could turn his hand until he enlisted, Nov. 22, 1861, in 16th W. V. I.; was in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, was taken prisoner, held three weeks and paroled, rejoining the regiment February, 1863; he re-enlisted Jan. 3, 1864, in the same regiment, and was with Sherman in the siege of Atlanta, was in the pursuit of Gen. Hood, and was with Sherman on his famous "march to the sea," was also with him in the great march through the Carolinas, and witnessed the burning of Columbia, S. C.; Mr. Rehfeld was wounded at Bentonville, N. C., and was in a hospital in New York City about a year; he now draws a Government pension. Returning to Horicon he began his present business in 1867; he is agent for the Mechanics' and N. W. Insurance Companies, Milwaukee, and sells the Canada Singer sewing machines, also farm machinery. He married Miss Frederike Hochschild May 5, 1867; they have five children—Mary, Emil, Powell, Eddy, and Herman. Mr. Rehfeld is Democrat, has been Constable and Justice of the Peace and is now Deputy Sheriff. He is a member of Horicon Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F.

HARVEY RICE, deceased; born in the State of Rhode Island Sept. 14, 1786; his parents removed to Pittstown, N. Y., when he was only 6 weeks old; resided in New York State until 1846, when he removed with his family and spent one year in Chicago, Ill.; he settled in Horicon in 1847, and bought a one-twelfth interest in the water-power and village site, which he owned until his death, Feb. 7, 1864. He married Miss Sally C. Norton April 23, 1812, and left three sons—S. N., W. H., Albert T. and a daughter, Cornelia; Mrs. Rice died Feb. 20, 1870. Sylvester N. Rice was born in Granville, N. Y., in 1816; having spent three years in Chicago, he brought a stock of goods from that town to Horicon, in November, 1846, and, with W. M. Larabee, built a 40x40 two-story log store on the corner of Lake and Vine streets; after about eighteen months, Mr. Rice sold his interest, and, with his brother, W. H., built and operated the first turning-shop in Horicon—which was burned; Mr. Rice afterward lived five years in Chicago, and, on his return, took a position in the Van Brunt Seeder Works, where he is now employed as a pattern-maker. He is a staunch Republican, and was the first Postmaster of Horicon, and was general agent for the non-resident proprietors of the Horicon water-power many years; he is a charter member of Horicon Lodge, No. 40, A., F. & A. M. William H. Rice was born in Pittstown, N. Y., in 1822; was with his father in Chicago, and came with him to Horicon; has since been a resident; began work for the Van Brunt Seeder Company in 1863, and has since been constantly in this employ; is by trade a pattern-maker. Mr. Rice is an old-time Republican, and a member of Horicon Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F., and, like his brother, S. N., is a member of Horicon Temple of Honor. Albert T. Rice is now book-keeper in the First National Bank, of Council Bluffs, Iowa.

DAVID M. ROBERTS, grain-dealer, Iron Ridge; born in Iron Ridge, Dodge Co., Wis., Dec. 27, 1849; son of Vincent and Ann Roberts; Mr. Roberts has spent his life and received his education in his native county; is now proprietor of the Iron Ridge Elevator. In politics, a Republican. He married Miss Wilhelmina Favour, Feb. 17, 1875; they have two children—Anna and Courtland.

VINCENT ROBERTS, farmer, and dealer in money, land, etc., Iron Ridge; born in Lancrygn, Meironythshire, North Wales, March 10, 1818; his parents emigrated to Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1823; here he was educated, learning the trade of carpenter of his father. On Dec. 28, 1842, he married Miss Ann Jones, born in Marey, Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 3, 1822; in May, 1845, he removed with his wife and eldest son, William, to a farm in Emmet, Dodge Co., Wis.; here his second and third sons, John and Vincent were born. Settled on his present farm in May, 1848; bought heavily timbered land of a "squatter," and did real pioneer work in chopping and clearing, living the first summer in a small log shanty; he began with eighty acres, and now has 260 acres of well-improved land with the best of buildings; also owns ninety acres on Section 17, and village lots in Iron Ridge and Juneau. Mr. Roberts has always been a staunch Republican; was commissioned Notary Public by Nelson Dewey, the first Governor of Wisconsin, and now holds such commissions from every succeeding Governor; with no chance for election in his Democratic district, he has been four times the Republican candidate for the Legislature; was Town Clerk many years, collecting and arranging the original town records; has been Assessor and Supervisor; was Highway Commissioner in 1847, and has been Justice of the Peace about fifteen years. His seven oldest children are sons, and his three youngest daughters; the seven youngest were born on the homestead, and all reside in the county; William, the oldest, is an engineer; John is a live-stock dealer;

Vincent is a confirmed invalid; David M. owns the Iron Ridge Elevator; George W. owns the Mayville Elevator; Adam C. is in company with John and Watson is in charge of the homestead, where he lives with his father, mother and sisters—Lydia A., Mary and Lovina. Mr. Roberts may fairly be called a successful pioneer farmer of the county, and is closely identified with its history and progress.

A. F. SCHWANTZ, farmer, Secs. 3, 4 and 10; P. O. Horicon; born in Prussia Aug. 18, 1828; came to America in 1856, and settled on his present farm of ninety acres; began with forty acres of dense forest, in which not a tree had been cut; built a log house, and went at his pioneer work of clearing and improving; he now has a well-improved farm with good buildings; at the time of his settlement there were only two German families in his School District; now all except one family are Germans. Mr. Schwantz is a Democrat, and was Town Supervisor two years during the war, having a trying task to fill out the town quotas. He married Miss Henrietta Krueger April 10, 1856; they have four children—Linna, Theodore, Otto and Emma. The family are Lutherans.

HENRY F. SCHULTZE, furniture manufacturer and dealer, Horicon; born in Prussia in 1852; came to America in 1857, with his parents, who settled in Monroe Co., N. Y.; here he attended school, and began to learn cabinet making; he has been in Michigan and other States, and, having learned the business, began in Horicon in 1876; has the largest and most complete stock of furniture, picture frames, trunks, baby carriages, etc., in town; also has everything in the undertaking line, including hearse; Mr. Shultze invites the patronage of the people, and will guarantee satisfaction in price and quality of goods and work. He is Independent in politics, and is a Lutheran in religion.

CHAUNCEY SHELDON, Agent C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co., and F., A. & F. R. R. Co., Iron Mountain; born in Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., July 22, 1844; in the spring of 1845, his parents settled on 200 acres of Government land in Portland, Dodge Co., Wis.; his father, James Sheldon, had little to begin with, and did genuine pioneer-work in cutting, burning and clearing the timber; no roads and bridges existed, and his nearest neighbor was seven miles distant. Chauncey Sheldon worked with him and attended school until August, 1863, when he made a visit to his native State, and enlisted in the 147th N. Y. V. I.; was with the regiment in eleven hard fought battles, including Centerville, Haymarket, Thoroughfare Gap, Brandy Station, Mine Run, Kellogg's Ford, Culpepper Court House, Pleasant Hill, Slaughter Mountain and the desperate struggle of the Wilderness, where part of his hand was shot away in a charge on a masked battery; he was then detailed on the staff of Gen. Mills, serving his full time, and returning to Jefferson Co., Wis., in the fall of 1865; was a farmer until 1869, when he began railroad life as fireman on the C. M. & St. P. road; was made agent April 15, 1870. He married Miss Sophia Foster, of Portland, April 8, 1866. Mr. Sheldon is a Republican, and a member of Iron Ridge Lodge, No. 155, I. O. O. F. His father removed with his family to Turner Co., Dakota, in 1872, and bought a large tract of Government land; he was fatally injured by a runaway team, and died in 1874.

FRANKLIN B. SMILEY, Horicon; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1817; came to Horicon in 1854; was owner of a harness-shop for some time, and has for the past sixteen years been in the factory of Van Brunt & Barber and the Van Brunt & Davis Co. Mr. S. is a member of Horicon Lodge, A., F. & A. M., also the chapter, of which he was High Priest six successive years. He married Miss Harriet E. Wright Oct. 27, 1839, who died Dec. 22, 1861, leaving three children—Zebulon, Alice L. and George F. Oct. 12, 1864, he married Mrs. Elizabeth E. Warren; Mrs. Smiley was the widow of C. F. Warren, who settled in Hubbard with his wife and two brothers in the spring of 1845. Mrs. Smiley was the first white woman in the town of Hubbard, and slept under the bark of trees which the men cut during the day. The young couple saw genuine pioneer experiences; as after building a log house on their claim, they made their furniture of the boxes in which their household goods were moved. The "Bark Shanty" of the Warrens was a favorite stopping-place of the land-hunters of that day. Mr. Warren worked on the Mayville saw-mill, helped to lay out roads, build bridges and was in all respects a stirring, public-spirited pioneer; he died Aug. 31, 1855, leaving two children—Frank M. and Jay B. From her pleasant village home Mrs. S. looks back with pride and pleasure to her novel yet pleasant experiences as a Dodge County pioneer. Mrs. Smiley's son, Frank M. Warren, was 17 months old when they settled in Hubbard, where he grew to manhood. On the breaking-out of the war, he enlisted in a three-months Illinois regiment, serving out his time; enlisted at Horicon in Co. H, 29th W. V. I., and lost his health and eyesight in his country's defense; was discharged at the close of the war, and died Aug. 31, 1869. Jay B. Warren, mechanic, was born in Hubbard and lived in Horicon most of the time, until he was 19; he then went to Ohio, and has lived for the past eleven years in Garrettsville, Ohio, where he has a pleasant home. Mr. Warren is a Royal Arch Mason.

STORRS STREETER, proprietor of the American House, Horicon; born in Erie Co., N. Y., Jan. 14, 1828; spent his early life and was educated in his native State; came with his parents to

Walworth Co., Wis., in 1843; after one year, they went to Racine Co. and settled on a farm in Oak Grove, 1845; the family were genuine pioneers; Juneau, or at that time Dodge Center, consisted of a log store and a log shanty or two. Mr. Streeter lived on the old farm until 1862, when he located in Horicon; ran the engine in the seeder factory a short time, and, in 1864, opened and has since kept the American House; he also kept the Winter House about two years. He married Miss Charlotte Owen July 4, 1851, they have three living children—Lucian H., A. J. and T. S. Mr. Streeter is a Republican and a member of Horicon Lodge, No. 87, I. O. O. F.

GARRY TAYLOR, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Horicon; born in Cayuga Co., N. Y., Feb. 28, 1805; he learned the carpenter's, carriage-maker's and millwright's trades in his native State; came to Horicon in July, 1844; at which time, not a foot of land was entered in the town of Hubbard, except the water power; with G. H. Beers he built the Hustisford saw-mill, and the first saw-mill in Horicon; Mr. Taylor contracted for and built the first flouring-mill in the town, which, with the saw mill, was burned; he also put in the machinery for the Kekoskee saw-mill; settled in the fall of 1844 on Government land in Oak Grove, and was one of the committee which named the town Fairfield, which was afterward altered to Oak Grove; was also an Inspector of Elections in his precinct in 1844; was on the Town Board six years, and Chairman of the Board four years. Mr. Taylor is a Democrat of Greenback tendencies. He married Miss Mary Rodgers in 1831; they have no children, having lost three. He settled on his present farm of 147 acres in 1850; he also owns eighty acres in Williamstown; he has erected all his buildings and made all improvements. Mr. Taylor is a genuine "old settler," and can relate many interesting anecdotes and incidents of his pioneer life.

FREDERICK ULRICH, farmer, Secs. 3, 9 and 10; P. O. Horicon; born in Prussia Feb. 16, 1829; was educated in his fatherland, and also learning the carpenter and joiner's trade; came to America and Dodge Co. in 1856; worked two years at his trade, then settled on forty acres of his present farm; it was then a dense forest, but he built a log house, cleared his land, added to his farm and made a home; as a result of long years of toil, he now has a well-improved farm of 190 acres with the best of buildings. Married Miss Bertha Dowe in 1858; they have six children—Otto F., Alvina A., Bertha A., Gustav H., Frederick W. and Mary A. Mr. Ulrich is a Democrat.

D. C. VAN BRUNT, of Van Brunt & Barber, Horicon; born in the town of Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 8, 1818; he spent his early life and was educated in S. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; also lived several years and was married in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; came to the town of Williamstown, Dodge Co., Wis., in November, 1846, and settled on Government land; after three years of farming, he removed to Mayville and began to manufacture wagons, which business he followed until 1860; his brother, George W. Van Brunt, had long studied on the idea of sowing of grain broadcast from a machine instead of drilling, as had been done; on Christmas Day, 1860, the brothers met and agreed to try to carry out the idea; the first model tried was a failure; after careful thought, D. C. Van Brunt hit upon a new idea and made a model which, when tried, proved a complete success; upon this device, a cylinder, G. W. Van Brunt obtained a patent in August, 1861; this was the first successful invention used for scattering grain in the United States; the first seven machines were made in the wagon-shop in Mayville; the brothers then removed to Horicon, taking S. B. Kellogg as a partner, rented a shop and began the business; Judge Hiram Barber bought Mr. Kellogg's interest in 1863, and, in 1864, the firm built a part of the present factory; on account of piracies of Horicon and Beaver Dam foundrymen, the company built a foundry in 1863; the present extensive shops were completed in 1865; in 1870, Judge Barber bought out the Van Brunts, continuing the business until 1873, when re-sold to D. C. Van Brunt, W. C. Wood and his son, R. S. Barber; this firm continued until 1876, when Mr. Wood retired, the present firm continuing the business. Over twenty-seven thousand seeders have been made, besides wagons, fanning-mills, harrows, etc.; the seeder has a national reputation and is sold throughout the Northwestern States, New York and Canada. Mr. Van Brunt is a Republican; was a charter member of Du Page Lodge, I. O. O. F., first organized in Mayville. He married Miss Mary A. Fasset Sept. 10, 1845, who died Sept. 16, 1852, leaving one son—Willard A., born July 13, 1847. Oct. 20, 1853, Mr. Van Brunt married Mrs. Mary Sherman; they have three children—Ida M., born July 18, 1854; Elliot B., born July 22, 1856, and Hattie E., born Aug. 23, 1861.

JOHN WOOD, merchant tailor, Horicon; born in Lincolnshire, England, Oct. 11, 1818; spent his early life and was educated in his native land; came to America in 1844; spent four years in Milwaukee, three years in Hustisford, and located in Horicon in November, 1851; began at cusom work, and opened a stock of goods fall of 1854; Mr. Wood has been in business longer than any man now doing mercantile business in Horicon; he has furnishing goods and all goods that belong to the business. Married Miss Sarah Blackburn in 1840; they have five children—Edwin, Joseph, Matilda B., Albert G.

and Emily J. Mr. Wood is a Republican, a member of the M. E. Church and all temperance societies; has held no political office, but was a member of the Village School Board thirteen years.

JOHN M. YORGEY, cabinet-maker, Horicon; born in Montgomery Co., Penna., in 1830; spent his early life, was educated and learned his trade in his native State; worked about three years in Philadelphia; came to Horicon in 1857, and began working at his trade; began business for himself the same fall, continuing about one year; was then for some time in the employ of the Hellwell Bros. in the wheat business; owned a meat market in Horicon a few months, and spent the summer of 1860 at Pike's Peak; returning, he settled on a farm near Juneau, and, after three years, settled in his present home in Horicon; worked several years in the Horicon Sash and Blind Factory, and has been in the employ of Van Brunt & Barber about seven years. Married Miss Catherine Davidsheiser in 1852; nine children—David, Anna, Emma, Kate, Estella, John, George, Frank and Sarah. Mr. Yorgey is a Republican, and a member of the M. E. Church.

EMMET TOWNSHIP.

JOACHIM ALWART, farmer; P. O. Watertown; born in Germany in 1831; he came to America in 1851. Married Miss Albertena Betow, of Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis., and lived there till 1866, when he moved to Watertown, bought a farm of 144 acres within the city limits and upon which he now lives; he has five children—John, Bertha, Herman, George and William. Mr. Alwart has been a prominent member of the Lutheran Church and has been a Trustee of the same for five years.

JAMES AMES, butcher; born in the town of Macedon, Wayne Co., N. Y., July 4, 1844; the year of his birth his parents, with their family, removed to Wisconsin and engaged in farming; located on Section 22, in town of Emmett, Dodge Co.; James was engaged in farming pursuits until he commenced his present business in 1878. He married Lizzie Darling Feb. 8, 1874; she was born in town of Emmett, Dodge Co., Wis. They have two children—Mary and Lizzie. Mr. and Mrs. Ames are members of the Catholic Church; Mr. Ames was Town Clerk in Emmett Township, Dodge Co., for two years; he was President of St. Bernard's Temperance and Benevolent Society of Watertown; he was a delegate to the Catholic Total Abstinence Convention, of America, which was held in Chicago in October, 1874.

HERMAN BENTERT, farmer, Secs. 35 and 36; P. O. Watertown; born in Prussia Nov. 6, 1840; came to America with his mother and uncle, Peter B., in 1844, they settling in July on the Emmet homestead of 320 acres, which was then heavily timbered Government land; the family was in fair circumstances, Peter Bentert owning one of the first farm-wagons brought into the town; the Benterts saw much of pioneer life, roads and bridges being poor and primitive; Herman attended school two years in Cedarburg, Wis., and one year in Milwaukee; Mr. B. is a leading and successful farmer, and is also well known as a thrasher, owning at present three machines and two engines; on his large farm he has a lime-kiln, from which he annually sells from 15,000 to 18,000 bushels. Married Miss Minna Shank, of Prussia, in January, 1865; they have five children—Laura, Alexander, Isabel, Herman and Oscar. Mr. B. is a Democrat; was Supervisor two years, and Treasurer one year, in his township; the family are Lutherans.

JOSEPH BROOKS, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Watertown; born in Emmet, Dodge Co., Wis., April 23, 1845; son of Joseph B., who came to Wisconsin in October, 1844, and settled in Emmet with his family soon after on wild Government land; his son (the subject of this sketch) attended common school in Emmet, and afterward the Northwestern University. Married, Sept. 14, 1875, Miss Maria, daughter of Michael McDonough, who settled in Shields about 1851; Mrs. Brooks was born in Shields, and educated in St. Bernard's Parish School, Watertown; three children—Annie M., Agnes and John, is the fruit of their union. The young couple settled on their farm of 165 acres in fall of 1875; in religion, they are Catholics; Mr. Brooks is a Democrat, and has been Supervisor.

JOHN BIRD, Fifth Ward, with S. E. Randaall, agricultural implement business; born in Canada Sept. 29, 1831; son of Isaac and Hannah (Hodgson) Bird, both natives of Westmorelandshire, England; they came to Canada in 1831. Mr. John Bird has been a resident of Wisconsin since January, 1867; he has been engaged in pork buying, packing and shipping, and dealing in farm implements ever since he came here, except two years that he devoted to farming; he was married Dec. 24, 1870, to Eliza Raison, a native of England; they have five children—Louisa Hannah, Harry Hodgson, Hattie May, Wilber Howard, and an infant son. Mr. Bird has been Supervisor of Fifth Ward, Dodge County.

JOHN BURKE, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Watertown; born in Richmond, Ont., Oct. 27, 1850; son of Richard and Catherine Burke, who settled in Emmet in July, 1864; Mr. Burke, Sr., sold his

Canada farm for gold, and selling this at \$2.50 premium, bought 160 acres, which he again sold in 1866, and bought 280 acres, owning this latter tract at the time of his death, in 1871; his wife died in 1873, thereby leaving nine children; John B., the third son, received a good common-school education, and now owns 120 acres of the homestead; he built a new farm residence in 1877, also a large basement barn, and made many substantial improvements. Nov. 27, 1876, he married Miss Margaret, daughter of Michael Ames, a pioneer settler of Emmet; they have two children—Richard and William. Mr. B. is a Democrat, and, with his wife, a member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is both a grain and stock grower.

MICHAEL CARROLL, farmer, Secs. 6, 5 and 7; P. O. Richwood; born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1835; attended school in his native city; came to Emmet in 1845 with his father, Michael Carroll, who bought Government land on Sec. 7; their cabin was farther west than any in Emmet at that time, as father and son spent much time hunting in the woods, and found no settlers west of them; fearing the Indians, Mr. Carroll hauled two-inch oak plank from Watertown, with which he inclosed his frame house; this is thought to be the first frame house in the township, and stands stanch and firm at this writing; a molder by trade, Mr. C. was a very green backwoodsman, not knowing how to fell a tree properly; a native of Ireland, he came to America when 18; spent two years in New York City, then located in Albany, where he learned his trade, and married Miss Alice Fox, the mother of his only son; she dying in 1836, he married, in 1843, Miss Bridget Gill; he died Jan. 17, 1879. Michael Carroll, Jr., married Miss Mary Burke in 1855; she died Aug. 9, 1875, leaving three children—Alice, Michael and John. Mr. C. is a Democrat and a Roman Catholic, as was his father. He owns 480 acres, and a house and lot in Richwood; has a large flock of Cotswold, Southdown, Leicester and Merino sheep, beside Cloud horses, etc.

CONRAD DIPPEL, Sixth Ward, Dodge Co; born in Saxony Nov. 2, 1831; came to America in 1849; located on Staten Island; there and in New York City he learned the trade of plasterer and stone and brick mason; resided on Staten Island, New York City and New Jersey until 1855, except a few months spent in Indiana and St. Louis in 1852 and 1853; in May, 1854, he married Louise Hoerger; she died in Cottage Grove, Dane Co., Wis., in October, 1861; by this marriage he had three children, two of whom are now living—Louis and Caroline; one son, John, died when only about 6 months old. Mr. Dippel's present wife was Mrs. Wilhelmina Niemann; they were married in April, 1862; she had one daughter by a former marriage—Augusta (now Mrs. Wendtland of Watertown). Mr. Dippel came to Watertown in 1855; lived here until March, 1861, then he removed to Cottage Grove, Dane Co., where he resided until April, 1862, then returned to Watertown; he served one year and one month in Co. I, 37th Wis. V. I.; was wounded and lost right arm, near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; discharged and pensioned in December, 1864; since that time he has lived in Watertown. He was educated at the Polytechnic Institute of Dresden, Saxony. For six years, he taught in the Sixth Ward Public School of Watertown; he is a member of the German Reformed Church; he is Secretary and Treasurer of the Bible Society, and is a member of the Northeastern Wisconsin Bee-Keeper's Association. Mr. D. is a bee-keeper of considerable prominence, being a producer to quite an extent.

WILLIAM DOWLING, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Watertown; born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1820; came to America in 1838, locating in New Brunswick, where he worked at anything to which he could turn his hand until 1848, when, after spending one year in Chicago, he settled on his present farm of 179 acres, a wild tract in the openings; he broke the first furrow on it; lived with his brother-in-law in a rude shanty for a time, then built part of his present farmhouse. Mr. Dowling came to Wisconsin with only a few hundred dollars, kept steadily at his work of clearing and breaking, the result of which is a well-improved farm, roomy farmhouse and several good barns. Married Miss Elizabeth Dunn in 1845, in Chatham, N. B.; they have five children—Mary, Amelia, Elizabeth, Ellen and John P.; Mary and John are still on the homestead. Mr. D. is a Democrat, and was Chairman of his town seven or eight years. The family are members of the Holy Assumption Catholic Church. Mr. D. and son have on the farm thorough-bred and grade Durham and Devon cattle, Cotswold sheep, besides other stock and the usual crops.

WILLIAM FLEMING, farmer and teacher, Sec. 24; P. O. Watertown; born in the town Emmet, Dodge Co., Wis., Feb. 6, 1851; son of John and Catherine F., who settled on their present homestead in Emmet in 1844, thus being one of the pioneer families of that township. Their third son, the subject of this sketch, received a common-school education, which he completed at the Northwestern University, Watertown; began teaching at 19, teaching nine winters. Was elected to and served in the Wisconsin Assembly of 1879, and was re-elected over three competitors for the session of 1880; a Democrat in politics, Mr. Fleming has held various town offices; the family are Roman Catholics in religion.



J. G. Allard
JUNEAU

C. H. GARDNER, attorney, residence in the Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in St. Petersburg, Russia; came to Wisconsin in June, 1846; was a resident of the town of Emmett, Dodge Co., until 1862; from 1868 to 1870, he was a student at the State University at Madison; graduated from the Law Department of that institution in June, 1870. Mr. Gardner is now serving as City Attorney.

HARMAN GRUBEE, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Watertown; born in Hamburg, Aug. 6, 1807, spent his early life and was educated in Germany, where he was in the mercantile business; landed at New York City Aug. 4, 1843, and reached the German settlement in Lebanon Sept. 22; the company of twelve families stayed the first night in a rude shed of poles and marsh hay; in a few days Mr. Grubee left for Watertown; fording the river, and seeing a few small houses, he inquired, "Where Watertown was?" on finding himself really "in town," he sought and found employment, in the store of J. W. Cole, at \$8 per month and board, afterward working for \$4; in July, 1844, he pre-empted 40 acres, which is now his homestead. Married Miss Wilhelmina Pankow Dec. 4, 1844, and settled on his claim Jan. 6, 1845; they lived with a neighbor ten days while he built a flat-roofed shanty, then began the clearing of the heavy timber, doing good pioneer work; as a result of years of toil and privation, he now has 80 acres in the homestead, 66 in Lebanon, 63 in Ixonia, and 20 in the town of Watertown; owns 210 acres in one body, under good improvement; built an elegant brick farmhouse in the summer of 1878. Mrs. Grubee died July 7, 1858, leaving four children—Erdman G., Mary M., Luther E. and Herman G. Mr. Grubee is a Democrat, and was many years Assessor, nine years Supervisor, County Poormaster in 1853, seven years President of the now discontinued Farmers' Insurance Co., and was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1875; he has been a citizen of the United States since 1848; and is, with his family, a Lutheran.

U. HABHEGGER, grocer, Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Switzerland March 12, 1834; came to Wisconsin with his parents in 1853; engaged in farming until 1861; he then engaged in mercantile business, which he continued until 1867, when he again went on a farm and remained until 1869; since 1869, he has been carrying on mercantile business and also giving his attention to his farming interests. He has held various city and town offices; he is now serving as Supervisor. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge and Concordia Musical Society. Dec. 31, 1857, he married Lena Gfeller, a native of Switzerland; they have six children—Sophia, Lizzie, Emil, Lena, Albert and Lillie.

WILLIAM HERBST, tailor, Fifth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Jan. 5, 1837; came to America in 1851; located in New York City; remained there until 1852; then came to Watertown; commenced learning the tailor's trade in Germany when only 14 years of age; has continued to work at the same business ever since. He was married in Watertown to Paulina Roder March 5, 1856; she was born in Silesia; they have had nine children; lost five; the living are Paul, Robert, Priscilla and Emma; those who have died were named William, Calvin, Emil, Willie and Eddie. Mr. Herbst has been a member of the School Board; he is a member and one of the Trustees of the Evangelical Reformed Church.

CHARLES WILLIAM FRED HILGENDORF, grocer and saloon-keeper, Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Prussia Dec. 29, 1832; came to America and located in Watertown in 1854; for six months he was engaged in brickmaking; clerked two months for H. Bellach; for twelve years, he was with William Buchheit; afterward, for two years he carried on business as commission merchant at Beaver Dam, Wis.; in May, 1878, he commenced the business he is now carrying on. Mr. Hilgendorf's first wife was Louise Roeber; she died Sept. 16, 1878, leaving two children—Charles and Anna. March 1, 1879, Mr. H. married Mary Roeber, his present wife. Mr. H. is a member of the Sons of Hermann and Workingmen's Societies.

MALACHI AND JOHN HOWARD, farmers, Sec. 31; P. O. Watertown; the brothers were born near Gort, County Galway, Ireland; M. Howard was born about 1841, and came to America in 1849 with his father; he worked in the Jackson (N. J.) glass works, and then on the B. & O. R. R.; was joined in Pittsburgh, Penn., by John, the family removing to Watertown, Wis., in July, 1854; M. Howard worked a number of years in Walworth Co., Wis., going in 1860 to St. Louis, where he worked at engineering and in the employ of the United States until 1863, when he returned to Watertown. John Howard was born in June, 1843, and came to America in 1852; after coming to Wisconsin, he traveled in Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana and other States, returning to Watertown in 1861; worked one season in Chicago, and a short time in St. Louis; the brothers settled on their present farm of 305 acres in 1865, their father having died Jan. 20, 1864; they have owned the farm since 1865, are staunch advocates of the greenback, and are Roman Catholics. John Howard is now serving his second term as Chairman of the Town Board.

JOHN JONES, farmer, Secs. 18, 7, and 8; P. O. Watertown; born in South Wales May 26, 1823; spent his early life in Wales; came to America in July, 1845, and settled with his family on forty

acres of Government land in October; began almost penniless; built a log house in the spring of 1846; did genuine pioneer work in chopping, clearing and getting out rails, etc.; by labor and management, he has now 402 acres of well-improved land, a large and handsome residence, which replaced the log house of pioneer days in 1857. Married in Wales, Nov. 12, 1844, Miss Catherine Pugh; they have six children—John, David, Ellen, Catherine, Annie and Thomas C. For about seven years past, Mr. J. has bred short-horn cattle, having previously bred the Devons; now has a large herd of grades and one full-blood; also has thorough-bred Berkshire hogs from the Sambo, Fat Jo and Swerpool stock; is also a breeder of Cloud and Percheron horses and Leicester sheep. Politics, Republican; family belong to the Welsh Methodist Church, and all are staunch advocates of temperance.

STEWART KEES, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Watertown; born in Oneida Co., N. Y. in 1842; son of Marcus and Ellen Kees; Marcus Kees was born in New York State in 1812, and married in January, 1839, Miss Ellen Roberts, born in 1819 in North Wales, and who came to America in 1831; in 1843, the family settled on wild land in Palmyra, Jefferson Co., Wis., removing to Watertown in 1845, and to the present homestead of thirty-nine acres in March, 1849. Marcus Kees enlisted in October, 1861, in Co. D, 17th W. V. I., his son Stewart enlisting in February, 1862, in the same company; the regiment passed the summer in Corinth, Miss., where Marcus Kees died Aug. 6, 1862; the regiment took part in the great battle of Corinth and the siege of Vicksburg; then fought with Sherman to Atlanta; Mr. Kees was in the battles of Big Shanty, Lookout Mountain, Tallahatchie River, and the bloody battles in July around Atlanta; he went with his regiment on the famous march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, fighting at Orangeburg, Mill Creek Bend and other points, helping to burn Columbia, S. C.; at the close of the war, the regiment went via Richmond to Washington, and was in the final grand review, being discharged at Madison, Wis., in July, 1865. Mr. Kees has since managed the homestead for his mother; his father left six children—Nancy, Steward, Robert, Gaylord, Diana and Hattie. Mr. Kees was a Republican, as is his son; he was by trade a stone-cutter, helping to build many historic buildings in Wisconsin and Illinois.

FRANK KOENIG, farmer, Fifth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Germany Oct. 16, 1827; came to Watertown in 1852; until 1874, he was engaged extensively in milling business; operated in that business in Beaver Dam, Hustisford, Watertown, etc., also carried on brewing some; since 1874, he has been engaged in farming. He is Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; has held that position several terms; he is a member of the A., F. & A. M. May 10, 1855, he was married in Watertown to Sophia Cales; she was born in Germany; they have five children—Ferdinand, Edward, Rudolph, George and Ida.

JOHN L. KUBE, Justice of the Peace; born in Poland Nov. 25, 1816; studied jurisprudence in the schools of Berlin for three and a half years, and then went to the Province of Posen, Prussia, for nine months as a student; then to the Courts of Birnbaum for more than three years. He was then sent to the town of Frankfurt, on the River Oder, in February, 1848; thence to Koenigsberg as an Associate Judge, where he remained till 1854, when he came to New York State, and thence to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he remained till 1855; then he moved to Mayville, where he remained till the year 1858. He moved to Watertown in 1858, where he has since lived, and has been Deputy Sheriff and Justice of the Peace most of the time, and is at present Justice of the Peace. Married Miss Ida Doering in March, 1853, by whom he has had four children—Laura, born Jan. 7, 1861; Alfred, Nov. 15, 1863; Ida, July 25, 1867; Adolph, May 26, 1871; all of whom are single and with their parents; are members of the Catholic Church.

FRANK KUKHAHN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Watertown; born in Prussia in 1829; was educated in the Fatherland; came to America with his parents and a Prussian Colony in 1842, and settled on Section 24, town of Emmet, in 1843, thus being among the first families to locate here; in 1844, Frank left the farm and spent three years in Milwaukee; was then a few months in Cleveland; returning to Watertown, he was collector for G. F. Cady four years; in 1852, Mr. Kees went overland to California, and spent four years in the mines; on his return to Emmet, he bought seventy acres, his present farm, of which about ten acres were poorly improved; he also cleared the farm, rebuilt the house, built a large basement barn, and has a good home, which he has earned, as he began life penniless. Enlisted during the late war in the 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery, and served one year at Brazos City, La. Married Miss Hannah Letton, of Lebanon, in 1856; they have seven children—Susanna, Lillian, Louisa, Franklin, Leonard, Carl and Theodore. Mr. Kees is a Democrat; was Town Treasurer about 1872, Assessor in 1875, and is now serving his second term as Supervisor. Is a member with his family of the Lutheran Church.

HENRY A. LUTHER, merchant, Richwood, Dodge Co.; born in Germany April 5, 1832; came to America in 1857; located at Shields, where he remained three years; then he went on a farm in

the same township; carried that on for seven years; then came to Watertown; resided here until 1875, when he removed to Richwood. He was married, in Watertown, in September, 1857, to Margaret Wether; she was born in Germany; they have two children—Lizzie and Emma.

JOHN MASTERSON, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Watertown; born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1806; came to America in 1827, and lived five years in the State of New York; in 1836, he removed with his family to Zanesville, Ohio, where he lived until 1843, when he located with his family in Watertown, Wis.; after eighteen months, he settled on his farm of 100 acres, buying the most of it in a state of nature, of the Government; built a log house, cut, burned and cleared the timber, and broke up his land; beginning with but little, his labor and management have secured an improved farm and good home. He married, in 1832, in Watertown, N. Y., Miss Rosina Rogan, sister of P. and J. Rogan the pioneers of Watertown; eight children have blessed the union—Jane, George, Charles, John, Andrew, Edwin, Addie and Vincent. Mr. Masterson is a Democrat, and is closely identified with the history of Emmet, as he was Treasurer five years, Assessor thirteen years, and Supervisor three years. The family are Roman Catholics.

EUGENE O'CONNOR, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Watertown; born in Brookfield, Mass., Aug. 25, 1838; son of Daniel and Johanna O'Connor, who settled on the Emmet homestead in 1844. Daniel O'Connor having bought it of the Government in 1843, when there were no settlers between him and Watertown; the family saw its full share of pioneer life and hardships. Eugene O'Connor was educated in the county, and married Miss Margaret Buckley, of Emmet, Nov. 10, 1870; they have six children—Daniel, Eugene, John, Francis, Mary and Edward. Mr. O'Connor is a staunch Democrat and a Roman Catholic; was Town Clerk two years, Chairman three years, member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1869, and was Clerk of the Court, in 1877 and 1878, for Dodge Co. The father of Mr. O'Connor still lives, at the age of 97, having never been sick a day, and still reading without spectacles.

JUDSON PRENTICE, surveyor; resides in Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; born at Oriskany Falls, Oneida Co., N. Y., March 2, 1810; lived in Erie Co., N. Y., from 1813 until he came to Wisconsin, in 1844; located in the town of Trenton, Dodge Co.; engaged in farming there for six years; since then, he has served as County Surveyor and Deputy Surveyor of Dodge Co. nearly all the time, except three years, from 1864 to 1867, that he spent in Virginia City, Nev., and in the Western mining country of that section. Mr. Prentice has filled various important positions—State Senator, Supervisor, Justice of the Peace, Alderman, etc. He resided in Juneau from 1852 to 1854; in the latter year he came to Watertown. His first wife was Almira Woodruff, married at Aurora, Erie Co., N. Y.; she died in Milwaukee in July, 1844, leaving two children—Lawrence J. and Elizabeth. Mr. Prentice married his present wife in Trenton, Dodge Co., in October, 1848; her name was Olive Thompson, and is a native of Riga, Ontario Co., N. Y.; they have three children living—Thomson J., Millard F. and George Clifford; they have lost two daughters—Lucy, who died at the age of 6 months, and Bertha, aged 12 years at the time of her death. Mrs. Prentice is a member of the Congregational Church.

CHRISTIAN SCHMUTZLER, carpenter and builder; was born in Saxony in 1830, where he lived on a farm with his father till 1851, when he came to Watertown, Wis., learned the carpenter trade and has since followed it. Married Miss Caroline Zeas the same year he reached Watertown; has five children—Edward, Minna, Ferdinand, Emma and Eloda. All are members of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Schmutzler has belonged to the Odd Fellows Fraternity for about fifteen years.

JOHN P. SLIGHT, capitalist and farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Watertown; born in Loughton, Lincolnshire, England, Aug. 27, 1820; came to America in September, 1837; came up the lakes to Toledo, Ohio; then traveled on foot up the Maumee and down the Wabash Rivers 300 miles; engaged on the construction of the Wabash & Erie Canal four years; traveled two months for his health, in Kentucky and Ohio, accompanied by his brother, Joseph; stopped in Richland, Ohio, three months; there he was engaged in ditching and doing the heavy dirt-work on the mill-races; then went 310 miles on foot to his old canal contractor, on the Wabash & Erie Canal; engaged on canal work two seasons (in winters, he was packing pork for the contractor); in the summer of 1841, he returned to England, to visit his parents; came to America again in 1842, and was engaged in extensive ditching operations in Ohio until the spring of 1845; in June, 1845, he came to Emmet, Dodge Co., Wis.; purchased lands on Sees. 15, 10 and 21; engaged in ditching for the first nine years after coming here; then he engaged extensively in the manufacture of lime, which business he carried on for twelve years; he still owns the property having added considerably to the original land, but has rented the kilns, etc.; in 1846, he sold his farming land in Sees. 10 and 15; now his farms are located on Sees. 16, 20 and 21; he also has large property interests in the city of Watertown; he has held various offices in his township; has been Justice of the Peace, many years member of the School Board, etc. He was married in Clyman, this county, March 1, 1852.

to Mary Ann Russell; she was born in Shoreham, Kent, England; they have four children—William T., John P., Jr., Frank J. and Annie R.

JOSEPH SLIGHT, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Watertown; born in Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1816; he came to America in 1835; spent a short time in Ohio, then worked on the Wabash & Erie Canal until 1837, when he made a short visit to Old England, being accompanied on his return by his brother John. They worked on the W. & E. Canal together two years, Joseph then sailing two seasons on the great lakes; in the fall of 1844, he located on Government land in Emmet; this was in a state of nature, covered with a sparse growth of timber and a dense growth of brush; building a log house, Mr. Slight did real pioneer work in making and improving his farm and home; having sold a part, he now has ninety acres well improved, with excellent buildings. Married Miss Helena Grange in 1849, who died in 1852, leaving one daughter, Annie. In December, 1853, he married Miss Eliza Wilson; they have four sons—William J., George M., James and John H. (twins). Mr. Slight is a Republican, and a member with his family of the Episcopal Church; Annie is a resident of Watertown; William J. and James are teachers; George M. lives in Butler Co., Iowa; John H. remaining on the homestead.

BENJAMIN STACY, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Watertown; born in Victoria, U. C., May 6, 1848, son of Benjamin and Mary S., who settled on the Emmet homestead in 1849; bought it of the United States Government in a wild state, living and working pioneer fashion for years. Benjamin Stacy, Sr., was a Democrat and a Catholic; was Justice of the Peace several years, and Town Superintendent of Schools nine consecutive years, having held the same office in Canada eleven years; Mrs. Stacy died Jan. 14, 1857, he following her to the tomb March 3, 1873. Benjamin Stacy, Jr., has owned the homestead of 120 acres since that time; he is also a Democrat and a Catholic and was Assessor of his township in 1875 and 1876. Mr. Stacy devotes his farm to grain and stock growing.

F. WIEDERMANN, engineer; was born in Prussia in 1824, where he lived till 1853, when he moved to the State of Ohio, and, in 1854, to Watertown, Wis., and began running a saw-mill, which business he followed for a number of years; he is now employed as engineer in flouring-mill, of which F. Miller & Co. are proprietors. He was married to Miss Willhelmenia Lemerhardt, of Richwood, Wis., in April, 1855, and has six children, whose names and births are as follows: Augusta, born Oct. 18, 1856; Emma, born June 12, 1857; Lucetta, born March 19, 1859; Luesa, born April 27, 1861; Henry, born June 4, 1867; Mena, born June 20, 1868. Mr. Wiederman and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Wiederman enlisted in Company E, of the 20th W. V. I., in 1863, and was mustered out of the service at Brownsville, Tex., in 1864, and has since been a resident of Dodge Co., Wis.

WILLIAM ZASTROW, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Watertown; born in Prussia May 1, 1837; came to America when 8 years of age with his parents, who settled in Ixonia, Jefferson Co., Wis.; here William attended school, afterward earning enough to buy a farm in the same town, where he lived until March, 1874, when he bought his present farm of 180 acres, which is well improved and provided with a large and handsome brick farmhouse, good barns, etc., devoted to grain and stock. Married Miss Emma Groesnick, of Lebanon; they have six children—Lizette, Frank, Henry, Bertha, Emil and Leonard. In politics, a Democrat; Mr. Zastrow was Supervisor of Ixonia about six years, and is now serving his third term in the same office for Emmet; is a member with his family of the Watertown Lutheran Church.

LOMIRA TOWNSHIP.

ALBERT BIRK, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Knowles; born in Wurtemberg May 5, 1834; here he was educated and lived until 1853, when he came to America; spent over two years in Montgomery Co., N. Y., then settled for three years in Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; he then located on his present farm of 120 acres, of which only ten acres were improved; Mr. Birk did genuine pioneer work in chopping and burning timber, breaking land, etc. He enlisted, September, 1864, in the 45th W. V. I., and with his regiment did guard duty in Tennessee; after several weeks of sickness in hospital, he was honorably discharged, June, 1865. He had married Miss Elizabeth Schults of Eden, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1859; they have seven children—Lena, William, Martin, Louisa, Edward, Margaret and Daniel. Mr. Birk is an independent Democrat, supporting men and principles; has been Supervisor twice and is now Assessor; the family belong to the Evangelical Association. As a result of his own toil and calculation, Mr. Birk has a well-improved farm and a large modern brick house, built in 1876.

ALFRED D. BROWN, farmer and merchant, Brownsville; born in London, England, July 30, 1846; son of Joseph Brown, who came to America in 1850; he brought a general stock of merchandise

from New York City, which was the first stock sold in Lomira Township; he also brought the second thrashing-machine into the town from Milwaukee, which he used with horses bought in Chicago; settled on eighty acres of land where he now lives, built a house and store combined, and began as the pioneer merchant; bought his second stock in Milwaukee; the station and village of Brownsville was named in his honor, April, 1878; his only son, A. D. Brown, has been in charge during the past fifteen years; he has a general stock of goods to meet country trade, viz., dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, tinware, glassware, crockery, paints and oils, also imported and native wines, ales and other liquors sold for medicinal purposes; he also has a well-improved farm of 280 acres. Father and son are in accord with the Episcopal Church.

ANTON BUEGER, agent F. A. & P. R. R., Brownsville; born in Prussia, Province of Westphalia, March 31, 1853; came to America in 1866; spent one year in Detroit, Mich., then removed to Lomira, where he worked ten or eleven years as a carpenter and joiner; in 1878, John and Anton B. built the Brownsville elevator, now owned by Anton Buerger and William Chandler; Mr. B. was appointed agent at Brownsville June, 1878. Married, November, 1878, Miss Anna Bernard. Mr. Buerger is a Democrat, and is Justice of the Peace; attends the Catholic Church.

CASPAR BUEGER, blacksmith, Lomira; born in Province of Westphalia, Prussia; came to America, January, 1864. Enlisted August, 1864, in the 104th N. Y. V. I.; was in the battles of the Weldon Railroad, Hatcher's Run; was in front of Petersburg until it surrendered, and was a witness of the surrender of Lee; was discharged July 17, 1864. On his return North, he worked at his trade in Detroit, the Lake Superior region, Toledo, Cleveland, etc.; settled in Lomira and opened a shop, March, 1871, where he has since lived and done business. He is a staunch Democrat, and is almost universally known as Caspar.

CROMWELL BULLOCK, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Lomira; born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1824; spent his early life and was educated in his native State; came to Mayfield, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1849, spending the winter in the Wolf River pineries; returning to New York, he worked two years on the Erie Canal; he then went overland to California; spent six months as a miner, then sailed for Australia; after two years of mining here he returned to San Francisco; took passage on the Golden Gate for the isthmus, the ship striking a rock and sinking on the way; all hands were saved by the fortunate proximity of an island; he landed safely in New York City, thence going to Philadelphia, where his savings were coined; he then bought land in Minnesota, but settled in Wisconsin, on his present farm of eighty acres; Mr. Bullock was one of the 3d W. V. I.; was in the great battle of Nashville, and served until the war closed. He married Miss Mary A. Wheeler in 1857; they have four children—Clifford A., Josephine M., Alice L., and Elinor A. Mr. Bullock is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM CHANDLER, of Chandler & Buerger, Brownsville; born in Nottingham, England, Sept. 7, 1839; came to America in 1841 with his parents, who resided about five years in the State of New York, and came to Milwaukee in 1846; William Chandler came to Byron, Fond du Lac Co., the same year with his grandfather; although young at the time, he remembers many incidents of pioneer life; he has spent his life and been educated in Wisconsin, and was a farmer until 1878, when he bought his interest in the elevator. Married Miss Lydia D. Brown Dec. 1, 1861; they have one son—Charles W. Mr. Chandler is a Republican, and is in accord with the Episcopal Church.

DEWIT C. COLLINS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Lomira; born in Yates Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1824; he went from home at the early age of 8 years, and passed his early life at farming in his native State; spent two years in Ohio, and worked on the canal in Shelby Co.; returning in 1843 to Genesee Co., N. Y., he remained until September, 1846, when he bought his present farm of the Government; spent one year in Shawano, Wis., and was three winters in Fond du Lac; settled on his farm in 1849; it was covered with timber, and he did pioneer work in clearing it; he now has 174 acres, well improved, with a large farmhouse, and the best of barns, etc. Married Miss Catherine Lerch Oct. 25, 1857; they have seven children—Melissa, Rosa, Howard L., Edward, Clinton, Catherine and Lulu. Mr. Collins is an earnest Republican, and a member of Byron Grange No. 33.

CHRISTIAN EHRLHARDT, farmer, Sec. 21 and 19; P. O. Knowles; born in Alsace March 31, 1828; spent his early life and was educated in his native land; came to America in 1846; spent one year in Milwaukee County, one year in Herman, and settled in Mayville, February, 1848; having no means, he worked at anything he could do until 1854, when he bought eighty acres of heavy timber land in Williamstown; this he cleared and improved, building a stone house and making a home; he settled on his present 200-acre farm in 1863, has cleared more than one-half of this, built a large stone house, raised and rebuilt his 40x84 foot barn, built a tasty horse-barn, and though he began with nothing, now has one of the best farms and homes in the county; near his house is a large spring, from which runs a stream large enough

to turn a small grist-mill; he is now constructing a trout-pond. He married Miss Barbara Buchner in 1855; they have ten children—Mary, William C., Amelia, Martin, Anna, Edward, Lydia, Daniel N., Sophia, and Sarah. Mr. Ehrhardt is a Republican, and has been Justice of the Peace, and Assessor. He belongs to the Evangelical Association. He owns 120 acres in Le Roy, on which his eldest son and daughters Amelia and Sophia reside. Mr. Ehrhardt gave hearty support and pecuniary aid to the Union cause during the late war; he also gave over three acres of land to the F. A. & P. R. R. Co., thus securing a station and elevator within one hundred rods of his house. Mr. Ehrhardt is a public-spirited farmer, and a staunch temperance man, as are all his sons.

MARK ELLKINTON, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Lomira; born in Lincolnshire, England, July, 1816; spent his early life and was educated in his native land; came to America, November, 1851; spent two and a half years in Monroe Co., N. Y.; May 19, 1854, he settled on his present farm of 80 acres, for which he paid \$1,000; only 30 acres were then improved; he now has it well improved—a large, modern, brick farmhouse, good barns, etc. Married Miss Ann Bush Sept. 9, 1851; they have eight children—Mary A., Mark P., John T., Evaline H., Chas. H., Orta, William H. and Frank. Mr. Ellkinton is a staunch Republican, and is a self-made and successful pioneer farmer.

ANTON GEORGE, proprietor of the Lomira Steam Mills; born in Prussia Sept. 15, 1818; came to America in June, 1849; worked two years as a miller in State of New York; came to Theresa, Dodge Co., Wis., fall of 1851, and removed to Fond du Lac Co., in 1852; after two years of farming he went to Neenah, Wis., and worked as miller five and a half years; returning to Fond du Lac Co., he resided until 1874, then bought the Lomira Mills, which has two run of stone, also a circular saw. Married Miss Charlotte Zimmerman, 1853; they have seven children—Julius, August, Mary, Martha, Lydia, Sarah and Joseph. Mr. George is a Republican; was Postmaster of El Dorado, Fond du Lac Co., and Justice of the Peace eleven years. He is a member of the Evangelical Association of North America.

SAMUEL KINYON, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Lomira; born in Washington Co., N. Y., March, 3, 1805; spent ten or twelve years of his life as a raftsmen on the Susquehanna River; settled in Pennsylvania, in 1827, where he lived as a farmer and lumberman; cleared up over sixty acres in that State; came to Rock Co., Wis., 1843, and to Lomira, Dodge Co., spring of 1844; thus Mr. K. is one of the first settlers in the town, and a genuine pioneer he was—chopped and cleared, shot deer, dealt with the Indians and can tell many interesting and amusing anecdotes about them; provisions were scarce and he used to haul his supplies from Rock Co., 100 miles away; he bought 170 acres of the Government, sold some, and now has 80 acres. Married Miss Martha Todd, 1831, who died Feb. 11, 1850, leaving six children—Phineas, Sarah J., Ellis, Sophronia, William and Martha. Mr. Kinyon married Mrs. Elizabeth Bullard in 1850; they have one son, Holden. Mr. Kinyon is a thorough Republican, and has for many years been a member of the Baptist Church.

FERDINAND MARQUART, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Knowles; born in Prussia Dec. 15, 1842; son of Peter M., who came to America with his family and settled in Lomira on heavy timbered land, in 1850; roads were then few and poor; his first grist was sent to Milwaukee, and he did genuine pioneer work in clearing his farm and making a home; the family located on their present farm of 130 acres, in 1873. F. Marquart has spent his life and been educated in Lomira. He enlisted Sept. 28, 1864, in the 45th W. V. I., serving one year. Returning to Lomira he married Miss Mary Schultz, January, 1866; they have six children—Emma, Henry, August, Sarah, Edwin and William. Mr. Marquart is a Republican, and a member of the Evangelical Association. He has made substantial improvements on his farm, and is a prosperous and respected citizen.

WARREN MARSTON, retired farmer, Lomira; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Aug. 21, 1826; spent his early life and was educated in his native State; came to Lomira, Dodge Co., Wis., in July, 1847, with his parents; lived with his father on a farm until 1855, then spent three years in Adams Co., Wis.; on his return to Lomira, he bought a farm, on which he lived until 1873, when, having been elected County Clerk, he removed to Juneau; served one term as Deputy Clerk and two terms as County Clerk. Mr. Marston is in politics an ardent Democrat, and has been Chairman, Treasurer, Clerk and Justice of the Peace of his town; was a member of the Legislature of Wisconsin in 1867; is a member of the Masonic Order. Has a family of six children—Charles, Adeline, Mary, Howard, Edward and Cora.

JOHN SCHWARTZ, farmer, Secs. 26 and 24; P. O. Lomira; born in Prussia in 1830; was educated in his native land; came to America in 1847 and settled on a farm in Lomira, Dodge Co., Wis.; the land was heavily timbered; he had no neighbors for two years, and at one time lived for two weeks on wild game, as he could get no bread, many of his neighbors who came afterward subsisting on bran; having no oxen, he and his brother used to draw a drag by hand; Mr. Schwartz settled on his present farm of 260 acres in 1863; this farm, with its first-class improvements, he has earned himself. He

married Miss Mary Srop in 1851; they have six children—Mary Agnes, Minnie, Charlie, William and Lena. Mr. Schwartz is a member of the Evangelical Association of North America.

REV. FATHER SEBASTIAN SCHWINN, Pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Lomira; born in Newburg, Washington Co., Wis., Aug. 26, 1852; was educated in St. Francis Theological Seminary, Milwaukee, graduating July 9, 1876; he had been made Deacon March 26, 1876; Father Schwinn said his first mass July 16, 1876, and took charge of his Lomira congregation in October, 1877. He is independent in politics, supporting men and principles instead of party.

JOHN B. STEINER, farmer, Secs. 1 and 2; P. O. Lomira; born in Switzerland Dec. 31, 1832; spent his early life and was educated in his native land; came to America in 1851, locating as a harness-maker in Milwaukee; after four years, he went to Fond du Lac and worked two years; settled on his present farm of 182 acres in 1857 or 1858; the land was wild and his work hard, but by labor and good care he now has a well-improved farm, large modern brick house, the best of barns, etc. He married, in the fall of 1863, Miss Susan Renner; they have nine children—Julia A., Jacob D., John F., William H., Sarah L., Emma A., Edward L., Laura L. and Lillie S. Mr. Steiner is a Republican; has been Supervisor several years, and is now Chairman of the Town Board. He is a member of the Evangelical Association. Has on his farm the usual stock and crops of the county.

FRANZ THEISEN, merchant, Lomira; born in Prussia in 1823; was educated in his native land, and was a soldier from 1843 to 1845 in the Prussian Army; came to America in 1847 and settled in Hartford, Washington Co., Wis.; bought heavy timbered land of the Government and, with his three brothers, cleared it up and made homes; they were real pioneers, as they had no roads nor bridges; Mr. Theisen settled in the fall of 1854 in the southwest part of Lomira; here he began clearing again, built a shanty in the woods, worked hard and made another home; he opened a hotel in Lomira Center in 1862, which he kept several years; now has a store where he has a stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, glassware, crockery, boots and shoes, notions, etc.; also has in connection a saloon. Married Miss Elizabeth Manderi in 1859; they have five living children—Peter, Lizzie, George W., John and Franz. Mr. Theisen is a Democrat, and has been Supervisor, Town Treasurer and Justice of the Peace several years; he is a member of the Catholic Church.

ANDREW WELSCH, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Lomira; born in Bavaria; March 2, 1830; came to America about 1851, was in Erie, Penn., about six years, and worked on the docks and railroads; returned to Bavaria, and after three months, came to America; settled in Lomira in 1857, and on his present farm of 280 acres in 1859; at first he rented a 10x12 shanty in Le Roy, and rented a farm the first two years; he owned the first J. P. Manny Reaper in the town. Mr. Welsch is a most successful farmer; brought a stallion and two mares from Pennsylvania, and from these has sold over \$1,700 worth of horses; he also cleared the site and built the Lomira steam grist and saw mill, in 1866, which he sold in 1874. Married Miss Margaret Miller in 1851; they have nine living children—Leonard, Catherine, Mary, Anna, Nicholas, Hubert, Margeret, Anton and John; their son Andrew is not living. Mr. Welsch is independent in politics, and a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

HENRY P. WENZEL, M. D., Lomira; born in Engelstadt, Hesse-Darmstadt, Aug. 29, 1848; came to America in 1858, with his parents, who settled in Wabash Co., Ind.; here he had but poor school advantages, but advanced himself to the position of teacher; taught three years, and was then Superintendent of the Laketon, (Ind.) Village Schools; he at this time held the best certificate in the county; entered the Louisville Medical College in 1873; was dispensary physician during the last year, and graduated as physician and surgeon from the Louisville Hospital College of Medicine, February, 1875; began practice in Wheeling, W. Va., and in nine months built up a practice worth \$1,500; was obliged to remove for change of climate, and came to Theresa, Dodge Co., Wis.; here he remained and practiced until January, 1879, when he settled in Lomira, where he has a good and increasing practice. The Doctor is a member of the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the Rock River Medical Society, of which he is Secretary. He married Miss Mary A. Hendricks, April 26, 1876; they have two children—M. E. and A. E.

LUDWIG ZEIDLER, merchant, and Postmaster for Lomira; born in Prussia, 1826; he was educated in his native land, and was five years a Prussian soldier; he fought through the revolution of 1848; came to America in 1852, and settled on a farm in Lomira; at this time not a house existed in the present village; the country to the east was heavily timbered. Mr. Zeidler improved his land and was a Dodge County farmer about twenty one years; settled in Lomira and began business in 1873; was appointed Postmaster the same year; he has a general stock of goods, viz., dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, glassware, crockery, notions, etc., and still owns a farm of 118 acres; his son Paul is by trade a watchmaker, and works in the store. Mr. Zeidler is a Democrat; has been and is now, Town Treasurer; he is a member of the Lutheran Church. Married Miss Julia Berton in 1851; they have five living children—Bertha, Louis, Paul, Helene and Anna.

HERMAN TOWNSHIP.

PETER FLEURY, boot and shoe maker, and Postmaster of Huelsburg; born in Prussia Aug. 8, 1839; was educated in Prussia, and spent his young days traveling in France; came to America in July, 1864; spent two years in Milwaukee, was a short time in Minnesota, and settled in Huelsburg, where he has built a large brick house and shop. He has twenty-three years' experience at his trade, is independent in politics, supporting men and ideas, not party; was made Postmaster in August, 1879. Himself and wife are Catholics. He married Lena Weber Jan. 7, 1867; they have one son—John, born Dec. 23, 1867.

RUFUS A. GILMAN, retired merchant and farmer, Woodland; born in Gilmanton, N. H., Nov. 24, 1801; he was for many years in the mercantile and lumber business in Plattsburg, N. Y., his father having settled there in 1812; he was also owner of the Gen. Moores, and four other fine vessels on Lake Champlain; was also five years in the iron business. On the 26th of May, 1827, he married Miss Ann H., daughter of Maj. Gen. Benjamin Moores, of the New York State militia, an early settler and leading citizen of Plattsburg, who fought as Lieutenant at Yorktown, under La Fayette. Mr. Gilman and family settled on sixty acres at Woodland in 1855; he built a saw-mill, blacksmith-shop, store and residence, etc.; was the first settler, and the founder of the village, which was laid out in 1860; his store, shop, etc., were destroyed by a whirlwind the same year. Mr. Gilman retired from active business in 1867; the old couple have a pleasant home in the village; three of their children, Benjamin M., Julia and Charles S., are in Denver, Colo.; Elizabeth resides in Plattsburg, and Platt J. is in North Platte, Neb. Mr. Gilman is a Republican of the old Whig school, and was once an active Mason, uniting with the fraternity in 1825.

REUBEN JUDD, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Mayville; born in Berkshire Co., Mass., April 25, 1818; spent his early life and was educated in his native State; in 1843, he removed to Ohio, and, in the spring of 1846, located in the town of Rubicon, Dodge Co., Wis.; he was a genuine pioneer, as the whole country was a trackless wilderness; it was an easy matter to get lost, and his only guide to the raising of Hartford Mill was blazed trees; deer, and all wild game were plenty; in the fall of 1848, he took over thirty swarms of wild bees; from 1849 to 1854, he was in the California gold mines; bought his present farm of 108 acres in 1854; it is on the United States' road, cut during the Black Hawk war. He married Miss Rebecca Butler in the spring of 1855; they have five children—Henry and Henrietta (twins), Lenora, Edna and Arthur. Mr. Judd is a Democrat, and has been Clerk of his School District eighteen successive years.

CHARLES MACHMULLER, proprietor of the Woodland Hotel; born in Brandenburg, Prussia, March 28, 1831; was educated in his native land; came to America in 1852; was by trade a brickmaker, and lived and worked at his trade four years in Watertown, four years in Mayville five years in Theresa, one year in Washington Co., one season in Waupun, and eleven years in Rubicon; he has owned the Woodland Hotel since 1867, and has kept it since May, 1878; he built the large brick store occupied by C. A. Kautke; owns another store, and is the leading real-estate owner in the village. Married Miss Johanna Becker in 1856; they have seven children—Matilda, Powell, Emil, Magdalena, Frank, Max and Eugene. Mr. Machmuller is a member of the Democratic party and Lutheran Church.

CHARLES RINGLE, farmer, merchant and Postmaster of Herman; born in Bavaria Oct. 30, 1835; came to America with his parents in 1846, and settled in Washington Co., Wis.; after eighteen months they settled on Sec. 25, town of Herman; he was educated in the Fatherland and in Washington Co.; began mercantile business in 1865; was made Postmaster in 1866; built a large brick store in 1876, where he has a complete stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, millinery, crockery, glassware, patent medicines, notions, etc. Mr. Ringle is a Democrat; was Town Treasurer nine years, Justice of the Peace four years, Town Clerk two years, and is now Chairman. Married Miss Johanna Erdman in 1858, who died Dec. 5, 1875, leaving five sons—William, Robert and Ernest (twins), Herman and Julius; in 1876, he married Mrs. Wilhelmina Plock, a sister of the deceased wife. Mr. Ringle is a member of the New School Lutheran Church. He has 60 acres in Herman and 400 in Marathon Co., Wis.; Mrs. Ringle has 80 acres in Herman.

GEORGE SCHOTT, County Treasurer of Dodge Co.; P. O. Herman; born in Germany June 13, 1836; son of George M., who died in 1874, at the age of 86, in Herman; was the father of eleven children; was a much respected and honored man; the family came to Canada in 1847, and moved to Dodge Co., Wis., in 1849, and settled on a farm of forty acres. George started for himself

when 17 years old, farming and running a thrashing machine; ran it four years, then bought 120 acres in Herman and commenced farming on his own account, and was engaged in selling farm machinery; through his industry and integrity has accumulated a competency. In 1862, was elected Town Treasurer, and afterward Chairman of the town, and was elected to the Legislature in 1872 and 1876; has been on the County Board and Supervisor many times, and is now Treasurer of Dodge Co.; received a large majority. Married, Feb. 7, 1861, Caroline Bates, daughter of Peter Bates, who was a native of Germany; have had six children—Charles, George, Caroline, William, Ida, Emma. Himself and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN STEINER, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Iron Ridge; born in Wurtemberg in 1819; spent his early life and was educated in his native country; was about eighteen months in the army; came to America in 1846; lived three years in Milwaukee Co., Wis., and settled in Herman, Dodge Co., in 1849, on his present farm of 100 acres; at the time a forest, he has since cleared and improved it, erecting good buildings and making a home. Mr. Steiner is an independent Democrat; was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1858; has been Justice of the Peace twenty-five years, also Chairman, Clerk and Assessor; has been Secretary of the Herman Insurance Company since it was organized in 1856. Married Miss Rosina Kawalti in 1849, who died Feb. 3, 1863, leaving three children—John D., Mary A. and Rosa; Sept. 20, 1863, he married Miss Julia Hummel; they have three children—Sarah E., William J. and Julia.

AUGUST THIELKE, merchant, Huelsburg; born in Prussia Feb. 3, 1830; spent his early life and was educated in the Fatherland, learning his trade of brewer; came to America and to Theresa, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1854; after eight years of farming, removed to Huelsburg, and bought a farm and brewery; continued the business about eight years, then sold the brewery and bought the store and stock of J. Huels; here he has a large and complete stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, hardware, tinware, millinery, patent medicines, notions, etc.; also has a farm of 178 acres in Herman. He is a Democrat, and a member, with his family, of the Lutheran Church. Married Miss Margaret Huels Feb. 18, 1863; they have nine children—Amelia, Augusta, August, Barbara, Herman, John, Mary, Emma and Gustav.

M. F. WEGWART, merchant and Postmaster, Woodland; born in Prussia March 11, 1823; spent his early life and was educated in the Fatherland; came to America in 1854; was a brickmaker by trade, and worked one year in Milwaukee and one year in Neosho, then settled on a farm in Hustisford, which he sold in 1869, and began business in Woodland. Mr. Wegwart is a Republican; is Treasurer of the Woodland Hook and Ladder Fire Co., and was made Postmaster in 1874; he has a large stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, tinware, glassware, stoves, crockery, boots and shoes, hats and caps, trunks, satchels, patent medicines, etc. He married Miss Ernestina Marsh March 18, 1848; they have five living children—Augusta, Rosalie, William, Herman and Ida.

LE ROY TOWNSHIP.

ERNEST ADELMAYER, blacksmith and wagon-maker, Sec. 28; P. O. Kekoskee; born in Prussia Feb. 14, 1859, son of Gottfried Adelmayer, who was also a blacksmith; he came to America in 1854, and settled on a farm in Le Roy, working on the farm and at his trade till his death, Oct. 16, 1872. His son, Ernest, was educated in the country, and learned his trade after his father died; built his present shop in 1875; does general blacksmithing and manufactures wagons, carriages, sleighs, cutters, harrows, etc. He married Miss Amelia Reese June 27, 1874; they have three children—Katherine, Caroline and Amelia. In politics, a Republican; he is now Supervisor of his town; is in religion a Roman Catholic.

ANDREW BACHHUBER, merchant and farmer, Farmersville; born in Farmersville Nov. 30, 1857; he is a son of Max Bachhuber, who was born in Bavaria Dec. 13, 1832, and came to America in 1846, first locating in Abilison, Washington Co., Wis., then removing to Milwaukee where he lived until 1855, when he settled in Le Roy, Dodge Co.; here he owned a farm and store, and held many town offices; was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1860, 1864 and 1875; serving as Postmaster of Farmersville nine years, and resigning in favor of his wife in 1875, who in turn resigned in 1879. Mr. Bachhuber died Feb. 2, 1879, leaving a wife and ten children. He was a Democrat in politics, and a Roman Catholic in religion. His son Andrew was educated in the Mayville High School, and is now in charge of the farm and store, where he has a general stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, tinware, crockery, patent medicines, notions, etc. He, like his honored father, is a Democrat and a Catholic; was

appointed Town Clerk to fill his father's place at his death, and received every vote cast in his town for the office, March, 1879.

HORACE BARNES, farmer, Secs. 14, 13 and 23; P. O. Farmersville; born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., June 3, 1823; his boyhood was passed in his native county, where he was educated and married; he came to Le Roy and settled on Government land in the spring of 1847, and had to cut his way for about a mile through dense timber in order to get his team and goods to his claim; after building a log house he began the pioneer work of cutting and burning timber, clearing the land and making a home; his present improved farm of 180 acres with its large and convenient buildings is the result. Mr. Barnes is a Republican; was the second Assessor of his town, and served about nine years as Town Clerk; was elected Chairman about 1858, and has been a member of the County Board for fourteen years, or longer than any other resident of the county. Married Miss Phebe Higgins July 1, 1864, who was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., Aug. 10, 1826; they have nine children—William D., Asa D., Horace Jr., Henry B., Julius A., Flora A., Blanche, Duane P. and Phebe I.

C. W. COWLES, farmer, Secs. 21, 15 and 16; P. O. Kekoskee; born in Clarkson, Monroe Co., N. Y., Sept. 7, 1830; was educated in a graded school in Murray, Orleans Co., and the Brockport Collegiate Institute. In the fall of 1851, he settled in Le Roy; taught school in joint districts, Nos. 4 and 5; afterward teaching five terms in Le Roy and one in Lomira; he bought forty acres of land, which he now owns; it was heavily timbered, but he cleared it, has added to it, and, as a result of twenty years of toil, has a well-improved farm of 102 acres with good buildings. He is a Republican; was Town Superintendent under the old law; has been Supervisor twice, and is now Justice of the Peace, and has been for ten years past. He married Miss Mary A. Farrington, of Manchester, England, Sept. 19, 1863, who was born May 17, 1842; they have four living children—Hattie S., Edward M., Frank L. and Albert H. Mr. Cowles has been for twenty years past a member of Du Page Lodge, I. O. O. F., Kekoskee, and with his wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His brothers, Rufus R. and Friend D., enlisted in Company B, 10th W. V. I., and Manley T. was a volunteer in the 32d W. V. I.; Rufus R. was shot in the battle of Stone River; Friend D. died of starvation at Andersonville, and Manley T. died in the Nashville Hospital.

M. L. COWLES, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co.; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Jan. 6, 1822; spent his early life and was educated in his native county; at 21, he went to Windham Co., Conn., where he married Miss Olive, daughter of Thomas Gallup, Oct. 27, 1845, who was born Dec. 22, 1819; after a number of years spent here and in Westerly, R. I., they settled in Le Roy, in March, 1856; Mr. Cowles has 182½ acres, which he has cleared of a scattering growth of timber, replacing the old log house with his present residence in 1864; built a large barn in 1857; he has grade and full blood short-horn cattle, Merino sheep, besides other stock and the usual crops. Mr. Cowles is a Republican and a member, with his wife, of the M. E. Church. Their eldest son, George M., is farming in Richardson Co., Neb.; the two younger, Charles H. and Emma M., reside in Dodge Co.

NICHOLAS EBERHART, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Oakfield, Fond du Lac Co.; born in Alsace Feb. 15, 1823; was educated and learned the trade of miller in his native land; came to America in 1844, lived three years in New York State, and then made a five-months' visit to his fatherland; on his return, brought about sixty families with him; he settled in Walworth Co., Wis., where he had a hard struggle with poverty and bad luck; had a fifty-acre farm, and worked like a slave; in 1855, he settled in Le Roy on eighty acres, which he now owns; having more means, he bought eighty more in 1856; this farm is improved in every way; his large brick house was built in 1871. He married Miss Christina Eberhart, in June, 1847; they have four sons—Lewis, Christian, George and Edward. Mr. Eberhart is a Republican, and a member of the Evangelical Association of North America.

JOHN FISHER, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Farmersville; born in Wurtemberg Jan. 2, 1832; spent his early life and was educated in the Fatherland, and came to America in 1854; was a laborer in New York and Ohio about five years, and settled on a farm in Lomira in 1859; enlisted in the 15th Ill. V. C., in August, 1861, was in Missouri, Arkansas and Mississippi, and with Sherman in his Vicksburg failure; the regiment then came North and captured Arkansas Post, and was with Grant in the final Vicksburg campaign; then returned to Little Rock, Ark., where they wintered; had a desperate battle at Saline River, Ark., and was discharged at the end of the three years, or in August, 1864. He returned to Lomira and sold his farm in 1866, when he located on his farm of fifty-six acres. Married Miss Wilhelmina Fisher April 20, 1866; they have four children—Mary, John, Martin and Magdalena. Mr. Fisher is a Republican; was Town Treasurer in 1870, and is now serving his fifth term as Assessor.

MYRON G. GRAVES, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Oakfield; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., Sept. 30, 1836; son of Austin and Sophronia Graves, who settled on eighty acres of Government land in Le

Roy, in May, 1846; this was the third or fourth family in the town; Mr. Graves built a log house, and, on the 20th of May, with three others, cut the first road to the Mayville saw-mill and brought back a load of lumber. Austin Graves cleared this farm and made a home; he died in February, 1879, leaving his wife and four sons. M. G. Graves was educated in the county, where he lived until September, 1861, when he enlisted in the famous 10th W. V. I.; was captured at Pulaski, Tenn.; paroled, and, returning to Wisconsin, was honorably discharged in July, 1862; in 1864, he went overland to Nevada and California, remaining about four years. On his return, he married Miss Lydia A., daughter of P. H. Kinyon, Dec. 26, 1869; they have four children—Eva L., Walter K., Hattie E. and Nellie L. Mr. Graves owns the old farm; he is Republican, and a member, with his wife, of the M. E. Church.

JOSEPH HEIMERL, Jr., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Farmersville; born in Bavaria Aug. 15, 1842; his parents came to America and to Lomira, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1853, locating on heavily timbered land; they did real old settlers' work, in chopping out a farm and home; Mr. Heimerl afterward deeded this farm to his son, the subject of this sketch, who sold it in 1871, and bought his present farm of ninety-six acres, upon which he has erected most of the buildings; he was a teacher in the district schools of Lomira six terms; is an ardent Democrat in politics; was Assessor three terms, and Supervisor one term, in Lomira, and has been Assessor and Chairman of Le Roy; he is now the Democratic candidate for the Wisconsin Assembly for his district. Is in religion a Catholic. He married Miss Mary Waas Jan. 25, 1865; they have four children—Justina, Clara, Joseph and John—having lost four children.

LOUIS LEHNER, merchant, Lechner's Corners; born in Bavaria July 27, 1849; his parents emigrated to America in 1852, and settled in Addison, Washington Co., Wis., removing in 1860 to a farm in Le Roy. Louis Lehner was educated in Wisconsin, and enlisted in the 1st W. V. C. in 1864; was with his regiment in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia; had many engagements, and saw much hard service with that famous regiment; was honorably discharged in July, 1865. Returning, he worked on the Le Roy farm until 1871, when he bought the store and stock at what was then Sterr's Corners; has since continued the business; has a complete stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, drugs and medicines, notions, etc. Married Miss Kate Waas Dec. 14, 1871; they have four children—Louis, Anna K., Matilda C. and Lillie M. Mr. Lehner is a Democrat and a Roman Catholic.

JOHN McCLAIN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Kekoskee; born in County Tyrone, Ireland, Oct. 28, 1829; came to America in 1848, and settled in Schuylkill Co., Penn., where he was engaged in transferring coal from the cars to the canal-boats until 1864, when he came to Le Roy and settled on his present farm of ninety acres; this was only partially chopped off, and he did genuine frontier work in clearing the land and making a home. He married Miss Jane Crawford, of County Tyrone, in 1859; they have five children—John, Sarah, Oliver, Robert and Jane. Mr. McClain is a Republican and a member of the M. E. Church.

JULIUS MARTEL, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Mayville; born in Alsace, France, Nov. 2, 1851; his parents came to America in 1856, and, after one year in Mayville, settled on a farm in Williamstown; here Mr. Martel lived, with the exception of three years spent in the Mayville High School, until 1877, when he settled on his present farm of ninety-two acres, upon which he has made substantial improvements. He married Miss Bertha Bosim Oct. 10, 1877; they have one daughter—Adell, born Sept. 27, 1878. Mr. Martel is a Republican and one of the stirring young farmers of his town.

JOSEPH MARX, farmer and hotel-keeper, Secs. 2 and 5; P. O. Farmersville; born in Rubicon, Dodge Co., Wis., Oct. 11, 1852; son of Nicholas Marx, a shoemaker, who was born in Germany June 10, 1822, and settled in Rubicon in 1848; after ten or twelve years, he removed to Le Roy and built the Five-Mile House, which he kept until his death, May 13, 1874, the business being continued by his sons Joseph and Frank. Joseph Marx lived in Dodge Co. until June 21, 1870, when he enlisted in the 3d U. S. Regulars, but, on account of defective eyesight, was soon discharged; in the spring of 1871, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he worked two years in a foundry and one year at railroading; on his return to Farmersville, he married Miss Susanna Wiesner, of Washington Co., Wis., May 18, 1875; they have three children—Joseph J., Susanna I. and Daniel F. Mr. Marx is a Democrat, and was Justice of the Peace two years in Le Roy.

W. P. MILES, farmer, Secs. 4 and 5; P. O. Oak Center, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.; born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1842; son of David Miles, born in St. Johnbury Plains, Vt., June 17, 1798. The Miles family were among the first settlers in Le Roy, in spring of 1846; only four or five families in the town; Mr. Miles bought U. S. land, built a log house, cleared up his farm, and made a home; wild game was plenty, but they had to pound corn into meal, as the nearest mill was at Neenah, and the nearest market Milwaukee; W. P. Miles saw rough pioneer experience, as the family was large and money scarce; he

used to wear rags on his feet to school in winter, drying them during school hours, and wearing them home again. He resided on the old farm until Sept. 9, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. B, 10th W. V. I.; was Drum-Major of the regiment, and served with it until March, 1862, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability; his brother, Holsey, was shot by bushwhackers in Woodville, Ala.; in October, 1864, Mr. Miles enlisted in Co. G, 1st W. V. C., was in the battles at Hopkinsville, Ky., helped Chase Hood over the Tennessee River, was in the fights at Columbus, Ga., and present at capture of Montgomery and Selma, Ala., was also with his famous regiment when it rewarded the 4th Mich. V. I. for its treachery in the capture of Jefferson Davis, by shooting about 30 men, and he thinks the entire 4th would have fared hard but for Col. Harndon of the 1st; on his return, Mr. Miles settled on the old homestead of 140 acres, which he has owned since the death of his father, July 19, 1876. Married Miss Mary McClain in 1855; they have four children—Florence, Holsey, Odessa and Muzetta. Mr. Miles is a Republican, and has been Constable and Supervisor; is also an Odd Fellow.

JOHN RIFENBERGH, farmer, Secs. 12; P. O. Brownsville; born in Huron Co., Ohio, Oct. 11, 1838; when he was about 12 years of age his parents settled in Le Roy, Dodge Co., Wis.; here he worked several years as a carpenter and joiner, enlisting September, 1861, in Co. K, 10th W. V. I.; has served three years, participating in every battle which that historic regiment fought; was commissioned Second Lieutenant of his company by Gov. Salmon. At the expiration of his three years term of service he returned to Le Roy, bought his farm of 80 acres, March, 1867; was the architect and builder of his pleasant home. He married Miss Olive A. Rhodes March 21, 1868, who was born Feb. 26, 1842, in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y.; they have three living children—Effie A., Fred L. and Roberta A. Mr. Rifenberg is a Republican and a member of Oakfield Lodge 158, A., F. & A. M.

GEORGE SCHMID, farmer and brewer, Secs. 25 and 26; P. O. Farmersville; born in Bavaria March 10, 1829; was educated in the Fatherland, where he learned his trade of brewer; came to America in 1853, spent three years in Milwaukee and then settled on his present farm of 74½ acres; he built his brewery in 1858, and has since continued the business, manufacturing about 100 barrels of beer per annum; his improved farm, large house, barns, brewery, etc., are the result of his own labor and management. He married Miss Mary Geiner in 1854, who was born in Bavaria Feb. 1, 1832; they have nine children—George, Mary, Anna, Lizzie, Joseph, Matilda, Caroline, Alis and Max. Mr. Schmid is a Democrat, and a member, with his wife, of the Catholic Church.

MARKUS STERR, farmer, Secs. 26, 27 and 28; P. O. Farmersville; born in Bavaria April 25, 1817; came to America with his brother, Joseph, in 1846, locating in Milwaukee, where they were joined in 1847, by Caspar and Andrew; in November, 1847, the four brothers removed to Le Roy, (see biography of F. X. Sterr); Mr. Sterr worked here, then in Mayville, then in Milwaukee, thence removing to Indiana and Michigan; returning in November, 1853, to Le Roy, he settled on sixty acres of his present farm, where he did real pioneer work in chopping and burning heavy timber; he cleared this, bought and cleared more, and now has 230 acres well improved, with a large brick house and good barns, etc. He married, in August, 1853, Miss Elizabeth Meitz, of Upper Austria; they have seven children living—Theresa, John, Marcus, Elizabeth, Peter, Robert and Michael. Mr. Sterr is a Republican, and has been for years Treasurer of School District No. 4.

FRANK STERR, farmer, Secs. 14 and 15; P. O. Farmersville; born in Batavia Sept. 25, 1833; came to America and to Le Roy with his father, Caspar Sterr, (see biography of F. X. Sterr); at 21, he went to Michigan, and spent six years in the pineries; returning to Le Roy, he rented a saw-mill two years, then built and owned a share in his brother's saw-mill. He enlisted Sept. 22, 1864, in the 43d W. V. I.; the regiment was held in reserve at the battle of Nashville, and served until the war closed; on his return to Le Roy, he sold his interest in the saw-mill, and bought forty acres of his present farm, with no buildings of value; by hard work and attention to business, he has 182 acres of well-improved land, a new brick house and good barns. He married Miss Mary Yung Oct. 6, 1856; they have thirteen children—John, Louisa, Louis, Leonard and Frank (twins), Anna, Robert, William, Mary, Theresa, George and Emma. Mr. Sterr is a Republican; was Town Treasurer three successive terms and Assessor three terms. The family are Roman Catholic.

F. X. STERR, farmer, Secs. 22 and 26; P. O. Farmersville; born in Bavaria Oct. 15, 1834; he is a son of Caspar Sterr, who settled with his family and three brothers—Markus, Andrew and Joseph, in Le Roy, November, 1847; the Sterrs were all Bavarians, and were accompanied by twelve or fifteen German families; the settlers had to cut a road to their farms, as the entire country was a wilderness of heavy timber; they suffered terribly from the cold November rains, and, to add to their misery, smallpox broke out among them, Joseph Sterr dying November 27; the brothers saw more than their share of hardships, as, unable to keep a team, they were obliged to carry flour from Milwaukee the first winter, and

afterward from Mayville; Caspar bought Government land, cutting, burning and clearing the timber to make a farm and home; he died Jan. 26, 1876. F. X. Sterr lived and worked with him until 1858, when his father gave him thirty-three acres on Sec. 26, where he lived until 1861, when he bought his present farm of 140 acres; this he has improved by building a house and several large barns. He married Miss Rosina Oestermier Sept. 10, 1856; they have nine children—Theresa, F. X., Matilda, Albert, August, Rudolph, Rosalie, Amelia and Edward. Mr. Sterr is independent in politics, and, with the family, a member of the Catholic Church.

SEBASTIAN STERR, farmer, Secs. 34 and 35; P. O. Kekoskee; born in Bavaria Aug. 12, 1832; son of Caspar Sterr, and came with him to America and to Le Roy in 1847 (see biography of F. X. Sterr); in 1854, he went to Monroe Co., Wis., returning in December, 1860, and bought a farm on Sec. 10, which he exchanged in 1863 for his saw-mill and twelve acres; his mill is run by one of the best water-powers in the county, having a fall of thirty-five feet; he has the muley saw, and does custom work; has sixty-one acres with good improvements. He married Miss Mary Zettl Sept. 29, 1853; they have eight children—Allois, Frederiek E., Anna, Louis, Henry, Mary, Matilda and Edward. Mr. Sterr is a Republican.

NICHOLAS WEIDIG, farmer and brewer, Sec. 26; P. O. Farmersville; born in Williamstown, Dodge Co., Wis., May 4, 1849; son of John Weidig, who came from Germany to America in 1847, and settled in Williamstown in 1848. N. Weidig has spent his life and been educated in the county. He enlisted in the 44th W. V. I. in February, 1865, and served till the war closed; was discharged in the fall of 1865. Settled in Le Roy in 1868; worked in the Mayville and other breweries some time; then bought his brewery and farm of twenty acres; he manufactures about 175 barrels of beer per annum. Sept. 1, 1874, he married Miss Theresa, daughter of Markus Sterr; they have two sons—Nicholas and Leonard. Mr. Weidig is a Democrat and in unison with the Catholic religion.

JOSEPH WEINBERGER, boot and shoe maker and hotel keeper, Lehner's Corners; born in Le Roy, Dodge Co., Wis., Feb. 22, 1856; son of Jacob Weinberger, who was born and educated in Bavaria, serving twelve years in the royal army; he came to America in 1847; was two years in Milwaukee, and settled in Le Roy in 1849. He married Miss Nothburga Sagstetter in 1847; they have five sons—Jacob, Sebastian, Joseph, Xavier and Louis. Jacob Weinberger has spent his life and been educated in Dodge Co., learning his trade of his brother Sebastian; began his present business in October, 1877; has a hotel and saloon, dealing in all kinds of native and foreign wines and liquors, and selling boots and shoes of his own manufacture. He married Miss Caroline Hausinger Oct. 23, 1877; they have one son—John Arthur. Mr. Weinberger is a Democrat and a Roman Catholic.

SEBASTIAN WEINBERGER, shoemaker and Postmaster of Farmersville; born in Farmersville, Dodge Co., Wis., June 29, 1859; son of Jacob and Northburga W., who settled in Dodge Co. in 1849; has spent his life and been educated in his native county; began learning his trade in Mayville at 14 years of age, and has followed it constantly since; he has a good home and five acres of land, which he has earned himself. Married Miss Mary Remmelmyer Oct. 30, 1872; they have three children—Flora, Elizabeth and Anna. Mr. Weinberger makes and sells boots and shoes, also deals in hides and pelts. He is a Democrat and a Roman Catholic. Was appointed Postmaster at Farmersville Sept. 2, 1879.

JOHN WILD, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Farmersville; born in Bavaria in December, 1834; came to America with his father and brothers in 1852; worked a short time in Racine Co. and two winters in the Michigan saw-mills. In 1855, his father deeded him forty acres, which he afterward sold, buying eighty acres of his present 140 acres of well-improved land, which he has earned himself. He married Miss Theresa, daughter of Caspar Sterr, July 4, 1855; they have eight children—John, Frank, Michael, Rosey, Albert, Xavier, Theresa A. and Bertha K. Mr. Wild is a Republican, and the family are Roman Catholics.

THERESA TOWNSHIP.

FRANCIS DODGE JUNEAU, tinsmith, Theresa; born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1827; son of Solomon Juneau, the founder and benefactor of that city; the subject of this sketch was educated in Milwaukee, and there learned his trade with ex-Gov. L. J. Farwell; he settled in Theresa in 1849; in 1851, he went West, and was employed two years as an Indian interpreter; after an absence of five years, he returned to Theresa. Married Miss Leonadie Baudoin Jan. 7, 1858; they have five children—Raymond, Eugene, Mary, Matilda and Joseph. Like his honored father, Mr. Juneau is closely

identified with the history of Dodge Co. He is an independent Democrat in politics and a Catholic in religion. Is now Treasurer of Theresa Township.

P. KUECHENBERG, merchant and Postmaster, Theresa; born in Prussia in 1844; came with his parents to America in 1848, locating at Richfield, Wis., where he attended school until he was 14, when he entered a store at Germantown, Wis., to learn the business he has since successfully followed; he came to Theresa in 1861, with just 70 cents; worked in a store here until August, 1875, when he began business for himself; now has a large and varied stock of merchandise to supply a general trade; one department of his store is filled with hardware, stoves, machines, etc.; another with hats, caps and ready-made clothing; the main store is devoted to groceries of all kinds, dry goods, millinery goods, boots and shoes, glassware, etc., etc. He married Miss Amanda A. Sprout June 6, 1866; they have two children—Frederick William and Guy Paul. Mr. Kueckenberg is a Republican; was appointed Postmaster about 1873.

PETER LANGENFELD, Justice and Notary Public, Theresa; born in Prussia Dec. 8, 1837; spent his early life and was educated in his native land; came to America in 1855; attended the High School in Menasha, Wis.; was clerk in an Iron Ridge store about one year; he settled in Theresa in 1861, and was teacher of the Theresa Catholic School fifteen years. Mr. Langenfeld is a thorough Democrat; has served as Justice of the Peace sixteen consecutive terms, Notary Public four terms, Town Clerk two years, is Secretary of the town insurance company, and was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1878. He married Miss Caroline Miller in September, 1864, who died March 3, 1871, leaving two children—Theresa and Elizabeth. In April, 1877, he married Miss Josephine Meyer; they have one son—Peter T. Mr. Sanzenfeld is a member of the Theresa Catholic Church, and is its Treasurer. He is a man well and favorably known in his county.

VALENTINE MILLER, M. D., Theresa; born in Fulda, Germany, Feb. 28, 1811; was educated in the schools of his country, and studied medicine in Germany and Switzerland, graduating from Heidelberg University in 1837; came to America in 1845; spent eighteen months in Canada; practiced in St. Louis, Mo., Peru, Ill. and Milwaukee, Wis.; settled in Theresa in May, 1849, where he has since lived and practiced. Married Miss Margaret McCue in 1850; they have six children—Matilda, Albert, Ernest, Louis, Josephine and Pauline. The Doctor is a Democrat, and has been Town Clerk twenty-five years. He is among the very oldest of the practicing physicians in Dodge Co. Is in religion a Catholic.

EMILE EDWARD NUSSLE, M. D., Theresa; born in Chaux de Fonds, Switzerland, July 12, 1853; spent his early life and was educated in his native land; studied medicine in Geneva and Berne, graduating as physician and surgeon March 17, 1874; practiced one year in Dresden, Saxony, and came to America in November, 1876, locating in Jefferson, Jefferson Co., Wis.; he practiced two and a half years; the Doctor settled in Theresa in February, 1879, where he has a good and increasing practice. He served as First Lieutenant in the Swiss Army about four years. The Doctor is versed in German, Italian and English, as well as French, his native language; is independent of all societies.

JOHN G. SCHLEY, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Mayville; born in Prussia April 20, 1830; came to America with his parents, who were among the very first settlers in Lebanon in 1843; after eight years, he settled and has since resided in Theresa; settled on his present farm of 172 acres in 1865; he has been Supervisor five years, and now holds the office. Married Miss Wilhelmina Pagenkop in 1855; they have ten children living—John F., Mary, Julius, Gustav, Albert, Matilda, Herman, Augusta, Reichard and Alvina. Mr. Schley is rearing good stock for general purposes, and the usual crops; he is a Lutheran in religion; in politics, a Democrat.

GOTTFRIED SCHELLPFEFFER, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Mayville; born in Prussia Nov. 12, 1838; spent his early life and was educated in his native country; came to America and to Williamstown with his parents, who settled in that town; with 50 cents in his pocket, he began as a farm laborer; worked by the month until 1862, and settled on his present farm of ninety-three acres; he has cleared and improved this farm, and now has the best of buildings and a good home. Married, May 23, 1865, Miss Frederica Guse; they have seven children—Charles, Minnie, Herman, Matilda, William, Augusta and Robert. Mr. Schellpfeffer is a Democrat; he is raising grade short-horn cattle, pure-bred sheep, etc.

G. WEBER, proprietor of the Theresa Brewery; born in Wurtemberg in 1846; came to America, with his parents, in 1853, who settled in Theresa; it was among the pioneer families in the place. Mr. Weber has spent his life and been educated in Dodge Co.; at the death of his father, in 1864, he took charge of the brewery, and has been the owner since 1873. He married Miss Mary Husting in 1874; they have two sons—Arnold E. and Charles B. Mr. Weber is one of the leading business men of The-

resu; he is manufacturing about fourteen hundred barrels of beer per annum; he owns ten acres of land adjoining the village, and fifty-three acres in the town of Ashford, Fond du Lac Co.; besides his elegant residence in the village, he owns a house and lot. Mr. Weber is, in politics, a Democrat, and, in religion, a Catholic.

CALAMUS TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS H. CONNELL, teacher, P. O. Beaver Dam; is a son of Thomas and Margaret O. Connell, early settlers of Calamus; Thomas was born in Springfield, Mass., Oct. 3, 1852, and, in 1855, his parents emigrated to Dodge Co., Wis., and settled in the city of Beaver Dam for one year, then removed to the town of Calamus, which has since been his home; he received his early education in the public schools, after which he attended the Wayland University of Beaver Dam for one year; in 1869, he began teaching district school, which he has followed most of the time since; when 13 years of age he learned the brickmason's trade, which he followed during the summer vacations. He was elected Town Clerk of Calamus in the spring of 1879.

WILLIAM CROFT, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Beaver Dam; was born in Lincolnshire, Eng., in 1829, and is the son of George and Jane Croft; his father died when he was about 12 years of age, but his mother, a woman of rare Christian virtues, is yet spared him; May 2, 1853, he sailed from Liverpool for America, and landed at St. John, N. B., June 5 following; he then went to Massachusetts, where he followed working on the railroad for a short time, and then worked at farm labor there for fourteen months; in the fall of 1855, he came to the town of Westford, Dodge Co., Wis., where he built a lime-kiln on Beaver Dam Island, and from which he furnished the lime to build the Fox Lake Seminary; he continued that business for two years and for the next two years was employed by the C. M. & St. P. R. R. Co. to saw wood; in 1859, he bought a farm of forty acres in Sec. 15, Westford, which was his home till 1867; he then sold that and bought this present one of 160 acres in Sec. 9, town of Calamus, where he has since followed farming. March 14, 1856, he married Miss Hannah, daughter of Thomas and Betsey Bonner, of Westford, but a native of Lincolnshire, Eng.; they have six children—George, of Dakota; Stephen, Sarah J., Dina E., Mary A. and Ella. Mr. C. was a member of the Town Board one term, and several terms a member of the School Board; they are members of the Wesleyan M. E. Church.

GEORGE W. CURTIS, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Beaver Dam; he is the fifth son of William and Sarah Curtis; born in Steuben Co., N. Y., in 1819; he followed lumbering in that State till 1849, when he immigrated to Dodge Co., Wis., and settled on a farm of eighty acres in Sec. 35, town of Calamus, where he has since followed farming; he now has 160 acres in Sec. 35, and ten and three-quarter acres in Sec. 25, Calamus. Sept. 29, 1847, he married Miss Isabel F., daughter of Isaac and Julia Swarthout, of Steuben Co., N. Y., who died at her home in Wisconsin Aug. 22, 1871, leaving one adopted daughter, Ella E. (Mrs. Henry S. Gilmore), of Calamus. Mr. Curtis has been a member of the Town Board for two years, and was Town Treasurer for one year; politically, he is a Republican.

JOHN B. DEMAREST: P. O. Beaver Dam; son of Justin and Margaret Demarest; born in Rockland Co., N. Y., in May, 1831; when he was about 1 year old his parents removed to Bergen Co., N. J., which was his home, and where he followed farming till 22 years old; he then went to New York City, and for two years followed the business of a drayman; in the fall of 1854, he came to Dodge Co., Wis., stopped in the city of Beaver Dam for the winter, and in the following spring he bought a farm of 100 acres in Secs. 11 and 12, town of Calamus, which has since been his home. At Beaver Dam, Wis., in March, 1855, he married Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of John Haring, and daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Vanhouten, she being a sister-in-law to Mr. Mackie, the first white settler of Beaver Dam, and having three children at the time of her second marriage—Peter, now of Beaver Dam; John, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Isaac, of Escanaba, Mich.; they have one daughter—Margaret A., who married Mr. Henry Winebrenner, of Beaver Dam, in 1872, and has two children—Jessie and Jennie. Mr. Demarest's family is connected with the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Winebrenner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM W. EVANS, deceased; was a native of Carnarvonshire, North Wales, and a son of Evan Evans; born in April, 1820; he followed the business of a State quarrier in that county till 1845, and then immigrated to Racine Co., Wis., where he followed laboring for one year. In 1846, he came to the town of Calamus, Dodge Co., Wis.; entered a farm of eighty acres in Sec. 23; sold that the year after, and bought another of eighty acres in Sec. 29, which was his home for a few months when he

sold that also and bought the present one of 130 acres in Sec. 31. This he carefully managed, and worked till his death, April 11, 1874. In 1845, he married Miss Jane, daughter of Thomas and Mary Parry, of Carnarvonshire, North Wales. They had five children—Evan W., deceased; Thomas W., of Columbus, Wis.; William W., of Calamus; John W., Hugh W., and adopted Jane L.; they are members of the Welch M. E. Church.

E. ADAMS FOWLER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Fall River; is a son of Elisha and Edith (Griffith) Fowler, born in Windsor Co., Vt., in 1830, and is a descendant of the long line of Fowlers, beginning with Jonathan the giant, who killed a bear with a club, and whose fame was so widespread that George II, then Monarch of England, caused an oil painting to be made, on the margin of which were these words: "Jonathan Fowler, the giant, in the act of killing a bear with a club." E. A. spent his early life with his father, on a farm, near Skaneateles, Onondago Co., N. Y., whither his parents removed, when he was quite young; when about 20 years of age, he began the machinist's trade in a large cabinet manufactory, of Skaneateles, where he continued eighteen months; then went to Windsor Co., Vt., and followed his trade for another eighteen months; here he met a man from Moline, Ill., who was on his way East to purchase machinery for such a factory to be established there, and who induced Mr. Fowler to go to Illinois and put up the machinery for him; reaching Moline, Dec. 25, 1853, where he was employed for six months; then went to Milwaukee, and was brakeman on the M. & M. R. R., between Milwaukee and Madison, Wis., till 1855; he was next baggage master on the Milwaukee & Watertown; then conductor of a passenger train on the road between those points for six months. In 1856, he returned to the factory at Moline for six months; thence again to Milwaukee, and was then employed to take charge of the machinery in a cabinet-ware manufactory, till 1860. In the fall of 1860, he bought a farm of 103 acres in Sec. 19, township of Calamus, Dodge Co., Wis., which has since been his home. In 1863, he was elected Chairman of the Town Board, was re-elected in 1864-66-67; was a member of the County Board of Equalization in the fall of 1863; in 1867, he was elected Justice of the Peace, re-elected in 1871, and at every election since; in 1869, he was elected by a large majority a member of the State Assembly from the First District; politically, he is a staunch Republican. April 30, 1866, he married Miss Catherine, daughter of Archibald and Sarah McFadyne, of Milwaukee; she being a native of New York City; they have seven children—Charles E., Harry S., of Columbus, Adam E., Sarah L., Mary G., Archie B., Katie S. Mrs. F. is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY S. GILMORE, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Beaver Dam; is the only son of David S. and Lorend S. Gilmore; born in Racine Co., Wis., in 1848; when 6 years of age, with parents, he removed to the town of Calamus, Dodge Co., Wis., where his father bought a farm of eighty acres, in Sec. 26, which has since been his home; here the father died in July, 1873; he now has 120 acres in Sec. 26, Calamus, and twenty acres in Sec. 32, town of Lowell, Dodge Co.; in the spring of 1874, he was elected a member of the Town Board; was re-elected in 1875-76, and in 1877 was elected Chairman of the Board; politically, he is a Democrat. In 1875, he married Miss Ella E. Sunderland, a native of Lincolnshire, England; born in June, 1856, and an adopted daughter of George W. and Isabel Curtis, of the town of Calamus, Dodge Co., Wis.; they have two children—Phebe A. and Dora E.

JAMES HALL, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y.; born in 1809; is the son of Sylvester and Martha Hall; in 1833, he removed to Miami Co., Ohio, and followed farming for seven years; then, in 1840, he returned to New York and settled in Jefferson Co., and continued farming till 1854, whence he immigrated to Dodge Co., Wis., bought a farm of forty acres in Sec. 12, town of Calamus, which has since been his home. In 1833, he married Miss Emma J., daughter of Joseph and Polley Birch, of Oneida Co., N. Y.; they had two children—Adeline, now Mrs. Charles Doster, of Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Dwight, of Clayton Co., Iowa. Mrs. Hall died in April, 1853; in 1856, he married Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Joseph N. Downing, and daughter of Russell and Elizabeth Thompson, pioneers of Dodge Co. in 1844; her husband having been frozen to death on the Fox River, in 1849, leaving her one daughter, Emma E., now the widow of the late Archibald Pringle, who was drowned in the Red River of Dakota, in March, 1877, leaving her with one son, Archibald D. He was also a soldier in Co. C of the 16th W. V. I.; was wounded at Atlanta; mustered out in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have two children by second marriage—Lottie M. and Elzora D.

FREDERICK IHK, deceased; was a son of Frederick and Margaret Ihk, Germany; born May 6, 1818; when 20 years of age, he began the brickmaker's trade, which he continued till 1846; he then came to America and settled on a farm in the town of Watertown, Jefferson Co., Wis.; six years after, he moved to the city of Watertown, which was his home for two years; in 1854, he bought a farm of eighty acres in the town of Shields, Dodge Co., Wis., where he followed farming for ten years; and in 1864 he bought a farm of 226 acres in Sec. 7, but afterward sold off 106 acres, leaving the estate of

120 acres at his death, Dec. 16, 1879. In Germany, in 1844, he married Miss Wilhelmena, daughter of John and Mary Studamann, whom he left a widow with seven children, as follows: Charles, now of Columbus; William, Augusta, Matilda; Mrs. Ricko, of Watertown, Wis.; Annie, Mrs. Conrad Grable, of Chicago; Eliza, Frank and Max. They are members of the Lutheran Church of Columbus.

MICHAEL KRAUS, farmer, Secs. 11 and 12; P. O. Beaver Dam; was born in Germany in 1813; he came to America in 1845 and stopped for nine years in Chicago; in the summer of 1855, he came to Dodge Co., Wis., bought a farm of eighty acres in Secs. 11 and 12, and has since made it his home. At Chicago in 1847, he married Miss Josephine, daughter of Peter and Magdaline Peters; they have seven children—Annie, now Mrs. George Auman, of Westford; John, of Calamus; Josephine, now Mrs. John Rosenmeier, of Westford; Barbara, now Mrs. George E. Gerzen, of Beaver Dam; Francis, Joseph and Sophia. They are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN C. LONG, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Columbus; was born in Germany in 1806; is the son of Joseph Long; in the spring of 1854, he came to America and settled on a farm in Columbus, Columbia Co., Wis., where he lived until 1868, when he bought a farm of 80 acres in Sec. 28, town of Calamus, where he has since lived. In 1829, he married Miss Margaret Kitzerow, of Germany; they had five children—Louisa, Annie, Sophia, John and Fred; Mrs. Long died Aug. 7, 1861. In 1868, he married Mrs. Sophia, widow of Fred Nevermann, of Columbus, she having, at the time of her second marriage, three children—Henry, Fred and Annie; since second marriage, they have four children—Charles, Louis, Ida and Lizzie. They are members of the Lutheran Church.

JOSEPH PETERS, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Beaver Dam; was born in Bavaria in 1843, and is the son of Peter and Magdalena Peters; in 1846, he came with his parents to America, and settled in Chicago, which was his home till 1855, whence they removed to the town of Calamus, Dodge Co., Wis., which has since been his home; in 1861, he bought a farm of 80 acres in southwest quarter of Sec. 1, to which he moved ten years after. In 1874, he was elected Town Treasurer of Calamus; was re-elected in 1877, 1878 and 1879. He was one of the originators of the Mutual Insurance Co. of Calamus in 1872; was a Director and agent of the Company for three or four years. Politically, Mr. Peters is a Democrat. In 1871, he married Miss Catharine, daughter of John and Theresa Rosenmeier, of the town of Beaver Dam, she being a native of Germany. They are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church; Mr. Peters has also been Secretary of the Church for two years, and was re-elected, Jan. 5, 1880, for the third term.

ROBERT W. ROBERTS (deceased), was the son of Robert Rogers, of Denbighshire, North Wales; born in May, 1816; his mother dying when he was quite young, he was raised by his grandfather; in the summer of 1849, he came to America, and settled on a farm of 80 acres, in Sec. 30, town of Calamus, which, by his own industry and toil, he improved and increased to 133 acres, in same Section. Dec. 25, 1849, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Daniel and Ann Roberts, of the town of Elba, Dodge Co., Wis., she being a native of Carnarvonshire, North Wales, but an emigrant to Dodge Co. in 1845; Mr. Roberts died Feb. 26, 1875, leaving a widow, with three children, as follows—Robert M.; Ann, now Mrs. Edward P. Roberts, of Westford, and William D. They are members of the Welsh M. E. Church.

ALEXANDER D. ROSS, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Beaver Dam; the subject of this sketch is the third son of David and Helen Rose, *nee* Monroe, born in Rosskeen, Rosshire, Scotland, June 29, 1814; he was educated in the public school of his native county, and spent most of his early life with his parents on the farm; in the summer of 1840, he took passage at Assint, Scotland, on board the ship Devron, on her voyage from Glasgow to the British Provinces, and landed at Pietou, Nova Scotia, June 19, stopping at Pietou for four years, where he was engaged in various kinds of business; in 1844, he went to Providence, R. I.; thence direct to Boston, Mass., where for twelve years he was engaged in shipbuilding most of the time; he spent the winters of 1848-49-50 in Mobile and New Orleans, working at his trade; May 22, 1855, he came to Dodge Co., Wis., and bought a farm of 200 acres in Sec. 14, town of Calamus, which, by his own honest toil and industry, he has changed into a commodious home. At Boston in 1855, he married Miss Christina, daughter of George and Elizabeth McKay, of Nova Scotia; they have had eight children—Helen (deceased), Mary Ellen (deceased), David W., Eliza M., George A., Clara J., Anna C. and Ada B. They are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Beaver Dam.

LOUIS RUSHLOW, farmer, Secs. 12 and 13; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a son of John B. Rushlow and Josephina Martell, natives of the district of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, but immigrants to Clinton Co., N. Y., in 1814, where Louis was born in 1827; in 1832, he with his parents removed to the town of Swanton, Franklin Co., Vt., where they both died—his father in 1853, and mother in 1871; when 11 years old, Louis went to live with Mr. V. S. Ferris, proprietor of a large flouring mill, at Swanton; he attended school for the first two winters, his teachers being the poet John G. Saxe and his brother.

when not in school, he was learning the miller's trade; he was next a cook on board a steamer on Lake Champlain, and by the year 1846 he became quite a sailor, as well as cook and miller; he was then employed by Mr. Catlin, proprietor of the Catlin Mills, of Burlington, Vt., and also of a line of steamers on Lake Champlain; the first three years of his stay at Burlington were in the mill, but the last six summers he was Captain of a steamer on the lake for Mr. Catlin, spending the winters in the mill, however; in May, 1855, S. P. K. Lewis, of Beaver Dam, Wis., came to Burlington and employed Mr. Rushlow to come to Wisconsin and take the position of miller in the mill at Beaver Dam, in whose employ he remained fourteen years; in 1869, he with three partners bought the Beaver Dam mill of E. R. Hoyt, but he soon sold his interest, and was employed as miller in the same till February, 1873; he then went to Tomah, Wis., and was employed as foreman in the mill of which Freeman & Runkle were proprietors; in November, 1874, he returned to Beaver Dam, and was miller for S. P. K. Lewis & Sons till 1878; in 1877, he bought a farm of twelve acres in Secs. 12 and 13, town of Calamus, where he has devoted his attention to farming since he quit the mill. At Burlington, Vt., Oct. 27, 1849, he married Miss Aurelia, daughter of Basil and Margaret Lapeire, of Verchere, Lower Canada; they have had nine children—Louis R. (of Mitchell, Iowa), Juliette (now Mrs. F. F. Williams, of Mitchell, Iowa), George W., Rhoda (now Mrs. William E. Labaron, of Mitchell, Iowa), Fred S., Francis (deceased), Francis E., Eugene (deceased), Lester J. Mrs. Rushlow is a member of St. Patrick's Catholic Church of Beaver Dam.

HARVEY SMITH, farmer, Secs. 1 and 12; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a son of Allen and Leah Smith; born in the town of Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., July 26, 1796, spent his early life with his father on a farm in his native country. Sept. 27, 1820, he married Miss Eleanor, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth Sanburn, of Plattsburg, after which he followed farming, in Clinton County, N. Y., for thirty-five years; May 9, 1855, they started for Wisconsin, and settled in the city of Beaver Dam, where he made his home for ten years; in 1856, he bought a farm of 100 acres in Sec. 7, town of Arlington, Columbia Co., Wis., from which he derived the larger part of his income, while he lived in Beaver Dam; in 1866, he sold that farm and bought his present one of 100 acres in Secs. 1 and 12, town of Calamus, which has since been his home; he held the office of Assessor in the town of Plattsburg for ten years, and was twice elected to the same office in the Third Ward, city of Beaver Dam. Mrs. Smith died Dec. 12, 1876; they had seven children—Melancthon, now of Beaver Dam; Susan R., deceased; George, deceased; Henry N.; three infants, deceased. Mr. Smith is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Beaver Dam. Henry N. married Miss Julia A., daughter of Harry and Julia Medberry, of Calamus, June 27, 1867; they have two daughters—Mabel and Delia. She is a member of the Assembly Presbyterian Church.

MOSES T. THOMPSON, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Columbus; is the son of Andrew and Almeda Thompson, born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1817; in 1843, he came to Wisconsin and settled in the city of Kenosha, where he worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade on the pier, and in the warehouse for the firm of Lake, Fisk & Lay; in 1844, he removed to McHenry Co., Ill., where he followed farming for two years; in 1846, he returned to Wisconsin and followed farming in the town of Columbus, Columbia Co., till 1864; he then bought his present farm of 120 acres in Sec. 4, Columbus; he has also a farm of eighty acres in Sec. 33, Westford, and ten acres in Sec. 5, Columbus. Jan. 31, 1844, he married Miss Jennett, daughter of Constant and Sarah Blowers, of Genesee Co., but a native of Southport, Chemung Co., N. Y.; they have had six children—Lucius H.; Lewis, deceased; Charles, of Dakota; Emma J.; Mrs. George Bashford, of Iowa; Jerome B., of Westford; Ellen L., Mrs. Rudolph Craus. Mr. Thompson is a man who takes great interest in public schools, and has been a member of the School Board for several years. He is a Republican politically.

OWEN J. THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Columbus; is a native of Angleshire, North Wales; son of John and Margaret Thomas; born Jan. 4, 1820; he spent his early life on a farm in his native country, and in May, 1845, he set sail from Liverpool for America, and landed in New York about the middle of June following; he came thence to Racine, Wis., where he attended school and clerked in a store nearly six years. Returning to Wales in the fall of 1850 he married Ann, daughter of John and Catharine Jones, of Angleshire, Feb. 28, 1851; in May following, he with wife came again to Racine, thence to the town of Calamus, Dodge Co., Wis.; in the fall of 1851, he purchased a farm of eighty acres in the town of Monroe, Wis.; ten months after, he sold that and bought another in same county, where he made his home for two years; in the spring of 1854, he disposed of his interest in Manitowoc Co., returned to Calamus, Dodge Co., and bought a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 29, where he now enjoys a commodious home, as the fruits of his years of toil. Mrs. Thomas died at her residence, March 16, 1874, leaving her husband and four children to survive her, one having died before her—Margaret, now Mrs. D. D. Jones, of Calamus; John O.; Mary E., deceased; Ellen J., Thomas J.,

Mary A. They are members of the Welsh M. E. Church of Elba. Politically, Mr. Thomas is a Republican.

WILLIAM W. WILLIAMS, farmer, Sees. 32 and 33; P. O. Columbus; was born in Carnarvonshire, North Wales, March 15, 1835; in the spring of 1845, he, with his parents, William W. and Mary Williams, sailed from Liverpool for America, and landed at Quebec, in May of that year; they came thence, via Racine, to the town of Calamus, Dodge Co., Wis., where his father entered a farm of 80 acres of land, in Sec. 32, to which he received a Government deed, signed by President Taylor, and to which he afterward added 80 acres, in Sec. 33, making now a farm of 160 acres; he spent ten months firing on a steamboat on the Mississippi River, then returned to the farm, and has since made it his home. He has been a member of the Town Board several terms. In 1860, he married Miss Ellen, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Jones, of Calamus, but a native of Denbighshire, Wales; they have had seven children—John H., Henry J., William (deceased), Mary E., William C., Robert and an infant (deceased); his mother died here in the fall of 1849, and his father in the spring of 1869. They were devoted members of the Welsh M. E. Church, and so is Mr. Williams' family.

WESTFORD TOWNSHIP.

MRS. WILLIAM ALWARD, Sec. 6; P. O. Randolph; is a native of Norfolk, Litchfield Co., Conn.; born Jan. 16, 1800; when 8 years old, she, with parents, removed to Cortland Co., N. Y., where, in 1820, she married Mr. Ely Hubbard, who died in a little more than six months after marriage; in 1827, she married Mr. William Hubbard, with whom she lived in York State till his death, in 1844; in 1846, with a family of five children, she had the resolution to try the wilds of Wisconsin, and to make her home among the pioneers of Dodge County; she is doubtless the only pioneer widow who came to this county to make it her home under such circumstances. She bought a farm of 134 acres in Sec. 6, Westford, to which her daughter has since added 40 acres; she has four children—William W., now of Los Angeles, Cal.; Nathaniel P., of Lewis Co., Minn.; Louisa, Mrs. George Knowles, of Milwaukee; Elizabeth. Mr. Alward had two daughters by first marriage—Harriet, deceased, and Mary, now Mrs. Bancroft, of Romeo, McComb Co., Mich. The family are connected with the Baptist Church.

RICHARD ARMS, deceased; was the son of Charles Arms; born in Chittenden Co., Vt., June 26, 1817, where he followed farming till 1854; then removed to the town of Randolph, Columbia Co., Wis.; here he bought a farm of 320 acres, and for fourteen years lived the life of an honest farmer; in the fall of 1868, he removed to the village of Randolph, and left his son to manage the farm, yet he was constantly passing back and forth to his farm, looking after it till his death, July 4, 1879. Rev. J. T. Woodhead, Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Randolph, at the time of his death, says: "Richard Arms had retired from the village Fourth of July celebration to his farm four miles from the village, when he at once ceased to work and live." The shock upon our citizens was great; Brother Arms was so well known and so highly respected; he was one of those Christian laymen, who pay the lingering balance of the old church debt themselves, rather than annoy the people a second or third time, saying to his good wife, "You know it is all for Him who gave Himself for us;" he was converted at the age of 15, in Vermont, and his presence has been light and help to the church ever since; his earnest prayers were refreshing; before ascending, he anointed a successor in his son. April 1, 1842, he married Miss Lucy H., daughter of John B. and Eliza Larrabee, of Lancaster, Vt., whom he left a widow with one son; they having had one daughter—Mary J., deceased; their son, Myron F., who was born in Goshen, Vt., April 25, 1847, came West with parents in 1854; was educated in Lawrence University, of Appleton, Wis. Sept. 3, 1867, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Robert and Abigail Lyons, of Braintree, Orange Co., Vt.; he devoted his attention to farming, till failing health compelled him to seek medical aid; in July, 1879, he returned from Danville, N. Y., where he had gone to recuperate and to attend his father's funeral, and in a little more than six weeks he was buried at his side. He was a faithful member of the M. E. Church, and, in the language of Rev. J. T. Woodhead, "had the elements and character of a noble, Christian manhood;" he was the father of seven children, six of whom, with their mother, survive him—their names are as follows: Arthur M., deceased; Jennie, Richard, Lucy, Walter, James and Jesse.

DANIEL D. ASHLEY, Randolph; was born in Whitesboro, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1810; is the son of Daniel and Hetty Ashley, natives of New Hampshire; when 6 years old, went to West Bloomfield, Ontario Co., and made that his home till 16 years of age; he then removed to Albany

Co., N. Y., followed farming till 1844. Here he married Mis Clarissa, daughter of Jonathan and Clarissa Butterfield, a native of Jefferson, N. Y.; in the summer of 1844, he came to Westford, Dodge Co., and reached his father's home July 10; they have had six children, three of whom are living—Cooper N., whose biography occurs in this work; Hettie, now Mrs. Milton Palmerley, of Jonesville, Hillsdale Co., Mich.; Sylvia, now Mrs. L. D. Clark, of Stoughton, Dane Co., Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Ashley are members of the Baptist Church.

COOPER N. ASHLEY, Randolph; is a son of Daniel D. and Clarissa, whose biographical sketch appears above; Cooper was born in Allegany Co., N. Y., Dec. 25, 1835; when about 9 years old, he, with his father's family, came to the town of Westford, July 10, 1844, and settled on a farm of 108 acres, in Sec. 8, which has since been his home; at the time of their settlement there was not a house within twenty miles of them on the west, and only two between them and Fox Lake; Beaver Dam then consisted of a few small shanties; the old open-cylinder was their thrasher; they often had the pleasure of waiting three or four weeks for a grist of wheat at the mill. Dec. 29, 1859, he married Miss Jennie, daughter of William and Ann Williams, of Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., she being a native of Oswego Co., N. Y.; they have two daughters—Miss Hattie and Miss Mary. He now owns a farm of 159 acres in Secs. 8 and 17, Westford. Mr. Ashley was the first man to deliver a load of wheat in the village of Randolph; it was sold to Mr. G. W. Gould, in August, 1857; he has been a member of the Town Board for several terms. Such is a brief life history of one of the earliest and most prominent settlers of Westford.

A. G. BLISS, M. D., Randolph; is a native of Berkshire Co., Mass., where he was born in 1817; at the age of 18, he entered the Seminary of South Adams, Mass., where he graduated with his class in 1838, soon after which he began the study of medicine with a prominent physician of South Adams, with whom he read three years, except in the lecture seasons, when he attended the Worcester Medical College, of Massachusetts, and from which he received his diploma in 1840; he at once began the practice of medicine, in Cheshire, Berkshire Co., where he continued for about thirty-four years; thence in the spring of 1874, he removed to the village of Randolph, Dodge Co., and now has quite an extensive practice in Dodge and Columbia Cos. In November, 1858, he married Miss Ellen B., daughter of Haniel and Patience Prince, of Windsor, Mass.; they have one son—Everett.

MORRIS BLODGETT, farmer; P. O. Randolph; is a native of Randolph, Vt.; born in 1837; when quite young, he went to make his home with his uncle, in Rochester, N. Y., and made that his home for a number of years; whence he came to Cortland, Columbia Co., where he has since followed farming. He married Miss Anna R., daughter of Abiel and Jane A. Stark, of Randolph, Dodge Co.; they have one child.

JOHN S. BUTTERFIELD, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Randolph; is a son of Jonathan and Polly Butterfield; born in Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1832; when 18 years of age, with parents, he came to Westford, Dodge Co., Wis., where he has since made his home, and followed farming; at the age of nineteen, he began working for Mrs. Alward by the month, which he continued for six years, and since that time has been cultivating her farm on shares; he has a farm of forty acres in Sec. 6.

RUSSEL D. CALKINS, proprietor of cheese factory, and Justice of the Peace, in the East Ward, Randolph; is a native of Oswego Co., N. Y., son of Russel and Pamela Calkins; born in 1829; from the time he was old enough for business, till 1864, he was principally engaged in the various branches of the lumber trade in York State; in 1864, he came to Wisconsin, and settled at Cambria, Columbia Co., where for three years he engaged in merchandising; in 1867, he removed to Kilbourn City, Wis., where was continued the same business for one year; thence to Randolph, in 1868, where he was a member of one of the leading dry-goods firms for four years; in fall of 1872, he went to Ruggville, Penn., and for nearly one year was interested in an oil mine; in 1873, he returned to Randolph, erected a cheese-factory, and has since been engaged in the manufacture of that article. Has been President of the Village Board four years; was its first Assessor, and has been several times elected Justice of the Peace. In 1854, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Winsor Whipple, of Oswego Co., N. Y.; they have four children—Winsor, Frank, Edith and Sylvanus. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; politically, he is a Republican.

EDWIN CLEMENT, proprietor of the Clement House, Randolph, is a native of Missisquoi Co., Canada East; born Jan. 20, 1834; he is son of Loyal and Betsey J. Clement, with whom he spent his early life on a farm in Canada; in 1855, he left his father's home and fireside to make his home and try his fortune in the then new State of Wisconsin; he came to the town of Chester, Dodge Co., settled on a farm near Waupun and followed agricultural pursuits for six years; in 1861, on account of poor health, he returned to Canada for a year; then came again to Dodge Co., and for one year engaged

in the hotel business, at Fox Lake; in March, 1863, he came to Randolph; bought the Union House, then a small building about 40 x 20 feet kept by H. H. Russell; this he had to furnish, and as his means at that time were limited to \$250, he was compelled to use his finances very carefully; the house was paid for before the time agreed upon, and he at once began to enlarge—till now he has the largest hotel in the village. In April, 1864, he married Miss Emma A., daughter of R. T. and Almira F. Case, then of Waupun, but now of Hutchinson, Minn., she being a native of Vermont; they have one daughter—May. Mrs. Clement is a member of the Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. C. is a Republican.

RALPH DAVIS deceased; was born in Pawlet, Rutland Co., Vt., in 1798; when about 6 years old, with his parents, Edward and Mary Davis, he removed to Washington Co., N. Y., and lived there on a farm till 1832; thence to Chautauque, N. Y., where he followed farming for twelve years; in 1844, he immigrated to Kane Co., Ill., and in March, 1846, to the town of Westford, then Fox Lake, entered a farm of eighty acres, brought another of eighty acres in Secs. 5 and 8, where he followed farming till his death, Oct. 27, 1879. In 1821, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Daniel and Penelope Goodrich, of Granville, N. Y.; they had seven children, four of whom are living—Joseph, of Dakota, Iowa; Orin G., of Waukesha, Wis.; George R., who married Miss Olive A., daughter of John C. and Charlotte Rockwell, of Courtland, Columbia Co., Wis., in June, 1861; Mary P., the late Mrs. David Thomas, of Dakota, Iowa. Mrs. Ralph Davis died April 18, 1868. Mr. Davis had been a member of the Town Board for several terms, and held other offices in the town also.

RODERICK D. EVANS, dry goods merchant, Randolph; is a son of Ebenezer and Maria Evans; born in South Wales Sept. 15, 1842; two years after his birth, his parents emigrated to America, and stopped for a short time at Racine, Wis.; thence to town of Fox Lake, Dodge Co., where they settled on a farm; here R. D. spent most of his time at farm work and attending district school till about 16 years of age; then for two terms he attended the Seminary at Fox Lake; at the age of 18 he began clerking in the dry-goods store of J. L. Townsend, in the village of Fox Lake, where he continued for six years; having proved to be a successful business man, and upright in all his dealings, his employer started a branch store at Randolph, in the spring of 1866, and placed him in charge of it; in 1867, he began merchandising with his own capital, which, though small at that time, he has carefully invested till it has increased sufficiently to carry one of the most extensive dry-goods and millinery stocks in the village; the people of the village have such confidence in his ability as a financier that they have elected him to the office of Treasurer for eight successive years; in the spring of 1879, he was appointed Postmaster at Randolph. Oct. 18, 1867, he married Miss Maggie C., daughter of Mrs. E. C. Trimble, of Fox Lake; they have two children—Harry and Mabel.

GILMAN C. FOSTER, retired grain-dealer, Randolph; son of Nathan H. and Betsey Foster, *nee* Spencer; born at Parishville, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., May 20, 1827, his father being a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Connecticut; in 1832, he, with his parents, removed to Kingston, Ont., and remained there two years; thence to the town of Clark, Newcastle Co., Ont., where they lived on a farm for four years; in 1838 they emigrated to McHenry Co., Ill., where young Foster spent most of his time until 22 years of age; was educated at the seminaries of Beloit, Wis., and Waukegan, Ill.; during the summers of 1852-53, he was employed to assist in surveying railroads in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin; in 1854, he was employed in the warehouse of J. W. Hibbard, of Milwaukee; since 1855, he has been dealing in grain at Oconomowoc, Hartford, Iron Ridge and Randolph; removed to the last named village in 1864, where he continued the business until the fall of 1879; he has a farm of eighty-eight acres in Sec. 35, town of Randolph, Columbia Co. In October, 1856, married Miss Helen, daughter of Rev. Samuel and Sarah Graves, she being a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y.; they have one son, George, formerly assistant editor of the *Live Times*, of Randolph. Mr. F. has been for several terms a member of the Village Board; is now a member of the T. of H., and I. O. O. F.; both himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church; politically Mr. Foster is a Republican.

EDWARD GOODWIN, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Columbus; is a son of Thomas and Jane Goodwin; born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in July, 1834; in 1851, he came with his brother John to America, and lived for eighteen months in New York City, where he followed teaming; then for nine months he was employed on a steamboat on the Hudson River; in 1854, he went to Rensselaer Co., N. Y., where for nearly two years he followed farm work; in 1856, with his brother John and father's family, who had just come from Ireland, he immigrated to Fox Lake, Dodge Co., Wis.; eighteen months after he removed to a farm of forty acres in Sec. 30, Westford, which he bought about that time; now has 170 acres in Secs. 30 and 31. In 1856, married Miss Mary, daughter of Thomas and Johanna Delaney, a native of County Tipperary, Ireland; they have six children—Thomas E., John P., Julia M., Annie J., Eliza L. and Mary E. The family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church.

BENJAMIN HAMMOND, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Randolph; the subject of our present sketch is one of the most extensive farmers and stock-dealers of Dodge Co.; he was born in Madison Co., N. Y., in 1822, and is the son of Benjamin, Sr., and Lydia Hammond; he spent the first twenty-seven years of his life with his father on a farm in his native county; in March, 1851, he married Miss Roxville, daughter of John and Cynthia Fisher, of Madison Co., N. Y., and, four years after (in 1855), they came to the town of Westford, Dodge Co., Wis., where he purchased a farm of 80 acres in Sec. 6; from this small beginning, he has, by his own industry and executive ability, gradually increased his farm of 80 to one of 840 acres, 280 of which lie in Secs. 21 and 22, town of Fox Lake, and 560 in Secs. 5 and 6, Westford. They have had no children of their own, but adopted a daughter—Florence, now Mrs. Alonzo Pearce, of Westford.

HENRY HARMER, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Randolph; was born in Essex Co., England, in 1839; in the spring of 1849, he, with his parents, Mathew and Mary Harmer, came to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Sun Prairie, Dane Co., for one year; thence to Marquette Co. for a short time, whence they returned to Dane Co., and made that his home for twenty years. In 1863, he married Miss Carrie M., daughter of William L. and Eunice G. Horton, of Sun Prairie. In 1869, he purchased a farm of 134 acres in Secs. 7, Westfield, Dodge Co., and 12, Cortland, Columbia Co., where they have since made their home. At Madison, in 1864, he enlisted in Battery M, of the 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery, under Capt. Ira Ford; was in the defense of Washington City most of the time; was mustered out of service at Milwaukee, in July, 1865. They attend the M. E. Church of Randolph.

EDWARD P. JONES, lumber dealer, Randolph; is a son of Hugh and Margaret Jones; born in Liverpool in 1848; when 2 years of age, he, with his parents, sailed for America, and settled on a farm in Green Lake Co., near Kingston, Wis., where he lived on a farm, till about 22 years of age; he then removed to the town of Rosendale, Fond du Lac Co., and continued farming for one year; thence to Depere, Brown Co., Wis., where he was engaged in railroading for three years; in March, 1876, he came to Randolph, Wis., and, for one year, again devoted his time to agricultural pursuits; in May, 1877, he went to Racine, Wis., and, for nine months, was engaged in the grocery business. Returning, then, to Randolph, in January, 1878, he purchased an interest in the lumber-yard with M. Wilson, with whom he continued, as a partner, till Aug. 1, 1879, when he bought the interest of Mr. Wilson, and has since continued the business, with a capital stock of \$2,000. Oct. 21, 1871, he married Miss Hattie M., daughter of Francis and Margaret Rockifler, of Green Lake Co., who died in January, 1875. In May, 1877, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of J. R. and Mary Owen, of Randolph, she being a native of York State; they have one daughter—Edna M. Mr. Jones is a member of the Village Board.

REV. THOMAS R. JONES, Pastor of the Calvinistic Welsh M. E. Church, Randolph; is a native of Montgomeryshire, North Wales; son of Richard and Elizabeth Jones; born in 1819; received his early education in his native country, but that of theology in the Episcopal University at Holland Patent, Oneida Co., N. Y., where he entered in 1842, soon after his arrival in America; graduated with the Class of 1844; his first charge was that of Carbondale, Luzerne Co., Penn., in 1845, though he often held services at different places near Holland Patent, while pursuing his theological studies; he remained at Carbondale till 1847, when he was called to the Church at Rome, N. Y., and while here, was engaged in translating and revising a work—"The Customs of the East"—from the English to the Welsh language, and superintending its publication; in the spring of 1852, he removed to Ebensburg, Penn., shortly after which, he was ordained to the holy ministry by the Synod at Johnstown, Penn., in 1852; in 1855, he was called from Ebensburg to the church at Scranton, Penn., for three years; in 1858, he returned to Rome, N. Y., where he remained till the spring of 1865, whence he removed to Wisconsin and settled in Jefferson Co., where he had charge of the churches at Ixonia and Watertown for three years; in 1868, he went to Lyons, Ohio, and preached there for nearly three years; thence returning to Jefferson Co., Wis., and in January, 1874, was called to the church at Randolph; during the winter of 1878-79, he translated two volumes of Moody's Life and Sermons, from the English to the Welsh language, of which he took 800 copies with him to Wales in the summer of 1879. In 1845, he was married to Miss Mary, daughter of William and Mary Owens, of Floyd, Oneida Co., N. Y., she being a native of Wales; they had eight children, as follows: Elizabeth A., Mrs. Eban Davis, of Vinton, Benton Co., Iowa; Mary J., Jr., Mrs. David Roberts, of Chicago, deceased; Melancthon T., of Spring Valley, Minn., deceased, killed by a team of horses, Aug. 29, 1879; Vidette; Mary J., Sr., deceased; Isabella, Mrs. Thomas C. Williams, of Randolph; Amanda K., Hattie B., Renetta, deceased; Mrs. Jones died at Rome, N. B., in 1862; in 1863, he married Mrs. Jane A., widow of Mr. Amariah Jones, of Brookville, Oneida Co., daughter of Henry and Jane Jones, of Rome, N. Y.; she having at the time of her second marriage two children—Milton and Cecelia A.; they have had one son—Frank, deceased. Mr. Jones has always

been a strong advocate of temperance among his people, and published a work entitled "Temperance Founded on the Laws of Nature, as Illustrated by Phrenology;" in the winter of 1864-65, he wrote and published two volumes of sermons, entitled the "Welsh Pulpit;" the facts need no comment; the worth of such a man is patent to all.

JAMES KNOWLES, grain-dealer, Randolph; of the pioneers of this part of the county none is more widely known, none more highly esteemed than the subject of our present sketch; James is the son of Francis and Sophia Knowles, born in the city of London May 12, 1824; at the age of 12, he, with parents, emigrated to America, and settled in New York City, where his father was engaged in hotel keeping; when 18 years old, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the cooper's trade, which he continued fourteen months; in 1843, he resolved to try his fortune in the wilds of Wisconsin, and after making the necessary arrangements, came to Fox Lake, Dodge Co.; with his brother George, who preceded him nearly three years as an immigrant to this State, entered 120 acres of land in Sec. 13, town of Randolph; hauling the lumber from Fond du Lac with ox teams, they built the first house, and were the first settlers in that town; this he made his home most of the time, till 1860, when he disposed of his farm, and removed to the village of Randolph and has since been dealing principally in grain; during the first few years of his life in Wisconsin, he was known by the name of Dr. Knowles, because he brought with him from New York City some bottles of ague medicine, and a case of surgical instruments, so that whenever there was a severe case of the ague, which was not infrequent, or any one in the neighborhood received a severe cut or wound of any kind (there being no physician near), Mr. Knowles was sent for at once; possessing a resolute spirit, which is essential to success, he has, though sometimes unfortunate, never despaired; adverse circumstances and men have thoroughly tested him, and found him not wanting; he has been President of the Village Board for five successive terms, four by election, and one by appointment. Feb. 14, 1858, he married Miss Annie A., daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Binney, *nee* Jones, of Medford, Mass.; they have three sons, as follows—James A., Winthrop B. and George W.; Mr. and Mrs. Knowles are members of the Baptist Church; in 1861, Mr. Knowles was appointed Postmaster; was set aside by President Johnson, but re-appointed by President Grant in 1868; such is a brief outline of the life history of one of Randolph's most esteemed citizens.

CHARLES LINDLEY (deceased); was the son of William and Elizabeth Lindley; born in Lincolnshire, England. He married Miss Prudence, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth Gavil, of Lincolnshire, in 1832. In September, 1851, they sailed from England for America, and landed in New York in October following; thence via Buffalo and the lakes to Milwaukee, Wis.; here they loaded all their household goods into one wagon, and, after two weeks' journey through the marshes, they reached Fox Lake; stopping here for a few weeks, he bought a farm of forty acres in Sec. 25, town of Westford, upon which he erected a log shanty 20x24 feet, to which he removed his family; here with stools for chairs, poplar poles for bedsteads, pine boards for a table and other like conveniences, they made their first home in Wisconsin. In the parlor of this rustic mansion, Dec. 25, 1852, their oldest daughter, Hannah, was married to Mr. Jesse Bright. In 1853, they moved to the town of Burnett, and, in 1854, returned to Westford, where he bought a farm of 160 acres in Sec. 22, and made that his home till his death in 1865, leaving a widow with two children, as follows: Hannah, Mrs. Jesse Bright, of Chippewa Falls, Wis.; Prescott, formerly Mrs. R. D. Ferdon; her first husband enlisted in Co. A, 29th W. V. I.; wounded at Port Gibson May 1, 1863, and died in a few weeks after, leaving her with two daughters—Alice and Clara; now Mrs. Michael Keasling. The family are Episcopalians.

JAMES T. LINK, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Randolph; is the son of William and Lydia Link, of Livingston Co., N. Y.; born in 1820. In 1840, he married Miss Mary J., daughter of Liberius and Fannie Munson, of Connecticut. In 1844, they immigrated to Wisconsin; stopped for six months in Washington Co., and, in the spring of 1845, removed to the town of Westford, Dodge Co., Wis., where he has since made his home; he now owns a farm of fifty-six and a half acres in Sec. 6, within the corporation limits of the village of Randolph. They have seven children—Emma J. (now Mrs. Charles Heyer, of Randolph, formerly Mrs. H. Williamson, of Westford), Ella (Mrs. Henry Wills, of Genesee Co., Mich.), Elbert E. (of Pipe Stone, Minn.), Annie, Marion (Mrs. O. D. Sherman, of Columbus, Wis.), Myra E., Estella A. Mr. and Mrs. Link, with three of their children, are members of the M. E. Church. The following historical sketch, written by Mrs. Link, may appropriately be inserted here:

"In the year 1844, we made up our minds to seek a home in Wisconsin; accordingly, in the month of September of that year, we started on our Western tour; we came to Buffalo with our own team, and embarked on the steamboat called the Great Western, and surely it was, for I think there were people of almost every nation, on board, all, or nearly all, seeking a home in this far off Wisconsin; we had a long and tedious journey, entering every port between Buffalo and Milwaukee; when our boat came into

Mackinaw, the Indians swarmed the boat to trade fish for what other goods they could get, and a savage looking set they were; the young people were afraid and almost homesick when they saw so many; at last we arrived in Milwaukee at 2 o'clock Monday morning, after a four-days voyage, and some of it pretty rough. Milwaukee was not then what it is now; it was only a small town then, with accommodations that have been greatly improved since then; after getting our team off the boat and loaded up, we started for a small town then called Hamburg, through heavy timber and bad roads, made still worse by heavy rain all day, and not a soul did we meet during a drive of twenty-two miles that could, or else they would not, speak one word of English; every team we would meet, we would inquire how far to Hamburg, but the answer was invariably nix far stae or a mere shake of the head; surely this was encouraging for strangers, but we found our way at last, and finally drove up at a friend's house just at night, tired and hungry, not homesick, but a little sad it was to see a little new house with blankets and carpets for windows and doors; I thought when retiring for the night of the Indians, but was told that they were very peaceable and would do no harm, but was too weary to be kept long awake thinking of the Indians. Here we stayed the first winter, just on the bank of the Milwaukee River, in a little shanty built of white-ash boards; at a little distance one would have thought it was painted white; but we soon determined that the woods was not the place for us, and the last of April found us journeying toward Dodge Co.; arrived here the last day of April just at night; cold, sour and gloomy was the last day of our journey; most of the farmers had sowed their wheat, and some pieces were up an inch high; when coming across the wild prairies and looking ahead, the oak openings looked like the old orchards in York State; flowers grew in abundance, of every color and shape; surely here was a flower-garden of Nature's own making. We were made to feel at home by our old acquaintance, who came West with us; they had a very comfortable though small log house, and here we lived, all in one family, in the little log house 14x16 feet, until the month of August, when we went into our own house, if it could be called into, for there was not a window, door or floor, and it was not sided up at the gable ends, but we had a good roof over our heads; we laid down some loose boards, just enough for the posts of the bedstead to stand upon, and the same for the stove and table; we walked around by stepping from one board to another; it was here my husband was taken down with the fever and ague, and in a few days my husband's brother began to shake, and then our little girl 4 years old, and you may believe this was not a pleasant outlook; the harvest was just ripe, and the men were depending on their days' work to get us our bread and to fix up our house for the winter; but this was not to be, for my husband shook till it would have taken two of him to have made one shadow; his brother shook one day and worked the next; often I have left him and my little girl in one bed to do their shaking alone, while I went a mile distant and sewed all day to get whatever I could to help along the family provisions, while my husband was working for a man who owned an old-fashioned thrashing machine, and he could sit in a chair placed upon the platform and drive the horses; thus he earned six shillings per day, but toward winter he began to get better, and things began to grow more cheerful. The Indians were pretty thick, and often gave us a call; one day, we had been killing some hogs, and five or six came along and stopped to beg the head, liver, and so forth; I told one of them to talk English; he shook his head and gave me a cross, savage look; he then turned to my brother-in-law and made signs for him to give him some pork; I was sitting near him and hit his foot and told him to make him ask for it in English, whereupon the Indian says to me, 'stop hit he foot.' In 1849, the first Methodist class was established by J. G. Southwell; I believe that a preacher by the name of Barnes came from Beaver Dam once or twice, but Elder Lawson was the first circuit preacher sent to us; he was a young man, 22 or 23, but a good man and very talented; he lived at Beaver Dam, and many times used to come on horseback, and the water was almost to the horse's back, but he was always there according to appointment; his meetings were well attended and had some powerful revivals; he received a very small salary, but was satisfied, for he was doing the work he was sent to do; then we built a schoolhouse in our neighborhood and established a school, and then we thought we had fairly begun to live."

ANDREW MOUSE, farmer, Secs. 13 and 14; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a native of Prussia; born Jan. 30, 1830; son of Philip and Elizabeth Mouse; he came to America in 1854, landing in New York Nov. 2; thence he came direct to Beaver Dam, where he arrived penniless, and followed farm laboring till 1868; he then bought a farm of 200 acres in Secs. 13 and 14, town of Westford, which has since been his home. In 1856, he married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Peter and Yitta Newman, of Prussia; they have had fourteen children, the first eight of whom died in infancy; those living are Frank, William, Peter, Lengh, Sophia, Phillip. They are members of the Presbyterian Church; politically, he is a Democrat.

CHARLES NUTTING, farmer; Sec. 6; P. O. Randolph; was born in Randolph, Orange Co., Vt., in 1817; son of William and Mary Nutting, *nee* Hubbard; he received his early education in

the public schools of his native village; then attended the Orange County Grammar School, for a while, after which, for two years, he attended the University of Burlington, but graduated at the "Western Reserve" of Hudson, Ohio, in 1840; he at once began the study of law with his father at Randolph, and was admitted to the bar in 1844; he then formed a copartnership with his father, which lasted till 1853, when he emigrated to Dodge Co., Wis., and bought a farm of eighty acres, in Sec. 6, town of Westford; then Fox Lake, where he has since followed farming; he now has forty-four acres. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for a number of years in the town of Westford. In 1846, he married Miss Corbelia M. H., daughter of Benjamin and Sarah Gilman, of Tunawagh, N. H., who died in December, 1878, and by whom he had seven children—Charles H., of Westford; Annie C., deceased; Samuel E., of Iron Ridge, Wis.; William, deceased; Maria, Lillian, Cora, Harlin P. V., Clarence, Mabel and Perley G. Member of the Congregational Church; politically, a Republican.

NELSON RASMUSSEN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Randolph, son of Henson and Mary Rasmussen; born in Denmark in 1836; in the spring of 1856 he set sail from Hamburg for America, and landed in New York early in July; thence to Havland, Waukesha Co., Wis., where he followed farming for one year; receiving an injury at that time which disabled him for farm work, he turned his attention to the shoemaker's trade, at which he had worked a little in his native country though had not served his apprenticeship, this he continued at Hartford for three years, then removed to Pine Lake, Waukesha Co., where he followed it till 1864; thence to Randolph where he has continued it, and also deals quite extensively in boots, shoes, etc., etc. In 1864, at Pine Lake, he married Miss Hannah, daughter of Hans and Christina Hansen, a native of Denmark; they have had six children, as follows: Hans; Ann M., deceased; Peter; Ann M., Jr., deceased; Lena and Henry C. Mr. R. has been a member of the Village Board for three terms; is now School Clerk. Politically, is a Republican; he and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

REV. ANDRUS A. REED, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Randolph. The subject of the following sketch is of the sturdy New England stock; son of Andrus and Mary Reed; born in Brookfield, Orange Co., Vt., in the year 1819, where he spent most of his time till 1849. He received his early education in the public schools, after which, for a short time, he attended the Newbury Seminary, of Orange Co., Vt. In the fall of 1849, on account of his health, he sailed, on board a steamer, for a trip round Cape Horn to California, spending about six months on the water; he visited San Francisco and other ports of California, and went as far north as Oregon; then returned by the steamer to Panama, which he crossed on foot to the Chagris River, passing down the stream in a boat to Prometheus, where he took the steamer for New York, and reached home early in January, 1851. He then devoted his time as before to various kinds of merchandising till 1854; when he immigrated to Waukegan, Co., Wis., and settled on a farm in the town of Oniro; here he followed farming for three or four years, and began his preparations for his ministerial work, which he afterward completed while in the Conference; his first charge was that of the town of Empire, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1858, in 1859 and 1860, he served the M. E. Church of the town of Lomaxine, and from 1861 to 1863, that of the town of Byron, all in Fond du Lac Co., Wis. It was here they buried their oldest and only son—Azor De Estang—who was a lieutenant in Daniel's 1st Cavalry, and was taken with the diphtheria at Ripon, Wis., was brought home and died Dec. 4, 1861. In 1863, he went to Green Bush, Wis., for one year; thence to Brandon for three years; thence to Sheboygan Falls for three years; and in 1870, to Beaver Dam, where under his care the church was greatly revived and so strengthened, that the present brick church was erected, and where for three years he preached to one of the largest congregations of the city; after this, from 1873 to 1875, he was at Appleton, Wis., as Financial Agent for Lawrence University; he was, in 1877, sent by Conference to the church at Sharon, Wis., for two years; and in the fall of 1879, to the village of Randolph, Wis. In 1844, he married Miss Asenath D., daughter of Walter and Jerusha Bick, of Brookfield, Vt.; they had one son as above mentioned. Such is a brief life-history of one of the most active and earnest workers in the Wisconsin Itinerancy.

RILEY S. RICHMOND, farmer; P. O. Randolph; is a native of Monroe Co., N. Y.; son of Joshua and Abigail Richmond; born Sept. 6, 1827; he followed farming in his native county till 1847, and then emigrated to Wisconsin and settled in the town of Randolph, Columbia Co., where he bought a farm of 200 acres in Secs. 16 and 21, and made that his home till 1872; he then bought four and a half acres of land in the West Ward of the village of Randolph, where he now resides in a large, commodious house and enjoys the fruits of his many years of honest industry; he spends his time in superintending his farms, which are three in number—the one above named; one of eighty-six acres in Sec. 34, town of Randolph, Columbia Co.; another of fifty acres in Sec. 33, town of Fox Lake, Dodge Co. In 1854, he married Miss Jane, daughter of Zenas and Caroline Oliver, of Randolph Center, Columbia Co., Wis., by

whom he has one daughter—Eva I. (Mrs. John S. Lightner, of Randolph). Mrs. Richmond died Aug. 13, 1856. He married Miss Jane, daughter of Thomas and Margaret Hughes, of the town of Randolph, Feb. 4, 1857; they have two children—one son, Osro (deceased), and one daughter, Cora B. Mr. Richmond has been Justice of the Peace several times in the West Ward of the village; has also been a member of the Village Board. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity.

EDWARD T. ROBERTS, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Randolph; was born in Angleshire, North Wales, Dec. 25, 1851; is the son of Thomas and Catharine Roberts; in 1871, he emigrated to America, and settled in the town of Calamus, Dodge Co., Wis.; made that his home till 1873; when he went to Waukesha Co., Wis.; in September, 1878, he removed to a farm of 200 acres in Sec. 18, Westford, which he had bought in June of that year. In February, 1878, he married Miss Annie, daughter of William and Mary Roberts, of Calamus, Dodge Co.; they have one son—Robert. They are members of the Welsh M. E. Church; politically, Mr. Roberts is a Republican.

JOSHUA ROBERTS, merchant, Randolph; was born in North Wales in January, 1818; is the son of Robert and Elizabeth Ellis, *nee* Owens; and according to the customs of that part of Wales, he takes his father's first instead of his last name for his surname; his principal business in his native country was that of a slate quarrier; in 1845, he went to London, where he engaged in general merchandising for five years; in 1850, he came to New York City, and there followed clerking in a dry-goods store till 1869, thence to Randolph, Dodge Co., Wis., where he has been engaged in merchandising; he was a member of the Village Board for one year; has been School Treasurer since 1876. In London in 1850, he married Miss Catharine, daughter of Griffith Owen, by whom he had three children—Elizabeth C., Mrs. Lloyd, of Columbia Co.; Robert G. and Mary J.; Mrs. Roberts died in 1857; in 1859, he married Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of William Williams, of Prospect, Oneida Co., N. Y., by whom he has one daughter—Maggie J.; Mrs. Roberts died in 1872. Mr. Roberts' family are members of the Welsh Calvinistic Church.

JOHN E. ROOT, Deputy Postmaster, Randolph; son of Charles and Miranda Root; born in Utica, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1830, and made that his home till 12 years of age; thence removed to Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where he entered upon an apprenticeship at the harness-maker's trade; here he continued his trade till the fall of 1856, when he emigrated to Beaver Dam, Dodge Co., Wis., where he was proprietor of a harness-shop for three years; in the spring of 1861, he removed to the village of Randolph, and there opened the first harness-shop of that place, of which he continued proprietor till 1876; in the spring of 1863, he was appointed Postmaster at Randolph, and has since been more or less connected with the office, either in the capacity of Postmaster or Deputy; he has been elected Village Supervisor for nine terms; has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1865. In March, 1856, he married Miss Louisa M., daughter of Fairfield and Margaret Morton, of Canada West, she being a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and her parents of Nova Scotia; they have three children, two sons and one daughter—William F., of Randolph; John E., of Milwaukee, and Nellie L. Mrs. Root is a member of the Methodist Church. Such is a short life of one of Randolph's leading citizens.

JOHN RUDD, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Randolph; is a native of Westmoreland Co., England; born in April, 1822; is the son of Anthony and Ann Rudd; at the age of 16, he entered upon an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade, in his native county; at 21, he removed to Manchester, Eng., and continued his trade till 1859. Here, in 1852, he married Miss Lucy, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary Bennett, and in the spring of 1859, they emigrated to America, and settled in the village of Randolph, Dodge Co., Wis., where he followed his trade for six years; in 1865, on account of poor health he gave up the trade, and bought a farm of eighty acres, in Sec. 7, town of Westford, where he has since devoted his time to the life of a farmer; they have had three children—John and Mary A., both of whom died in England, and Lucy E.; the family is connected with the Congregational Church.

MARTIN RUSSELL SKAFTE, carpenter and joiner, Randolph; better known in this county as Martin Russell; was born in Denmark; he lived with his parents, Rasmusson and Marne Skafte, till 22 years of age, when he began the ship carpenters' trade with his brother, which he followed for one year; in 1848, at the beginning of the war between Germany and Denmark, he was drafted and served in the army till the close of the war, when he was discharged and returned to his home in 1851, and continued his trade for another year; in July 1852, he, with his brother, sailed for America, and arrived in Milwaukee, Sept. 28, following, thence to Pine Lake, Waukesha Co., where he worked in a wagon shop for the winter; in the spring of 1853, he returned to Milwaukee for a short time, thence to Chicago, where he was employed as a ship carpenter for two years. In 1855, he returned to Waukesha Co., where Nov. 10, of that year, he married Miss Gabriela, daughter of Hans and Anna Gasmann, natives of Norway; he followed house carpentering there for two years, then removed to the village of Randolph,

where he has since continued the same; they have three daughters and one son as follows—Matilda, Mrs. Dr. Haxton, of Grand Fork, Dakota; Josephine, Mrs. W. H. Anderson, of Acton, Dakota; Ettie and Guy. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Co. C. of the 15th W. V. I., was soon elected Second Lieutenant in Co. I, same regiment, but resigned in 1862. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, also of the M. E. Church; in politics, he is a Republican.

WILLIAM B. SHEPARD, Randolph; traveling salesman for Storm & Hill, dry-goods and notion house of Milwaukee; is a son of the Rev. S. V. R. and Lydia A. Shepard; born in New York in December, 1846; when he was 1 year old, his parents removed to Marshall, Dane Co., Wis., where his father, then a contractor and builder, built the first schoolhouse, and the first brick building erected in that village, living there two years; his father devoted himself to the work of the ministry, which he after continued for a number of years; his last charge being that of the M. E. Church, at Randolph, in 1863–65. William was educated in the public schools of Fond du Lac, Fall River, and the Commercial School of Milwaukee; in fall of 1863, he came with his parents to Randolph, and during the winter followed teaching. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in Co. K, of the 39th W. V. I., 100-day service; During the summer of 1865, he was engaged in the Commercial College of Milwaukee; in the fall, he went to Green Lake Co., and taught for the winter; then for the two years following, he taught in the town of Randolph, Columbia Co.; in the fall of 1868, he began clerking in the dry-goods store for R. Isley, of Randolph, continued five years; in 1873 was connected with H. S. Manville, wholesale notion house of Milwaukee; in 1877, returned to Randolph, and formed a copartnership with Isley, dry goods; in July, 1879, he began traveling for the present firm. In Jan. 2, 1869, he married Miss Sarah S., daughter of George and Harriet Marvin, of Randolph, Wis.; they have two sons—George and Harry.

CHARLES H. SMITH, station agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, Randolph; is a son of Charles and Ewer Smith; born in Milwaukee Co., in 1848; when 4 years old, he, with his parents, removed to Washington Co., near Hartford, where he spent his time till 12 years of age, on a farm, removing at that time to the village of Hartford, where he spent some time attending school, and where he received the greater part of his education. In the spring of 1865, he enlisted in the 23d W. V. I., under Col. Lewis, of Madison, with which he served till the close of the war, and was mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; he then returned to Hartford, where he made his home till about 20 years of age, and was engaged in attending and teaching school; he was next in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and, after seventeen years' stay at Hartford, was sent to Randolph as operator for a short time; thence to Swartzberg, Milwaukee Co., as operator for three and a half years; thence to Richfield, Washington Co., as agent for one and one-half years; then again to Randolph, where he has been as agent for the Company since 1875. June 11, 1873, he married Miss Amy A., daughter of George and Celia Ellis, of the town of Granville, Milwaukee Co., by whom he had one son—George, deceased. Mrs. Smith died Dec. 19, 1874. Mr. Smith has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity since 1877.

JOHN SMITH, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Randolph; is a son of Gabriel Smith and Mary Peterson; born in Chemung Co., N. Y., June 11, 1824; his father was born in 1795, and his mother in 1802; when 16 years of age, he began the ship-carpenter's trade at Fishkill, N. Y., which he afterward followed for a number of years; in 1847, he emigrated to Waukesha Co., Wis., his parents having come the year before; in 1848, he, with his father, came to the town of Calamus, Dodge Co., and entered 130 acres of land on Section 31, Calamus, and eighty acres in Section 36, town of Courtland, Columbia Co., where he has since made his home. Here his parents both died—his father Feb. 17, 1864, and his mother Feb. 13, 1878, leaving five children, as follows—Adaline (now Mrs. James Stall, of Chemung Co., N. Y.), John (the subject of this sketch, who married Miss Mary J., daughter of Sylvester and Catherine Churchill, of Oneida Co., N. Y., Jan. 3, 1850, and has had five children—Athalie A. (now Mrs. Carlton Toby, of Courtland, Columbia Co., Wis.), Sarah C. (now of Buffalo, N. Y.), Anson G. (deceased), John G. and Harvey L.; the rest of his father's family are Ann E. (now Mrs. L. Stonements, of Beaver Dam), Mary W. (now Mrs. Harvey Hitchcock, of Brown Co., Minn.), O. P. (now of Janesville, Minn.), Lanata (deceased). John has 480 acres of land in Duel Co., Dakota.

JOSEPH STALKER, retired farmer, Randolph; is a native of Albany Co., N. Y.; son of William and Jane (Allen) Stalker; born June 4, 1803; Joseph followed farming with his father, in Albany Co., till about 24 years of age. March 12, 1828, he married Miss Mary Ann, daughter of William and Margaret Machesney, of Albany Co., N. Y., after which he rented a farm in that county for two years; then, in 1830, removed to Schenectady Co., N. Y., where he purchased a farm, and continued a tiller of the soil there for fourteen years; in 1846, with his family, he emigrated to the town of Manchester, Green Lake Co., Wis., where he followed farming nearly twenty-one years, whence, in the spring of

1867, he removed to Randolph, and has since led a more retired life; here he lost his faithful and loving companion, with whom he lived nearly fifty years; she died May 12, 1877; they had seven children—Margaret (deceased), Mary J., Ellen (now Mrs. John Thomas, of Berlin, Wis.), William J. (deceased), Henry (now of Cairo, Ill.), Timothy (now of Boulder, Colo.), Hattie (now Mrs. Eugene), A. Marsh, of Lime Spring, Iowa. Himself and daughter are members of the Baptist Church; he is one of the original members; he has also been a member of the County Board for five years.

ABIEL STARK, deceased. Randolph has its many prominent men, but none perhaps took a more active part or greater interest in the early affairs of the village, than the subject of this sketch. He was the son of Nathan and Rebecca Stark; born (Dec. 20, 1806) in Lynn, New London Co., Conn.; spent his early life on his father's farm in his native county. April 3, 1831, he married Miss Jane A., daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Ely, *nee* Smith—a grand-daughter of the noted Dr. William Ely, of Hanover, N. J.; in the spring of 1853, they left their home in New London Co., Conn., and immigrated to Dodge Co., Wis.; reaching the town of Westford April 19, of that year, he purchased a farm of 160 acres, eighty of which lies in the west half of the west half of Sec. 6, Westford, including much of the land where the village of Randolph now stands; the other eighty acres lie in Sec. 36, Randolph, and in Cortland, Columbia Co.; the forty in Sec. 36 includes the southwest portion of the village; this farm was his home, and here he could be found at most any time, either devoting his attention to agricultural pursuits or looking after the interests of the little village. He died Aug. 26, 1869, leaving a widow by whom he had eleven children—William H., John G., Edward C., all of Randolph; Laura L., deceased; Isaac, deceased; James A., of Piute Co., Utah; Maria A., of New York City; Mary J., Anna R.; Mrs. Morris Blodgett, of Cortland, Columbia Co., Wis., and Charles A., of Randolph. The family is connected with the Baptist Church.

EDWARD C. STARK, teacher, Randolph; is a son of Abiel and Jane A. Stark, early settlers in the town of Westford, a sketch of whom is given in this work; Edward C. was born in the town of Lyme, Conn., May 31, 1838; in 1851, with his father's family he came to Westford, Dodge Co., which has been his home much of the time since; he received the early part of his education in the district schools of Connecticut and Dodge Co., attending, perhaps, the first district school in the town of Westford; during the winter of 1857-58, and for two or three years following, he attended the Wayland University at Beaver Dam, Wis., but on account of ill health, he was forced to give up his studies before completing the course; in 1861, he went to Iowa, and spent a year in recuperating and looking after some land his father had purchased in that State; returning home, somewhat improved in health, he at once began teaching, and has since followed that profession, and to-day stands among the first and most successful teachers of Dodge and Columbia Cos.; had he been more of a politician, Mr. Stark to-day would be County Superintendent of Public Schools of Columbia Co.; he was, beyond doubt, the choice of the people, but modesty kept him from putting himself forward as a candidate—just the kind of a man who should fill that office. Dec. 3, 1869, he married Miss Lona B., daughter of John and Minerva Bolls, early immigrants to Cortland, Columbia Co., Wis.; they have one son, Frederick B. Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F.

CHARLES A. STARK, attorney at law; is a native of Westford, Dodge Co., and son of Abiel and Jane A. Stark; born Dec. 25, 1854; he was educated in the public school of Randolph, after which he entered upon the study of law with J. J. Dick, of Beaver Dam; he then attended law school at Madison, Wis., one year and was there admitted to the bar in the spring of 1878; he at once began the practice of his profession in his native village, where he is now the leading attorney; he is a member of the I. O. O. F.

RUSSELL WELCH, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a native of Cohocton, Steuben Co., N. Y.; born in 1815; is son of Freeborn and Massa Welch; in 1842, he came to Walworth Co., Wis., and made that his home for about two years; in 1844, he removed to the town of Westford, Dodge Co.; entered 120 acres of land in Sec. 25, where he has since lived and now has about 300 acres of land in the town. In 1836, he married Miss Olda, daughter of John and Margaret Cronk, of Ontario Co., N. Y.; they had eleven children, three of whom, with his wife, are deceased—Sarah, the late Mrs. James Nash, deceased; Margaret (Mrs. Albert Horton), of Pierce Co., Wis.; Charlotte (Mrs. Floyd Horton), of Clark Co., Wis., Adaline, deceased; Peter, of Westford; Amanda (Mrs. Lorenzo Welch, of Westford); Libbie, of Dakota; Emiline (Mrs. Charles Wallace); John Lorenzo; Aurilda, deceased. Mr. Welch is now one of the oldest settlers in Westford.

CHARLES H. WILLIAMS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Fox Lake; is a son of James A. and Mary Williams, emigrants from Connecticut to Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1842, where Charles H. was born. Aug. 13, 1844; he received his early education in the district schools, after which he continued the

higher studies at Waupun and in Wayland University of Beaver Dam and lastly at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, where he graduated in 1866; he followed teaching for a few years, but in 1868 he bought a farm of 320 acres in Sec. 4, town of Westford, where he has since followed farming; in 1870, he was elected Chairman of the Town Board and was three times re-elected to that office; in 1876, he was elected a member of the Wisconsin Senate from the Thirteenth District. In 1869, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Dr. F. A. and Elizabeth Wallace, of Fox Lake; they have five children—Frederick W., Susan, Robert, Charles, Hattie. Politically, Mr. Williams is a staunch Democrat; Mrs. Williams is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, farmer, Secs. 4, 5, 8 and 9; P. O. Fox Lake; is the second son of John H. and Catharine Williams; born in the town of Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1850; when he was 17 years old, he, with his parents, removed to a farm of 305 acres in Secs. 4, 5, 8 and 9, town of Westford, which has been his home most of the time since. In February, 1875, he married Miss Monica J., daughter of John and Mary Cruden, of Westford; they have two children—Joseph and George. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Catholic Church of Fox Lake. Mr. Williams was elected Town Treasurer in 1879.

ROBERT T. WILLIAMS, M. D., Randolph; the subject of this sketch is a descendant of a line of eminent physicians of England and Wales; he is a son of William R. and Catharine Williams; born in Holyhead, Angle-shire, North Wales, Sept. 10, 1841; his father was a banker of Angle-shire till 1842, when he came to America, leaving his son Robert with his mother in Wales, and took the position of Professor of Mathematics in the University of Brooklyn, N. Y., for two years, after which, he came to Waukesha, Wis., where he held several responsible positions. Robert T. received his literary education in the schools of his native town; after which (in 1859), he entered upon the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Thomas, an eminent physician and surgeon of Liverpool; here he continued his studies for some time and then attended lectures and clinics at the University of Dublin; in 1867, he came to America, and, in 1868, he entered the Northwestern University of Chicago, where he completed his studies, and received his diploma in March, 1871; he at once began the practice of medicine with Dr. J. L. Page, of Racine, Wis., with whom he continued for four years; then, on account of his children's health, removed to Arena, Iowa Co., Wis., and continued his profession for three years; in the fall of 1878, he removed to the village of Randolph, Dodge Co., where he now continues his profession. At Utica, Wis., Dec. 28, 1871, he married Miss Jennie, daughter of John and Elizabeth Edwards, of that place; they have had four children—Catharine E., Elizabeth E., Evadna E., William R. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Welsh Presbyterian Church.

ROGER WILLIAMS, proprietor of wagon-shop, Randolph; is a native of South Wales; is a son of Roger and Charlotte Williams; born in 1829; he emigrated to America with his parents in 1838, and settled in Alleghany Co., Md., where he followed farming; in 1850, with his parents, came to Columbia Co., Wis., and settled on a farm in the town of Randolph, and made that his home till 1869, when he removed to the village of Randolph and worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade till 1871; he then became proprietor of a wagon-shop, where he now continues that business. In 1852, he married Miss Catharine, daughter of Ellis Thomas, of Manchester, Green Lake Co., Wis.; they had two children—Mary and John, both of whom, with their mother, are deceased. In 1858, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Leonard Weed, of Manchester, Green Lake Co., Wis.; children are David, now of Milwaukee; Annie, deceased; Charlotte, Edgar, Willis. Mr. and Mrs. W. are members of the Methodist Church. He has been Justice of the Peace in West Ward of the village for two terms and is now a member of the Village Board.

CHARLES M. WILLIS, M. D., Randolph; is the son of Anthony and Sabrina Willis; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Dec. 7, 1849. His father was a cabinet-maker of Massena, St. Lawrence Co., whence he removed to Green Lake Co. and settled on a farm near Ripon, Wis., in the fall of 1851. Charles received his early education in the district school of Green Lake Co., after which he attended Ripon College for about four years, teaching part of the time during the winters, so as to have money enough to meet his expenses at college through the summer term; in 1874, he began the study of medicine with Dr. Everhard, of Ripon, and attended lectures at Rush Medical College, of Chicago, where he graduated with the Class of 1877; he at once began the practice of medicine at Randolph, Dodge Co., where he now has an extensive practice in this and Columbia Cos.; as a citizen, he is highly respected, and as a physician, he enjoys the confidence of all who know him. In July, 1876, he married Miss Anna L. Harrison, of Ringwood, McHenry Co., Ill.; they have one son—Roy. Mrs. W. is a member of the Congregational Church.

FOX LAKE TOWNSHIP.

ARIE BANTA, attorney at law, Fox Lake; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., Jan. 12, 1818; his father was Peter Banta, who was born in Clifton Park, Saratoga Co., in 1774; he was a respected citizen and a farmer in good circumstances; he died in 1852, at the age of 79. His father was Arie Banta, from Bergen Co., N. J., of old Holland stock; settled in New York and vicinity at an early date; he had four sons in the Revolutionary war; he was one of the first settlers in Saratoga Co.; was a blacksmith by trade; he died in 1811. The present Arie Banta entered Union College in 1843 and graduated in 1846, and then studied law with Judge John K. Porter, in Waterford, N. Y.; practiced there till 1851; then came to Fox Lake, and has been engaged in the practice of law here ever since; was elected Town Clerk in 1855, and has held that position ever since, with the exception of one term; has been Justice of the Peace, and was one of the leading spirits that organized and built up the Republican party in this part of the county; is a prominent Mason, and was Master of the Lodge here seven years.

JOHN L. BROWER, retired, Fox Lake; born in New York City May 20, 1824; son of Jacob P. Brower, who was from Rockland Co., N. Y.; his father, Paul, was also born in Rockland Co., and was of the Holland stock that settled in and around New York City, and whose descendants to-day claim the Trinity Church estate; Paul had a brother who was killed by the Tories during the Revolutionary war; Paul was in the war of 1812. Jacob P. Brower and his family came West, and landed in Milwaukee, May, 1837, a place of about 1,200 inhabitants then; in June, 1837, went to Sheboygan, and kept the Sheboygan House about ten months, and in the spring of 1838 moved to the north side of Fox Lake and made a claim; land was not in market then; fall following, located where the village of Fox Lake now stands; this was in December, 1838, located it in November, 1848; was the first white man to settle in this county; built a log house and went to farming; settled on 240 acres; nearest neighbors were at Fort Winnebago, Fond du Lac and Watertown; in 1840, Mr. Brower purchased land where the city of Beaver Dam now stands; moved then, and in the fall of 1841, built a log house near where the present bank now stands, on Front street; in 1844, commenced building a saw-mill at Fox Lake, and in the fall of 1845, his son, J. L. Brower, took charge of it, and engaged with his brother, George W., in business; in 1851, built a flouring mill at Fox Lake, and carried on a successful business till February, 1878, when it burned down. Mr. J. L. Brower married Maria Wiggins, May, 1846; she was from Genesee Co., N. Y.; had nine children—Lavenia, born June 16, 1847, and died July 18, 1847; Ophelia, born April 23, 1849, is living and at home; Amelia, born April 3, 1851, and living at home; Frankie P., born March 23, 1853, died May 18, 1853; Lewis K., born May 24, 1854, living at Fox Lake; Cetta, born Oct. 17, 1858, and died Nov. 6, 1861; Stephen A. D., born June 3, 1861, and died Aug. 19, 1861; Edgar P., born Sept. 13, 1862, living at Fox Lake; Jacob P., born July 26, 1865, died Jan. 27, 1866; wife died Nov. 2, 1867. He married again, Feb. 13, 1870, Mary E. Stadter; had one child—Flora L., born Dec. 15, 1870. His father, Jacob P., married, Sept. 16, 1820, Mantha Mackie; had eight children; he died Nov. 28, 1846, and wife died April 15, 1875; Mr. Brower is undoubtedly the oldest settler in this part of the county, and has witnessed all the changes from the time this county was a wilderness and inhabited only by Indians, to the present day, when the land teems with the fruits of honest husbandry, and has become one of the richest sections of the State. Mr. Brower owns a large island beautifully situated in Fox Lake, which is quite a resort.

HENRY CLAUSON, elevator grain merchant, born in Denmark Nov. 21, 1845; son of J. P. Clauson; Henry started out for a sailor's life when 14 years old, and has been all over the world; was mate of the brig Johanna; touched at Leith, Zealand; Havre, France; Hong Kong and Shanghai, China, then to New York City and Philadelphia, and to Rio Janeiro, South America, to Montevideo, Batavia, Sumatra, and San Francisco, Cal., in 1865; was there two years, then went to Melbourne, Australia, to Sidney and New Castle, then back to San Francisco; was there almost eighteen months, and went to Boston by the way of Cape Horn; then went to Milwaukee and was on the lakes six years; was shipwrecked in Traverse Bay; in 1873, quit seafaring life, and commenced dealing in wheat, and now has one of the finest and most complete elevators in the county, and is doing a very successful business. Married, December, 1872, Lena Chlastenson; have had three children—Fred, born, October, 1872, died in infancy; Fred (2) born October, 1875, Leon, born October, 1877. Mr. Clauson is one of the Trustees of the village. His experience as a sailor and an officer on the ocean would of themselves make an interesting volume.

JOHN G. CAWLEY, wagon manufacturer, Fox Lake, Dodge Co.; born in Canada Nov. 29, 1842, son of Peter Cawley, of Scotch descent; he is living at Green Lake Co., Wis., at about the age of

70; is a well-to-do farmer. John, at the age of 21, went to farming in Columbia Co., Wis.; afterward went to Marquette; went to steamboating, ran from Portage to Neena on the steamer Fox; came back and worked for Aleck Patrick four years in a blacksmith and carriage shop; then went to Portage and worked for Geo. C. Jackson about eleven months; then went to Randolph Center and worked for John Chamberlain four years, and came to Fox Lake in April, 1876, and bought out W. K. Parker, and through his industry and good workmanship now carries on an extensive and constantly increasing business, making a grade of wagons noted for their durability and that are in general demand, also repairs farm machinery in satisfactory and workmanlike manner. He married, in January, 1862, Keziah Welcher, who came from Michigan; have had two children—Ida, born June 9, 1863, and Herby, born July 9, 1874. Wm. E., his brother, is engaged in the business with him, the firm name being Cawley & Bro.

S. T. COMAN, capitalist; born in Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass., Feb. 20, 1816, son of Richard Coman, who was born in Cheshire in the same county; his father, Daniel, was from Providence, R. I., and of English descent; he was in the battle of Bennington, under Gen. Stark; he lived to be 82 years old, and died in Cheshire; Richard was born July 19, 1778, in the same town, and died Feb. 20, 1841. He was a farmer, and an old Jackson Democrat; his father, Daniel, was a Deacon, and one of the pillars of the Baptist Church, the same church that Elder John Leland was a member of; Leland was the one who sent Thomas Jefferson a sample of the products of the county, in the shape of an immense cheese, weighing about 1,000 pounds; it was shaped in a cider press. Mr. S. T. Coman commenced farming in 1840; had 110 acres, and afterward 300 acres; came to Fox Lake in 1857, then to Saratoga Springs for a short time, and in 1858, built a fine residence on Fox Lake, located there, and has been there ever since; has been engaged as a capitalist loaning money; in 1878, built one of the finest planing-mills in the State, complete in all its appointments. Married Fidelia Tyrrell, who was a native of Massachusetts; she died about 1859, was buried in Fox Lake; is living with his second wife, who was Mrs. B. Tillotson, from Greenwich, Washington Co., N. Y., and the daughter of John Barnard, an old settler and respected citizen of that county. Mr. Coman has been Town Clerk and Supervisor several years, and President of the Village Board; has been Trustee of the bank at Fox Lake for ten years or more.

REV. JOHN R. DANIEL, Pastor of the Welsh Calvinistic Church; born in North Wales, Carnarvonshire, Nov. 24, 1826, son of John Daniel; the family came to New York in July, 1845, and the same year came to Fox Lake, Wis., and settled on eighty acres; was one of the earliest settlers; there were but five or six families in this neighborhood before him, among whom were Mr. Evans, Catherine Faulks, Ebenezer E. Jones, M. Burgitt and a Mr. Dart; Mr. Daniel now has a fine farm of 145 acres that he has got through his industry and frugality; his father, John Daniel, was Deacon of the Welsh Church for many years, and was one of the founders of the Lake Emely Church, and one of the most prominent men of the settlement; was a Deacon in the church in Wales for about twenty years. He married Jane Roberts and had two children—John and Margaret. Margaret married Daniel R. Jones, a well-to-do farmer, and a member of the Lake Emely Church. Their father died July 4, 1859. His son, Rev. John Daniel, was married, Oct. 17, 1860, to Ellen Owens, daughter of William Owens, a prominent farmer in Columbus; he had four children—John, born Sept. 29, 1861, and is at home; William, born June 8, 1863, is living at home; Catherine, born Sept. 24, 1866; Josiah, born Nov. 7, 1877. Mr. Daniel was ordained in Spring Vale in June, 1856; commenced to preach in 1848 or 1849; preached in a private house first, then in a schoolhouse, and now has a fine church. Mr. Daniel was a strong Anti-Slavery man, and was of good service to the Union cause.

JOHN W. DAVIS, President of the First National Bank of Fox Lake. Mr. Davis is of Welsh descent, and came to Utica, N. Y., in 1840, and then to New York Mills, and was engaged with Benjamin S. Wolcott, of New York Mills fame, attended the Oneida Institute and studied law, and, in 1848, came to Fox Lake, and practiced law for several years; went into partnership with A. C. Ketchum, and were together about a year when he purchased his library, and carried on the business on his own account; in this business he handled collections largely and became the custodian of much property, and gradually worked into the banking business, and opened the first exchange office in Fox Lake; then started a bank under the State law, known as the Bank of Fox Lake, and afterward organized under the National Act; he has been President of the bank since its organization, with the exception of a short time, when William E. Smith, the present Governor, was the President; the bank has never closed its doors on account of financial troubles, although many in that vicinity have not been so fortunate. Mr. Davis served four years as County Commissioner, and has been President of the village; was elected in 1853 to the Legislature, and again, the following term, was a member of the Committee on Claims, and also of the Judiciary Committee; was also Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, but was defeated by the present Governor, William E. Smith; in 1873, he was elected to the Legislature again, and met some members that were

there twenty years before, among whom were H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, and Mr. Weil, of Ozaukee Co.; was on Joint Committee on Claims. Mr. Davis married, in 1846, Margaret MacConnel—their children are Alice J., married Charles W. Robinson, son of Mr. Robinson, President of the First National Bank of Bloomington, Ill.; they have had three children—Fred, Maggie and Arthur. Emma married W. H. Dawes, a merchant in Crete, Neb.; they have one child—Harry. Fanny married John R. Gamble, of the firm of Gamble Brothers, prominent lawyer at Franklin, Dakota; have one child—Lillie. Mr. Davis' other children—Lillie and John W., Jr., who are living at home. Mr. Davis is Trustee and Treasurer of the Wisconsin Female College, and has been since its organization, and was one of the principal movers in getting up the railroad that connects Fox Lake with the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad station.

CAPT. WILLIAM J. DAWES, U. S. A.; born in Southern Ohio; son of William Dawes, who was from Maine; his father, William M., was a revenue officer during the war of 1812; at Boston, his son William, a lad at that time, was with his father on some of his trips about Boston; their ancestors were near the scene of Paul Revere's memorable ride. William M. Dawes was born in 1799, and is now living with his son in Fox Lake; he came to Wisconsin in 1851, and was Treasurer and Fiscal Agent of the La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. (now the Milwaukee & St. Paul); he was one of the first Directors, and the first to negotiate the bonds of that road. William J. Dawes, in the spring of 1861, entered the service as Captain of Co. D, 8th W. V. I. (the Eagle Regiment); was wounded at the battle of Corinth; he was made Brevet Major by President Lincoln, for his noble conduct in the battle; and, not recovering from his wounds, was appointed in the Vet. Reserve Corps, March 31, 1864; he was engaged in ten different engagements; was employed in reconstruction duty in Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina and Virginia, and was afterward Judge of Military Commission. The following incident, as related by Capt. Dawes, is of interest: "Gens. Price and Van Dorn were driving us toward Corinth, where we under Rosecranz were making a stubborn resistance, contesting every inch of our retreat. The object of our General was to tote them under the big siege guns of Forts Robbinet and Williams. By a sudden movement of the enemy, they got fire upon our regiment, which was exceedingly destructive. Of thirty-five men whom I took in, I lost fourteen, killed and wounded. Our field officers were all wounded. Gen. Moner had his horse killed the moment I fell, and his Adjutant General, Temple Clark, was shot through the body. The same volley that did this mischief, cut the cord of 'Old Abe,' who sat on his perch viewing the scene, and he slowly raised himself on his broad pinions and floated off over the rebel lines till I lost sight of him. I was gathered up in a blanket, and carried from the field hardly knowing what most to deplore, our defeat, my own disaster, or the loss of our guardian ægis. Our broken regiment now fell back and passed me, as I was carried slowly along; and, as the colors of the regiment swept by, I raised my head to salute them, and there, in his proper place, sat our bird, having returned from his reconnaissance and taken his stand. What joy thrilled my heart, and it was a sure omen of the terrible slaughter made among the rebels next day, completely destroying their army. Our eagle usually accompanied us on the bloody field, and I heard prisoners say they would give more to capture the eagle of the 8th Wisconsin than a whole brigade of men." Mr. Dawes, toward the close of the war, was made Second Lieutenant 43d U. S. V. I., then promoted to First Lieutenant, and is now Captain, U. S. A., retired. Capt. Dawes married, in 1827, daughter of Capt. Elizur Alexander, of New Hampshire; have had three children—Frances A. (married James Davis, who is now Chairman of Republican State Committee of Nebraska, and is one of the leading Republican politicians of that State; they are living in Crete); James, J., died in 1864, when 13 years old; William A. is living at home. Capt. Dawes has been President of Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Female College of Fox Lake, and was formerly Colonel on Gov. Randall's staff. He has, probably, the finest law library in the State.

W. J. DEXTER, cashier First National Bank, Fox Lake; born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 8, 1833; son of John B. Dexter, an old and respected citizen of that city. Mr. W. J. Dexter was with the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Providence (now the Fifth National Bank), and was afterward cashier of Grocers' and Producers' Bank, same city, for two years, and, in 1857, came to Fox Lake, and became Cashier of the Bank of Fox Lake, which position he has held ever since. Married Amy B. Potter, daughter of Alfred Potter, of Providence, May 8, 1856; have one daughter—Helena, who is living at home. Mr. Dexter's contributions to one of the leading papers of the county, on the great financial questions of the day, are still in the minds of the people. Mr. Dexter's tastes naturally lead him in a literary way, and some of his productions are of no little merit. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES H. EGGLESTON; born in Oxfordshire, England, Aug. 4, 1835; son of T. G. Eggleston, whose father was contractor for stone and quarry work; the family came to Syracuse, N. Y., about 1836 and to Milwaukee in 1838. Mr. T. D. Eggleston went to work on the capitol at

Madison about this time; also built the first lighthouse that was built in the State; it was at Racine; afterward went to Waukesha and settled on a farm of 160 acres, but worked at his trade most of the time; in 1855, he moved to Fox Lake and took a contract to build the Wisconsin Female College; during 1863 and 1864, built the Ottawa University, at Ottawa, Kan. He married Miss D. E. Austin, and is father of six children—C. H. (Georgiana, married Washington Cleveland, and is living in Iowa; Helen, married S. E. Smith, and lives in Reedsburg, Wis.; Frances, married J. M. Price, and lives in Columbus, Wis.; Adelaide, married C. Starkweather, and lives in Beaver Dam, Wis.; Harriet, married A. C. Ricksieker, and lives in Cameron, Mo. Charles H. Eggleston enlisted in the 29th W. V. I.; was with Grant at Vicksburg and with Banks' Red River expedition, and at Mobile at the time of the explosion; was wounded at Port Gibson in the shoulder by a minie ball; after the war, went to Ottawa, Kan., and engaged in mercantile business; was there about a year, and came to Fox Lake. Married, in October, 1866, Susan Blaisdell, of Bennington, N. Y. Went into the lumber business on Fox Lake, and, through his good management, has built up a very successful business; has been on the Town Board and Trustee of the village. Himself and family are members of the Baptist Church.

EBENEZER EVANS, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fox Lake; born in South Wales, March 12, 1815; son of Roderick Evans; his father was David Evans; Ebenezer came to Quebec, Canada, in June, 1844, and then to Rochester, N. Y., and then to Racine and to Fox Lake in the fall of the same year; there was only two houses in the village, one owned by Hugh Crudent and a log house called a tavern; Indians were numerous; Mr. Evans built a shanty and settled on 120 acres; cleared a quarter-section; was the first Welshman here; had to go to Fond du Lac and Portage to market, and drove oxen; went to a Fourth of July celebration, five miles, on a sled drawn by oxen; Mr. Evans now has 170 acres under good cultivation and a competency, through his good management and industry. Married, in December, 1841, Maria Jones, daughter of Evan Jones; have had four children—Roderick D. Evans, born Oct. 15, 1842; he married Maggie Tremble and is living in Randolph and is engaged in mercantile business, and is Town Treasurer; they have had two children—Harry and Mabel. Evan Evans was born July 23, 1845, and died in December, 1853. Benjamin, born Nov. 4, 1846; married Mary Price; he is living in Howard Co. Iowa, and has six children—Walter, Ebenezer, Maria, Hugh, David, and one an infant. Mary Ann, born Feb. 9, 1854; married Peter Dickson; have one child—Jessie. Mr. Evans has been Deacon of the Welsh Church for twenty-five years and was one of the founders of it; has been Clerk of the School Board eighteen years, also Assessor and Supervisor many times.

BENJ. FERGUSON, retired; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Penobscot Co., Me., Feb. 14, 1820, son of Wm. Ferguson, who was a native of Scotland; moved to Penobscot in 1798, came from the Highlands, and was a descendant of the old Fergus clan; he died in Westboro, Mass., about 1870. Benjamin came to Fox Lake, Wis., in 1844; was one of the first settlers and built the first frame house here; engaged in farming, and has been more or less engaged in agricultural pursuits ever since; the land that he first settled on now embraces most of the village of Fox Lake. Mr. Ferguson was nominated for Sheriff in 1847, when Wisconsin was under Territorial laws, and was elected Sheriff of Dodge Co. in 1852, and in 1857 was nominated for State Senator, was defeated by Wm. E. Smith, the present Governor; in 1859, was elected to the State Senate; in 1861, was nominated for Governor of State of Wisconsin, and was defeated by Gov. Harvey, who was elected by only about 1,000 majority; Mr. Ferguson had 6,000 majority in Milwaukee; Mr. Ferguson is Chairman of Board of Supervisors, and is, and has been, for many years, one of the leading Democratic politicians of the State, and has contributed his means liberally to the support of religious, charitable and institutions of learning. Married, in 1848, Widow Green; have four children; Chas. A. Ferguson is prospecting in Leadville, Colo.; the others died in infancy.

HENRY C. FLECK, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Norway May 22, 1818; son of Henry H., who was a sailor and sea-captain from his youth up, and sailed to all parts of the world; he died in 1857, and his wife, Caroline, died in 1856; Henry C. came to Wisconsin in July, 1843, and claimed a section of land in Pine Lake, Waukesha Co.; in 1844, moved to Ashburn, Dodge Co.; in 1849, moved to Beloit, Rock Co., and was engaged in mercantile business there; in 1854, Mr. Fleck returned to his native country, and came back the following year; in 1857, came to Fox Lake and settled on 120 acres, and now has a fine home and farm. Married Caroline E. Gosmann, daughter of Hans Gosmann, who was a man of great prominence in the old country, and came to Dodge Co. in 1843, and settled on about 1,200 acres, who was the wealthiest and one of the most respected of the early settlers; he died in 1857; he was the father of fourteen children—Caroline, Egedie, Petronelle, Nails, Egedius, Carl, Sevrin, Sarat, Rigue, Peter, Andrew, Julie, Gotfred, August, Gabrielle and Fidanus, one died in infancy. Mr. Fleck is a man fond of literary pursuits; he has been School Treasurer several times, but has not aspired to office. Self and family are members of the Episcopal Church; they have one daughter—Caroline W., who is living with them.

H. GERMAIN, commission merchant, Milwaukee (formerly of Fox Lake); born in town of Rush, Monroe Co., N. Y., May 29, 1833; son of E. Germain, who was of French descent. He was in the war of 1812, and died about 1873, at the age of 82; died in Kindare, Juneau Co.; the family came to Milwaukee in 1844, and in 1846, came to Fox Lake; Homer commenced business for himself in 1859; had \$192 capital; started a news and confectionery store; carried it on successfully till 1869; built the fine brick store in Fox Lake now occupied by A. H. Potts; through his good business management retired with a competence. Married, in December, 1855, Miss H. L. Cadwell, daughter of Nathau Cadwell, an old and respected citizen of this county; had three children—Chas. E., Frances C. and Libbie; all living in Milwaukee; his wife died in Sparta, Wis., in October, 1870. In 1869, Mr. Germain was with Delorne & Quintin, in Milwaukee; and in June, 1872, married Miss J. H. Carpenter, of Milwaukee, niece of Mr. Sittell, who was extensively engaged in the wholesale grocery business, in that city, and a man of wealth; have one child—Harry H., who is 5 years old. Mr. Germain, in March, 1873, engaged in the wholesale grocery business, with A. B. Blanchard, under firm name of Blanchard & Germain; sold out after about two years, and on April 1, 1877, went into commission business with R. Lindblom, and is now successfully engaged in the same business on his own account.

F. HAMILTON, attorney and counselor at law, Fox Lake; born in Ireland and came to Oakfield, Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1835; in the spring of 1837, he went to Oakland Co., Mich.; returned to Oakfield in the fall of 1839; in October, 1846, went to Tennessee; was there three years, teaching school; and was afterward in Mississippi; in October, 1849, returned to Oakfield, and on May 1, 1850, settled in Milwaukee; went into the law office of Butler & Northington, in September, 1851, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1854; moved from Milwaukee to Fox Lake. Mr. Hamilton was Justice of the Peace two years in Milwaukee, and has been Treasurer of the village of Fox Lake. Married, on Aug. 30, 1853, Louisa J. Chapel, at East Avon, Livingston Co., N. Y.; have had three children—William N., born Aug. 9, 1854, and is engaged in studying law; Francis G., born July 11, 1856, and living at home; Carrie L., born June 8, 1861. Mr. Hamilton has a successful practice as attorney and counselor at law.

A. J. HAMMOND, stock-dealer, Fox Lake; born in Madison Co., N. Y., Feb. 15, 1837; son of Benjamin Hammond, who was from Vermont, as was also his father; Benjamin was a soldier in the war of 1812; he came to Randolph, Dodge Co., about 1868, and engaged in agricultural pursuits, and came to Fox Lake and died in 1872, at the age of 82; Mr. A. J. Hammond was a farmer in New York, and, in 1856, came to Randolph and engaged in agricultural pursuits; was successful; came to Fox Lake about 1859 and went into the butchering business, and, about 1866, went into the stock business, which he has carried on very successfully ever since, and, through his industry and good management, now has a competency; ships cattle to Chicago and Milwaukee, and handles stock from Plainfield, Westford and Fox Lake; is one of the largest and most successful dealers in stock in the county. Married, Jan. 1, 1856, Helen M. Taylor, daughter of N. W. Taylor, an old and respected citizen of Onondaga Co., N. Y.; her father was George N. Taylor, who was of Holland descent, and was extensively engaged in the tannery business in Fayetteville, N. Y., and accumulated wealth; Mr. Hammond is the father of two children—Ida May, born Oct. 3, 1859, and living at home; Frances Julia, born Dec. 2, 1863, also living in Fox Lake at home. Mr. Hammond belongs to the Odd Fellows' Fraternity; himself and family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hammond has one of the prettiest residences in Fox Lake, situated not far from the depot.

DR. C. B. HAWES, retired, Fox Lake; born in Shoreham, Addison Co., Vt., Feb. 18, 1812; son of Ebenezer Hawes, who was from Massachusetts; he was in the war of 1812, and was at the battle of Plattsburg; he was an officer in the cavalry; he died about 1813; Mr. C. B. Hawes lived with his mother and brother on the old homestead, then with his uncle, Northrup, until about 15 years old, when he went to Castleton, Vt., to school for two terms; his health failing, he returned to the farm; afterward he went to Newton Academy; was there about eighteen months, and, at the age of 17, commenced to teach school and board around, which proved too much for his constitution and he had to retire to the seaside, near Boston, for his health; returned with renewed vigor shortly after and taught school about eighteen terms. Married, Jan. 4, 1837, Ruth Hutchinson, daughter of John Hutchinson, of Randolph, Vt., who was one of the oldest and most respected of the early settlers in that country; after marriage, settled in Potsdam, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., and engaged in agricultural pursuits; was there about twelve years, when he met with an accident, a fall from a building, which crippled him for a long time; in the spring of 1850, he came to Randolph, Columbia Co., Wis., and settled on 240 acres and engaged in farming; was there till 1862, when he came to Fox Lake. Dr. Hawes, having for a number of years before this given particular attention to the hydropathic treatment of the sick, upon coming to Fox Lake, had to

give his entire care and work to his practice, which became very extensive; this practice, which required more solid work than the mere distribution of pills and powders, told upon his health, and he retired and is now living in a pleasant home, enjoying the comforts which have come through his honest industry. He has three children—Alban H., born Jan. 5, 1838 (is agent of the Washington Life Insurance Co.; married Esther Tuttle Sept. 10, 1861; his children are Edith May and C. B.); Martin, born Jan. 11, 1840, died Dec. 4, 1860; Celia, born Aug. 21, 1841 (married E. J. Lindsay Oct. 25, 1861; they have had six children—Arthur H., George W., Frank H., Walter E., Jessie E. and Edmond J.; Mr. Lindsay is very largely engaged in handling agricultural implements in Milwaukee). Dr. Hawes' wife died March 12, 1862; he married Julia A. Hubbard Aug. 25, 1862. Dr. Hawes was one of the old fashioned Anti-Slavery men. Alban Hawes, who represents the Washington Life Ins. Co., is one of their most successful agents, having, through his energy, built up the Company's business to a large extent throughout the State.

CHRISTIAN HEYER, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Norway Nov., 1, 1821; son of Hans Heyer, who died many years since; Christian came to Ashburn in 1844 and settled on eighty acres; was one of the earliest settlers there; in 1850, went to California and went into the mines, and returned in 1851, and in 1861, enlisted in the 15th W. V. L., and was in all the battles that this fighting regiment engaged in; was under Gen. Rosecranz and Gen. Grant; was at the battles of Missionary Ridge; Island No. 10; was taken prisoner at Stone River, and was in Libby Prison thirty-three days, was then exchanged; was also in the battles of Perryville, Baton Rouge, and was wounded at Chattanooga; he was promoted to a lieutenantcy, Co. B, for his bravery; only twenty-four men who first enlisted came out of his regiment safe and sound at the close of the war. At the close of the war, he returned to Ashburn, and May 16, 1866, settled on 160 acres in Fox Lake, and now has a fine farm of 528 acres, with a fine residence beautifully shaded, and grounds tastefully laid out with flowers; had only \$100 when he came to this county, and was glad to get salt and potatoes to eat. Married, Jan. 13, 1849, Egedie Gosmann, daughter of Hans Gosmann, one of the oldest and richest settlers in this county; he was a man of sterling worth and ability, and served nine years in the Parliament of his country; he died in 1857, beloved and respected; Mr. Heyer is father of three children—Carl, born Nov. 5, 1850; Matilda, born Oct. 16, 1852 and died in 1872; Alfred, born Sept. 16, 1854, and married, Oct. 24, 1877, Anna Gosmann; had one child—Ralph, born Nov. 20, 1878. Carl married the Widow Williams, and has one girl—Anna. Mr. Heyer is a Master Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Grange.

JOHN HOTCHKISS, Fox Lake; born at Derby, Conn., November, 1830; served three years' apprenticeship at the drug business, in Bridgeport, Conn., and in 1848 learned the printing business at Randolph, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y. Married Miss Carmelia M. Fisher, at Randolph, in 1854; came West and located at Elkhorn, Walworth Co., Wis.; owned a half-interest in and was chief editor of the *Elkhorn Independent*, from 1856 to 1860. In 1861, enlisted and served as non-commissioned officer in the 4th W. V. L., until discharged for disability, in 1862. In 1863, was connected with the *Sparta Eagle* newspaper, at Sparta, Wis.; in 1864, published the *Delavan Patriot*, one year, at Delavan, Wis.; in January, 1865, enlisted in the 148th Ind. V. L., and served until the close of the war; in September, 1866, came to Fox Lake, Wis., and started the *Representative*, which is now published by himself and son. Has three children—Angie, Karl and Dean; the family is politically, radical Republican; religiously, Spiritualists.

JOSEPH HUNT, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Lincolnshire, England, Nov. 14, 1827; son of James Hunt, who was born and brought up in Wildsworth, Lincolnshire; he died about 1872 at the age of 73; Joseph came to Wisconsin and Fox Lake in 1851; June 16, worked there awhile, and in 1858, went to Blue Earth Co., Minn.; came back same year, and in 1859 bought eighty acres in Sec. 29; he then worked out for several years, and in 1862 came back to his farm, and has been there ever since, and now, through his honest industry has 182 acres under a fine state of cultivation, and has everything necessary for a first-class farm. Married, February, 1862, Susan Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith, a well-to-do farmer in Westford, who came to Wisconsin from New York State; his father was Charles Smith, and his father was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war; he settled in New York at a very early date. Mr. Hunt is the father of four children—George, born Feb. 25, 1863, and died Dec. 13, 1863; Alva W., born Oct. 10, 1865, living at home; Frank J., born May 2, 1869; another child died in infancy. Mr. Hunt was the first District School Clerk in this neighborhood, and has been School Director for six years; he gave his aid and support to the war.

ROBERT HUNTER, merchant, Fox Lake born in Fox Lake, March 4, 1855; son of George Hunter, who was from Scotland, near Edinburgh; he came to Fox Lake at an early day; was at first engaged with D. D. Thomas; then followed agricultural pursuits for awhile, and afterward was interested in buying

and selling wheat; has been several times in California. He married, in 1854, Mary Stevenson, daughter of Andrew Stevenson; they had four children—Robert, Mary (who is in California with her father), George, living in Fox Lake, and one child died in infancy; his wife died April 28, 1874. Robert Hunter has a fine farm of 160 acres in the town of Westford; he is also extensively engaged in mercantile business in Fox Lake, under the firm name of Williams & Hunter; they keep one of the largest and most complete general stocks in this part of the county, and do a first-class and satisfactory business, selling the best of goods at the lowest prices; Mr. D. D. Williams, his partner, was born in Wales, April 9, 1847; the family came to Columbia Co. in 1856; Mr. Williams is a prosperous business man.

REV. WM. G. INMAN, Pastor Baptist Church, Fox Lake; born in Tennessee, near Nashville, Sept. 24, 1836; son of John Inman; his father, Samuel Inman, was a native of England, from near London, and was a descendant of Dr. Charles Inman, the celebrated mathematician, and of the same family as the Inman of steamship celebrity; Mr. John Inman came to North Carolina, and thence to Tennessee, and was in the battle of New Orleans during the war of 1812, as well as in several of the battles with the Indians at that time; he died June 29, 1851. Rev. William G. Inman united with the Baptist Church and was baptized by Rev. W. D. Baldwin in 1853; the same year he entered the College at Murfreesboro, and graduated in 1856; he commenced to preach at the age of 18; in 1857 and '58, he taught school in Kentucky; was ordained at Hillsboro, Washington Co., Ky., Oct. 17, 1858. March 15, 1859, he married Miss M. B. Haggard, daughter of Ezekiel Haggard; he was a descendant of Robert McAfee, one of the first Governors of Kentucky; after marriage, Mr. Inman preached in Uniontown (Ky.) Church, one year; in 1861 and 1862, he was Pastor at Newmarket and Hayesville, Ky.; in July, 1862, he went to Clarks-ville, Tenn., and was Pastor there till 1869, when he was called to the Central Baptist Church, of Nash-ville, and was there six years, and was afterward Pastor in Decatur, Ill., three years, and on Dec. 1, 1873, came to Fox Lake; they have one child—Jennie McAfee; born Aug. 15, 1861, at New Market, Ky. Mr. Inman's mother was a Turpin, of an old and aristocratic family of Virginia, who settled in Prince Edward Co., that State, at a very early date; four brothers of the family were in the Revolutionary war; Edmund Turpin was cotemporary with Daniel Boone in Kentucky, living to be 81 years old, and died Jan. 14, 1848.

MORGAN JONES, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Wales March 15, 1833; son of Thomas Jones, who was a farmer in the old country; the family came to Waukesha, Wis., July 4, 1846; was there about five weeks, then came to Fox Lake. Thomas Jones took up 80 acres, and built a house; it was destroyed by fire in March, 1847; then bought another 80 acres in Sec. 17, lived there about ten years, then bought the 80 acres in Sec. 18, where he was burned out before, and lived there till his death. He married Mary Jones, and had six children—Jane, Ann, John, and Morgan and Thomas (twins), one died in infancy in Wales. In 1861, the property was divided; Morgan settled in Sec. 15 on 160 acres, now has about 300, over 260 of which are under fine cultivation, and has all improvements pertaining to a first-class farm; his residence is beautifully situated on the banks of Fox Lake. Married Mary Jones, daughter of Griffith Jones, Jan. 12, 1860; have had five children—Thomas, born Oct. 12, 1860, living at home; Jane, born Aug. 12, 1862, at home; Mary Ann, born Feb. 5, 1865; Griffith Humphrey, born March 17, 1867; John, born July 24, 1869. Mr. Jones has been Justice of the Peace; was elected during the war, 1864, and has been Assessor four years; he gave his aid and support to the cause of the Union during the war. Himself and family attend the Welsh Methodist Church.

THOMAS T. JONES, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Fox Lake; born in South Wales, County Cardigan, town of Pattas, March 15, 1833, son of Thomas Jones; the family came to Wisconsin in 1846; in July came to Waukesha, and then to Fox Lake in August, same year. Thomas Jones was a respected member of the Welsh Calvinistic Church, and one of the earliest settlers; he died, after a useful life, March 9, 1866, at the age of 69; his wife died in 1859, at the age of 64; after her death the estate was divided, and Thomas settled on 120 acres in Sec. 16, and now has 484 acres, mostly under good cultivation; he pays particular attention to raising stock, and has from fifty to seventy head per year; Mr. Jones is well-to-do through his good management and industry. Married, Nov. 10, 1859, Mary Davis, daughter of Daniel and Margaret Davis; Mr. Davis was a well-to-do farmer, living in Rosendale, near Oshkosh; Mr. Jones is the father of ten children—Thomas Albert, born Oct. 27, 1860, he has attended the Fox Lake College; Daniel, born March 15, 1862, he has been a student at same college; Evan Henry, born Oct. 13, 1863, he attended college two terms; Morgan Howel, born Jan. 11, 1866; John Francis, born Aug. 26, 1867; Mary Jane, born May 1, 1869; Margaret Ann, born Jan. 13, 1872; Timothy, born Sept. 5, 1875; William, born June 9, 1877; Maria, born Nov. 15, 1878. In 1875, Mr. Jones was chosen Justice of the Peace to fill a vacancy, was elected Justice of the Peace in April, 1877, and now

holds that office; was also Constable at one time; has always been a staunch Republican. Self and family are members of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, and is a man of liberal instincts.

W. E. KEELEY, lawyer, Fox Lake; born Dec. 1, 1853; son of M. Keeley, who was born in Galway, Ireland, in 1809, and came to Oswego, N. Y., in 1847; worked first at railroading, then at farming five years, and came to Fox Lake April 30, 1853, and settled on eighty acres of land, and now, through his industry and economy, has a fine farm of 120 acres. Married, in 1853 in New York, Catharine Kinney, from the same part of the old country that he was from; he had seven children—William E., the oldest, commenced his education in a district school at Fox Lake, then taught school near Waupun two summer terms, then worked at carpenter's trade about three months, then taught school in Irish settlement south of Fox Lake; then went to State University and took a college course, and graduated with honors in the class of 1878; then taught school in Schamburg, and shortly after commenced to study law with Judge Elwell, of Beaver Dam, and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1879; John, another son, married Orphia Nashold, and living in Columbus, Wis., he taught school several terms; Lawrence S. has attended the State University one year, and taught school in Green Lake Co., and will take a college course; this son has a poetical taste; Dennis T., Michael and William are the other children living at home. Mr. Keeley is to be much commended that he has seen the advantage of giving his children a thorough and profitable education.

JOHN MARSHALL, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Glasgow, Scotland, Feb. 20, 1831; son of John Marshall, who was born and brought up in Glasgow, Scotland; he started with his family, March 20, 1849, for the United States; he died when eight days out; the rest of the family went to Granville, Wis., then moved to Ixonia, Jefferson Co., Wis., and in 1852, came to Fox Lake, and settled on 200 acres and engaged in farming; in 1871, built a neat and comfortable residence near the banks of Fox Lake, and has a fine farm under good cultivation. Married, July 4, 1859, Helen Lytle, of Scotch descent; have had three children—John, born March 24, 1860, living at home and working the farm; Charles, died in infancy; Ellen, also died in infancy. Mr. Marshall gave his aid and support to the great Union cause during the war.

CHARLES MERWIN, agricultural implements, Fox Lake; born in Litchfield Co., Conn., March 31, 1819; son of Herman Merwin, who was born and brought up in New Milford, Conn., and died about 1862, at the age of 79; his father was Abel Merwin; he was a native of Old Milford, Conn. Charles' grandfather on his mother's side was a Bardsley, a prominent and aristocratic family in Connecticut in old times. Charles left Connecticut in 1848, and went to Trumbull Co., Ohio, on the Reserve; was there till 1854; December 6, one of the coldest days of the season, arrived in Fox Lake; came through by way of Chicago, Jefferson and Watertown, with teams; he remained on Fox Lake till 1856, when he went to Fond du Lac; was there until December, 1859, when he returned to Fox Lake and went into the lumber business, which he carried on successfully five years; carried on farm in Trenton about three years; came to Fox Lake in 1864, and engaged in selling agricultural implements, and is now extensively engaged in that business; in 1874, sold sixty-eight reaping machines. Married Cornelia Marsh, of Connecticut; had one child—Andrew H., who married Lucy Goodnough and is living in Winnebago City, Minn. Mr. M. married his second wife in November, 1853, Laura A. Stevens, daughter of Howe Stevens, who was a brave soldier in the war of 1812, and is now living in Warren Co., Ohio, at the good old age of 85; children by this union are Charles E., living in Fox Lake, and practicing law and is building up a good practice; Horace Stevens is a law student and is living in Fox Lake. Mr. Merwin has been a Supervisor a number of times, and also Chairman of the Board; is a member of the society of Old Fellows. Andrew H. Merwin was a member of the 29th W. V. I., at the time of the war; was honorably discharged on account of sickness.

D. METCALF, retired, Fox Lake; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Oct. 21, 1827; son of Ira Metcalf, who came from Connecticut at an early day; he was a soldier in the war of 1812; he died Aug. 24, 1875, at the age of 80. David came to Waupun in October, 1849; was there a short time when he moved to Westfield, Marquette Co., and took up a claim of 160 acres; there was not a house within twelve miles; after a year, he went to Trenton and engaged in farming; was there two years and came to Fox Lake in the spring of 1853; then engaged in the grocery business for a year; then went into the boot and shoe business and afterward was engaged in manufacturing wagons; in 1858, he went to Minnesota, and, returning in a few months, went to work for the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; commenced on the track, and, through his industry and perseverance, was appointed General Roadmaster of that road east of the Mississippi River, about seven hundred miles of road; in 1870, on account of his health, left the railroad business; is now in partnership with George Jess, carrying on an extensive and prosperous banking business in Waupun. The bank was organized Dec. 6, 1875, and is doing a very successful

business. Mr. Metcalf married, in March, 1859, Aurelia G. Gibbs, daughter of B. F. Gibbs, formerly of Delaware Co., N. Y. Mr. Metcalf has been Chairman of the Board of Supervisors; himself and family are members of the Methodist Church, and he is one of the Trustees of that church; in 1861, Mr. Metcalf was mail agent between Milwaukee and La Crosse.

ALEXANDER M. MORRISON, flouring-mill, Fox Lake; born in Canaan, Essex Co., Vt., Sept. 17, 1819; son of John R. Morrison, who was from Rye, N. H.; was born in 1799, and died in 1866; he came to Oak Grove, Wis., in 1846, and settled on eighty acres, and afterward moved to Burnett, and died there. Alexander started for himself when 22 years old; went to Danversport, Mass.; was there seven or eight years, and came to Oak Grove, Wis., in 1858, was there a year, and went to Trenton, and farmed on sixty-five acres, and afterward acquired 165 acres; came to Fox Lake in 1868; in 1870, went into the fire insurance business, representing the American, of Chicago; purchased the power June 1, 1878, and together with Mr. Coman, built one of the finest flouring-mills in the State; can turn out seventy-five bushels in twenty-four hours; makes a fine grade of patent flour; through perseverance, honest industry and frugality, he is in good circumstances. Married, Dec. 31, 1848, Mary J. Elliott, who was from Salem, Mass.; have had five children—Georgiana, died when 7 years old; John H., died when 4 years old; Walter E. is living in Fox Lake, and is engaged in the mill, another child died in infancy, George Albert is living at home. Mr. Morrison and family are members of Baptist Church, at Fox Lake; Mr. Morrison gave his will and support to the Union at the time of the war.

R. L. PARKER, druggist, Fox Lake; born in Cortland Co., N. Y., June 30, 1848; son of William K., who was from Saratoga Co., N. Y.; his father was also from New York State; William K. was in business nearly twenty years in Cortland Village, as carriage and wagon manufacturer; came to Fox Lake, April, 1856, and was extensively engaged in the same business here. He married, Oct. 22, 1838, Harriet Grant, daughter of James Grant, of Norfolk, Litchfield Co., Conn., who was of Scotch descent; had four children—Joseph K. was a member of Berdan's Sharpshooters, during the war; was one of the scouts who first discovered the enemy's evacuation of Yorktown, and was in many hard-fought engagements; was killed while bravely fighting for his country, at Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862; Camelia, a daughter, died Jan. 11, 1858, when 16 years old; James G. continued the carriage business after his father retired; he met with a sad death Sept. 25, 1872; he with two others were sailing on the lake, a rainstorm coming up about dark the boat was capsized; Parker was the only swimmer, he bravely struck out for the point where soonest assistance could be got; he had a hard time buffeting the waves that night; he managed to get ashore after terrible exertions and crawled to near a house and called with what little strength he had for help; the door was opened, an answer came through the howling tempest, but that was all, no help came; he fell asleep there and never waked up; the others perished also; he could have saved his own life by swimming to a nearer shore, but he wanted help for the others. R. L. Parker, the only remaining child, married Josephene Woodruff, daughter of Dr. J. B. Woodruff, a prominent physician of Fox Lake; he had two children—Hattie, born March 31, 1873; Josephene, born Aug. 1, 1878. Mr. Parker is now carrying on the drug business, established by his father in 1870; through his good management has built up a very successful trade, and has a large and complete assortment of everything pertaining to a first-class drug store. Mr. Parker is Master of the Lodge of Masons, at Fox Lake, and has been four years; is also a member of the Odd Fellows' Fraternity; he enlisted in Co. D, 46th W. V. I., at time of war, served his time faithfully, and was honorably discharged. Mr. William K. Parker died in February, 1878.

JAMES PENDELL, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Randolph; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., May 9, 1822; son of Elisha Pendell, who was a native of New York; his father was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war; he was a Collector for the Government, and had several narrow escapes from being ambushed by the Indians; Elisha Pendell died in Fox Lake, Feb. 7, 1869, at the age of 82; the family came to Green Lake Co., Wis., in 1846, and settled on 40 acres; came to Fox Lake in 1868, and now has 250 acres under good cultivation; started work with nothing, but through his industry, good management and frugality, has one of the finest of farms, and has all the improvements pertaining to a first-class farm. Married, Jan. 13, 1846, Mary A. Sage, daughter of Daniel Sage, of New York; her grandfather was in the Revolutionary war; have had six children—Melissa, born Oct. 27, 1846, married L. G. Woodworth, and living in Berlin, Wis., they have three children—Sylvester, Mabel and Alice; Sally, born Nov. 20, 1848, and died March 6, 1859; Annette, born Nov. 20, 1851, died April 8, 1855; Alonzo H., born Oct. 7, 1853, married Emma Suffron; Sylvester, born Feb. 14, 1859, died July 3, 1862; Ellery, born July 16, 1861, and living at home. Mr. Pendell was Collector, Treasurer and Supervisor of Manchester, and gave his aid and support to the war. Self and family are members of the Methodist Church.

THOMAS R. ROBERTS, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Fox Lake; born in North Wales February, 1826; his father died in Wales when he was 6 years old; he lived to the good old age of 81;

Thomas R. came to Racine in August, 1844, and went to Dodge Co. prospecting, and settled in Fox Lake the same year, one of the first Welshmen to settle in the county, and pre-empted 120 acres; have now in the family 400 acres, mostly under good cultivation; when he first came he lived in a small shanty, and was often visited by roaming bands of Indians; the wolves used to keep them awake nights, and deer were often seen; went about on sleds drawn by oxen. Married, February, 1877, the Widow Jones, whose first husband was Owen J. Jones; he died June, 1874; he was a well-to-do farmer in Fox Lake; her father-in-law, John Jones, is living in Fox Lake, at the age of 83, and came to this country with a wife and sixteen children. Mr. Thomas R. Roberts went to California in 1852, across the Plains with ox team, and was there nine years, mining most of the time; Mr. Roberts has, through his industry, acquired plenty of this world's goods. Self and wife are members of the Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church.

LYMAN N. ROOT, retired farmer, Fox Lake Village; born in Portage, Allegany Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1827; son of Israel Root, who was born and brought up in Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; his father was also Israel Root, and was of old Connecticut stock, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war; Israel Root, Jr., and family came to Milwaukee, May, 1842, soon after went to Waukesha Co., and in August, 1842, moved to town of Beaver Dam and settled on 160 acres; Lyman built the log house, which had two rooms—one more than usual; in those times Indians were numerous—Lyman, becoming lost one night, camped out with them, returning in the morning; nearest market, Milwaukee; there were but seven families in Beaver Dam, all living in shanties; Israel Root bought his land for ten shillings per acre, and after living there fifteen years, sold out for \$50 per acre, and moved to Reelsburg, and lived there till he died at the age of 79. Lyman married, February 5, 1845, Lydia Hyde, of Allegany Co., N. Y.; had five children—Charles M. is in Minnesota; Jeddu B., living in Iowa; Emma J., living in Minnesota; Julius M. and Julia M., twins; Julius, in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Julia, living in Minnesota; wife died Sept. 19, 1855; married, Dec. 23, 1855, Jane Read, of Beaver Dam; two children by second wife—Justin D. and Elbert D. Mr. Root moved to Fox Lake in 1867, and settled on 150 acres, which he now owns. Has held all the different offices in the School Board, and was Justice of the Peace in Beaver Dam. Mr. Root was an old and well-known music teacher in old times; taught in all the principal towns and villages in this part of the State; he is a member of the Temple of Honor and Good Templars, and the family are members of the Baptist Church.

J. T. SMITH, Postmaster, Fox Lake, Vice President First National Bank, hardware dealer; born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, in 1823; son of Alexander Smith, who came to New York in 1835, and then moved to Oakland Co., Mich., near Detroit. Mr. J. T. Smith at an early age commenced the study of medicine, and graduated at the Cleveland Medical College, Ohio; then removed to Livingston Co., Ill., and carried on an extensive practice till 1851, when he went to California, and returned in 1854, and came to Fox Lake, and practiced there three years, and, in the spring of 1857, went into the mercantile business, and, through his integrity and good management, has established a good business, and has a competency. Married Henrietta Carbart, daughter of J. W. Carbart; had two children—Regina and Nettie, who are both living in Fox Lake. His wife died in 1869. Married Cassie Purdy, daughter of Edward Purdy, an old settler of this county; have had one child, Maud, who is living at home. Mr. Smith has been Chairman of Board of Supervisors four terms, and is Postmaster, and has been for four years; he is also Vice President of the First National Bank of Fox Lake, and has been for a number of years. William E. Smith, his brother, was elected to the Legislature, from Fox Lake, in 1850, and Senator two terms; was twice State Treasurer, and was afterward elected to the Assembly, and was chosen Speaker of the House; afterward, went to Milwaukee, and was engaged in the wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of Smith, Roundy & Co.; was afterward elected Governor of the State of Wisconsin, and has just received the nomination of the Republican party for the second time.

M. STAPLETON, merchant, Fox Lake; born in Ireland Nov. 1, 1824; came to New York in May, 1847; and, in June 6, same year, came to Watertown, Wis.; worked at his trade there; came to Fox Lake in 1850; went to California in 1852; was there two years, in the mines most of the time; returned to Fox Lake in 1854, and has been here ever since; started in the general store business in 1860, and, through his industry, good management and frugality, has become a successful merchant, and has accumulated wealth. Married, June 6, 1851, Catherine Johnson, daughter of James Johnson, of Watertown, Wis.; has had twelve children—Theresa, born Jan. 4, 1852 (married Jerome B. Williams); Edward, born Nov. 1, 1854, at home; Ellen, born July 2, 1856 (now in California); Louis, born Feb. 19, 1858; Clara E., born Dec. 2, 1859, died Sept. 19, 1860; Alfred Martin, born Aug. 22, 1861, died Feb. 18, 1862; Mary, born Dec. 14, 1862; Harriet Ann, born Sept. 3, 1864; Belle, born Sept. 14, 1866; Katie, born Nov. 8, 1868; William James, born Dec. 15, 1870, died June 5, 1871; Irene Frances, born Nov. 18, 1873. Mr. Stapleton has one of the finest residences in the county. He has

been Supervisor and Chairman of County Board, and is now President of the Village Board. He is eminently a self-made man.

D. D. THOMAS, attorney at law and capitalist, Fox Lake; born in Wales March 20, 1821; son of Daniel Thomas, who was a farmer in that country, and came to Palmyra, Portage Co., Ohio, in 1832, and engaged in farming; he died in February, 1872, at the age of 83; he married Mary Jones; she died in Ohio, in 1845. David, Jr., came to Palmyra in 1842; was on the farm about two years; in 1844, was in the mercantile business, and until 1851, when he moved to Fox Lake, Wis., and, from 1851 to 1854 was reading law and loaning money; in 1854, went into the mercantile business, which he carried on successfully till 1861; then engaged in law business and general speculation; he has been successful in his business operations, and now owns one of the finest residences in the county, situated in Fox Lake. He has not aspired to office, but has been active in his support of the Republican party; has been connected with the School Board twelve years. Married, Dec. 3, 1848, in Palmyra, N. Y., Ellen Evans, daughter of David M. and Frances Evans, respected citizens of Parisville, Portage Co., Ohio; have five children—B. F., born Oct. 14, 1850 (has been a teacher in Carleton College at Northfield, Minn., three years; now at home); Martin L., born May 5, 1852 (has been teaching in Hartford, Wis.); Ida M., born Oct. 2, 1858, living at home; Fred W., born Aug. 13, 1860, at home; Grant, born Nov. 22, 1862, at home. Family are members of the Congregational Church.

D. G. THOMAS, farmer and cattle-dealer, Sec. 9; P. O. Fox Lake; born in North Wales, June 9, 1834, son of Griffith Thomas; he died in 1837; the family came to Wisconsin in June, 1845, to Racine Co.; his mother died two years after, in November, 1847; they had four children—Catherine, married Evan Lewis, of Racine, and died fourteen months after; Jane, married Evan W. Jones, who died in 1859 in Canada; she died in February, 1862, leaving three children—George W., Frank P. and Howell E.; Mr. Thomas took charge of these children and settled the estate; George is married and is at Clintonville; Frank P. married Lucy Shaw, daughter of the banker of that name at Manitowoc; Howell E. is living at Minnesota City, Minn., and is telegraph operator. David Thomas, when he first came to Racine, was "bound out" to Abraham Gordon till he should be 21 years old, but left him when 15 years old, by mutual consent, and went to Alton, Ill., and worked in a coal mine; was there three years and came back to Racine and learned the carpenter trade; afterward worked at this trade in Racine, Chicago, Fox Lake and Watertown; about 1855, he came to Fox Lake and worked at the same business about two years, and rented a small farm; in 1859, he bought 200 acres, and now has 420 acres, and one of the finest residences in the town; has all the modern improvements; only had \$1.50 and a kit of carpenter's tools when he came to Fox Lake; now has a competence; Mr. Thomas is eminently a self-made man. Married, June 9, 1856, Martha Morris, daughter of Henry Morris, one of the earliest settlers in the county; have had five children—Henry, born Oct. 4, 1858, at home (has attended Fox Lake Seminary); Griffith, born Oct. 23, 1859 (has attended college at Fox Lake and at Ripon); Ellen, Mary and Jane are the other children. Mr. Thomas pays particular attention to buying and selling cattle.

G. L. THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Randolph; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 29, 1847; son of James Thomas, who was born in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, in May, 1810, and came to Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1840, and to Columbia Co. in 1849. Married Elizabeth Lloyd in 1839; she was the daughter of Griffith and Margaret Lloyd, who carried on farming in Wales, on the Sir William Winn estate. James Thomas has been the father of ten children—John (died in infancy), John J. (is in Leadville, Colo.), Maggie (is in Courtland), G. L. (is in Fox Lake), Elizabeth (is in Courtland), Richard (is a farmer in Fox Lake), Jennie (is living at home), Willie, Mary J. and Benjamin (died when young. Mr. James Thomas and family are members in good standing of the Congregational Church; he is a Democrat and one of the leading spirits; he has a fine farm of some three hundred and fifty acres and all necessary improvements; all this has been attained through his sterling industry and frugality. His son, Mr. G. L. Thomas, has a fine farm under good cultivation, and is a young man of good habits and a good manager. Richard, another son, owns a fine farm in Fox Lake of 120 acres; is a man of musical tastes and has been active in the church choir for some years.

DR. ANDREW H. B. WADSWORTH, physician, Fox Lake; born in Ireland in 1842; son of Edward A. Wadsworth, who was a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and was a minister of the Church of England: he died about 1849, at near the age of 40 years; the family moved to Toronto, Can., about 1850; Andrew attended the Toronto Grammar School and Toronto University, where he graduated in 1868; he was afterward appointed Clerk of the Process Office, connected with the Queen's Bench; in 1869, he came to Fox Lake and has been here ever since; Dr. Wadsworth at an early day displayed a taste for the study of medicine and eagerly improved all opportunities offered to acquire skill in this profession; he now has an extensive and growing practice. Married, in 1873, Jennie Nimmo,

who was born in Scotland, near Edinburgh : have had four children—Alexander N., Helen, Minnie and Fannie. Eliza Denniston, an aunt, came to Fox Lake about 1850 ; she was the wife of Hans P. Denniston, who was the son of Col. Denniston, who was in the war of 1812 and was an Irish patriot in 1798 (Emmet's time) ; Mrs. Denniston's sons, George and John, enlisted in Berdan's Sharpshooters in the late war ; George died in Lincoln Hospital ; John was killed in the battle of the Wilderness in 1863 ; Breakly, another son, was a soldier and was wounded in the right arm ; he came home and died from the effects of exposure while in the service.

JOHN WEED, capitalist, Fox Lake ; born in Saratoga, Co., N. Y., Sept. 18, 1818, son of Alexander Weed, who was the son of John Weed ; Alexander was born in Grafton Co., N. H., he was a well-to-do farmer. He married Esther Smith, daughter of Samuel Smith, who was from Connecticut (Norwalk) ; there were nine children by this union—Anson is in New York State on the old homestead ; George is in Winnebago Co., Wis. ; Ann Eliza is living in Saratoga Co., N. Y. ; Smith Weed died in 1874 ; Rachael is living on the old homestead ; Fanny is living at Ticonderoga, N. Y. ; Harriet is living in New York State ; James L. is living on the old homestead ; John L., the subject of this sketch, is the other one. Alexander died in 1858, at the age of 84 ; he held numerous offices, and was a prominent citizen in his part of the country ; his wife died about 1860, at the age of 78. John Weed, the father of Alexander, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was at the battle of Bennington and several other engagements under Gen. Stark. The present John Weed went to Ticonderoga in the spring of 1845, and was in a store there six years, then returned home and remained there two years, and came to Trenton, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1854, and remained there twelve years, owning several large farms and buying and selling property ; moved into Fox Lake in 1866, and has been there ever since ; engaged as a capitalist ; is one of the Directors of the First National Bank of Fox Lake ; Mr. Weed was Treasurer of the town of Trenton when he lived there. He is a member of the Episcopal Church.

D. C. WILLIAMS, farmer ; Sees. 28, 29, 32 and 33 ; P. O. Fox Lake ; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 12, 1825, son of Jessie Williams, who was born and brought up in Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y. ; his father was David Williams, who was from the New England States ; he served as a brave soldier in the Revolutionary army seven years ; he died about 1837 at the age of 86 years ; he was extensively engaged in farming and dairy business, and built the first cheese-factory in the town of Rome, N. Y. Jessie Williams died in Rome, December, 1864, at the age of 66. Mr. DeWitt C. Williams came to Fox Lake and settled on 240 acres in 1853 ; he now has one of the finest farms in the State, owning 740 acres under good cultivation, and has all improvements pertaining to a first-class farm ; has the largest and finest barns in this section of the country—one is 168x420 feet, and a fine new one 48x56 ; pays particular attention to handling stock, and ships from 150 to 200 head of cattle during the season ; this farm is under good management, as is easily observed by a visit to the premises. Mr. Williams married in January, 1854, the Widow Pier, daughter of Hiram Edgerton, of Fond du Lac, a successful farmer and old settler, who came to Wisconsin from Rome, N. Y. He married Lucinda Felton, and both are honored members of the Methodist Church.

JAMES A. WILLIAMS, retired ; Fox Lake ; born in East Haven, Conn., May 25, 1811 ; son of Jas. Williams, who was born in New Haven, and died in 1871, at about the age of 87. Jas. A. worked at one time for Noah Webster, and also for President Woolsey, of Yale College ; in 1841, he went to Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., and settled on 160 acres, purchased of the Government, which is now a part of the great Spring Brook farm ; in 1861, he moved to Westford, and in 1870, moved to Beaver Dam, and ran a flouring-mill two years ; and in 1873 moved to Fox Lake ; through his industry and good management has a competency, and owns a fine residence. Married Polly Turney, of Bridgeport, Conn. ; have had seven children—Emily, married A. Cook (she is dead) ; Mary, married August Milbrad, and lives in Minnesota ; Susan, married Austin A. Wilson, and died in Los Angeles, Cal., in January, 1877 ; (two of her children, Virgil and Louis Wilson, are living with Mr. Williams in Fox Lake) ; Chas. H., married Mary Wallace, daughter of Dr. Wallace, and is living in Fox Lake Township (he was elected to the State Senate, and served two years) ; Jas. W., married Ada Webster, and is living in Marshall, Lyon Co., Minn. (he was County Treasurer four years, and was a member of the Legislature in 1877, and is now Clerk of the Court) ; Artie, married Elizabeth Jess, and is living in Fox Lake (he is Deputy Sheriff of Dodge Co.) ; Harriet, died in 1870, at the age of 22. Mr. Williams was Supervisor in the town of Burnett several years, and County Treasurer of Dodge Co., two years, and Supervisor in town of Westford, and Chairman of the Board of Schools, and has been Trustee of Fox Lake.

T. L. WILLIAMS, retired ; Fox Lake, Dodge Co. ; born in East Haven April 15, 1813 ; son of James Williams, of Connecticut, who was born Dec. 15, 1784. He married Lukey Forbes ; she was the daughter of Levi Forbes, of Scotch descent, an old sea captain, who was taken prisoner during

the Revolutionary war, by the English; Jas. W. died Aug. 7, 1872, in Fox Lake. In 1834, T. L. commenced working at the carpenter's trade in New Haven, Conn.; went to Mobile, Ala. in 1838; was with Baldwin & Co., and was overseer in the lumber-mills of Origue Sibley, who was a man of eminence in that State, and gave all his means to support the Southern Confederacy; in 1842, came to Wisconsin, and located in Burnett, on what is now the Spring Brook farm; in 1844, went to Albany, and in 1848, returned to the old farm in Burnett; in 1854, returned to Westford and settled on 200 acres, and was for a time in Beaver Dam in flouring-mill business; came to Fox Lake in 1873, and through his untiring industry and good management won a competency. Married, in 1844, Olive H. French, of Vermont; had four children—Olive V., born Aug. 30, 1845, and living in Iowa; Timothy F., born May 4, 1848, living in Iowa; Origue Sibley, born Nov. 23, 1849, living in Iowa; Elisha D., born Aug. 30, 1852, living in Minnesota. Mr. Williams' wife died Nov. 3, 1854. He married again, Aug. 1, 1855, Louisa Brown, of Wisconsin; their children are Emily L., died in infancy; Josephus, born Aug. 26, 1860, is in Minnesota. Second wife died March 25, 1871. He again married, Jan. 3, 1872, Louisa M. Kane, of Westford; their children are Ralph B., born July 26, 1873; Lydia Ella, born March 25, 1878.

PROF. ALBERT O. WRIGHT, Principal Fox Lake Seminary and Wisconsin Female College; born in Rome, N. Y., in June, 1842; son of Albert D. Wright, who was originally from Greene Co., N. Y.; his uncle, Albert, was a Colonel in the Revolutionary war; his father, Albert D., died in Perysburg, Ohio, in 1853. Albert O. Wright was educated at Beloit College, Wis.; graduated there in 1864; he worked his way through this college by his own honest industry, he received little pecuniary aid. After graduating, enlisted in the 40th W. V. L., and went to Memphis; went with Capt. Cheney with 150 men on an expedition to the neighborhood of Helena, narrowly escaped capture by the rebels. After the war, went to Union Theological Seminary, New York, and studied for the ministry, graduated in 1867, and went to New Lisbon, Wis., and assumed the duties of a Pastor; was County Superintendent of Education in Juneau Co. two years; published a book about that time on State Constitution, which is generally used in the schools, and has reached its seventh edition. He married, in February, 1874, Mrs. S. D. Carpenter, formerly from Westfield, N. Y., and daughter of Milo McWhorter, of New Lisbon, family of Scotch descent; by her first husband had three children—Charles, Chauncey and Mary; children by present union are Albert, born Dec. 27, 1875; Robert L., born Aug. 31, 1877. Mr. Wright came to Fox Lake in 1875, became Principal of the Wisconsin Female College, which responsible position he has filled ever since; he was appointed member of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools of Wisconsin, and is also an officer of the Wisconsin Academy of sciences, arts and letters, and member of the State Historical Society. Mr. Wright occupies a good share of his time in literary work, and has now several works nearly ready for the publishers.

TRENTON TOWNSHIP.

E. J. BOOMER, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Beaver Dam; born in Genesee Co., N. Y. (now what is called Wyoming Co.), March 21, 1821; son of Jabez Boomer, who came from Jefferson Co., N. Y., and his father came from Rhode Island, and settled in New York at a very early day. Jabez moved into Seneca Co., Ohio, about 1833, and died there in 1868, at the good old age of 84 years. He was a Baptist preacher; he was near Buffalo when it burned; a brother of his was in the Revolutionary war; his son, Mr. E. J. Boomer, moved to Wisconsin in the fall of 1843, and located in Trenton in the spring of 1844; settled on 120 acres bought of the Government; Indians were numerous, used to camp forty or fifty at a time on his farm, thought they had as much right there as he had; nearest neighbor was Israel Root, near Beaver Dam; built a log house and used blankets for partitions and doors; Mr. Boomer, through his industry and good management, now has a fine farm of 460 acres under the best of cultivation. Married Jane Woodruff June 29, 1848, daughter of Seth Woodruff, who came to Wisconsin from New York in 1844; have had eight children—Sarah A., born July 27, 1849, she is now the widow of A. L. Marsh, who died Dec. 18, 1878, in Rock Co., Minn. (he was born in Vermont; they had two children—Edward L., born Aug. 26, 1873; Arthur, born May 10, 1875), Charles Edward, born Aug. 5, 1851, and died in infancy; Aminda E., born Jan. 4, 1854, married W. T. Slight and living in Watertown; Elbert J., born June 21, 1856, living; Maryette, born Sept. 23, 1860, living at home; Herbert, born Jan. 29, 1862; Frank, born Oct. 26, 1868; Flora, born Oct. 18, 1872. Mr. Boomer is a liberal and public-spirited man, and gives support and encouragement to the churches and institutions of learning; has been connected with the School Board many years.

WILLIAM BONNER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Beaver Dam; born in North of Ireland, County Donegal, near Londonderry, Jan. 17, 1822; son of Andrew Bonner, whose father was William Bonner; for four generations the Bonners were born, lived and died in Bonner Town, near Londonderry; Andrew died about 1847, at about the age of 56. He married Mary A. Allen (her mother was a Russell), who died about 1867, at the age of 75 years; their children were Margaret, William, Robert, David and Mary; William and Robert came to New York, and to Hartford, Conn., in June, 1839; William went with his uncle, Joshua Allen, farming till 1844, then went to manage the farm of Hon. James Dixon, of Hartford, Conn.; came to Trenton, Wis., June, 1851, settled on ninety acres; now has a fine farm of 300 acres, and one of the finest brick residences in the county; pays particular attention to blooded stock; has the finest stock in this part of the country; owns Mutland, sired by Blackstone, a brother to the celebrated horse, Dexter; also Hambletonian and Swigert stock; has five Swigert colts of great promise; is starting a herd of Short Horns; has also, about 300 Merino sheep and a fine lot of Berkshire hogs. William married, in May, 1851, Mary J. Stevens; had three children, who died in infancy; wife died in 1859; married Mary Ann Ross; had five children—Allie, born Nov. 1, 1871; William, born July 17, 1878; the others died when young. Mr. Bonner and family are members of the Presbyterian Church at Beaver Dam; he is one of the Trustees of the church; Mr. Bonner is a brother of Robert Bonner, who learned the printer's trade in Hartford, Conn., in the *Hartford Courant* office, then went to New York as a journeyman in the office of the New York *Mirror*, and about 1851, started the New York *Ledger*; he has, through his great business tact, built up a colossal fortune; he is the owner of the horse Edwin Forrest, who recently trotted a mile in 2:11½; also owner of Dexter; he has a farm at Tarrytown, N. Y., where he keeps about 100 head of the finest blooded horses in the world; Robert Bonner's traits of business tact, integrity and large liberality are too well known to be reiterated; every one knows the New York *Ledger*, and all know Robert Bonner.

W. D. BORST, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Colwell Co., Mo., Jan. 31, 1844; son of James Borst, who was born and brought up in Schenectady Co., N. Y.; his father was William Borst, of old German stock. James Borst married Melissa Culver; they had four children—Berthamy, William D., Joseph (who is in Iowa), and John, who is also in Iowa. The family came to Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in 1849, to Trenton in 1854, and settled on 160 acres; moved to Fox Lake and then to Iowa, where Mr. James Borst now resides, at the age of 62. William started out for himself when 20 years old; went into the lumber district for awhile; returned to Trenton and settled on eighty acres, and now has 120 acres under fine cultivation; has all improvements and a fine stock of Durham cattle; his residence, grounds and entire farm show the pleasing and good effect of skillful and thrifty management. Mr. Borst married, Feb. 20, 1864, Mary Dougherty, daughter of James Dougherty, who was one of the earliest settlers in Trenton; they have had two children—Leon G., born March 20, 1865, and Ira E., born Aug. 28, 1877; Mr. Borst has been on the School Board many years; Mr. Borst and wife are members of the Baptist Church at Fox Lake.

JOHN BOWE, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Ireland in 1814; son of Jeremiah Rowe; John came to America about 1827; was first at Halifax, then to New York City, then was in New Haven, Conn., several years; then was in Harrisburg, Penn., and also lived in Boston many years; he was in the Indian war in Florida, and went through many hardships and exciting adventures; he came to the town of Trenton, Dodge Co., Wis., about 1844, and settled on 120 acres; now has 350 acres under good cultivation and a fine residence; has all improvements that pertain to a first-class farm; all these good things have come through his hard work and industry. He married Ellen Maloney, about 1854; Mr. Bowe gave his support to the cause of the Union during the war. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

E. P. CADY, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Beaver Dam; born in Addison Co., Vt., town of Hancock, Aug. 6, 1819; son of Parley Cady, who was born and brought up in the same county; his father, Noah, was of Scotch and Irish descent; Parley was in the war of 1812; he was a Baptist minister; was ordained in Crawford Co., Penn.; he died in July, 1869, in the town of Trenton. Edison P. Cady came to Milwaukee, Wis., May 14, 1840; went back to New York and married, Nov. 29, 1842, Jane Pratt, daughter of Isaac Pratt, who was from Vermont; in 1843, they moved to Belvidere, Ill., and then to Walworth Co., and came to Trenton, Wis., in 1847. His father and the family had 440 acres. Mr. Cady now has 142 acres, a fine residence and a well kept farm. He has been a member of the School Board and Chairman of the Board of Supervisors a number of times. During the war, he gave his aid and support to the great Union cause; went to Cairo at one time and brought twenty-five contrabands to Trenton. He is the father of nine children—Frank, born Nov. 24, 1843, died in infancy; Dwight, born June 14, 1846, died while a boy; Charles H., born Feb. 2, 1848, married Judge Parlin's daughter, of California, and is living

at Ruby Hill, Minn.; Eliza J., born Sept. 24, died when a child; Albert G., born Sept. 14, 1856, married Art Vesper's daughter, and is living in Oak Grove; Addie, born in May, 1858, and is living at home; William E., born Sept. 2, 1860; May, June 5, 1864; Lilley, March 19, 1869. Mr Cady and family are members of the Baptist Church at Beaver Dam, and he is a Deacon of the same church and has been a number of years.

W. J. CLEVELAND, farmer, Secs. 16 and 21; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., April 19, 1813; son of Joseph Cleveland, who came from New York State, near the borders of Connecticut; his father was an old Revolutionary soldier; the family came to Dodge Co. (except a sister) Oct. 15, 1849, and settled in the town of Trenton; Joseph died March 31, 1853, at the good old age of 79 years 8 months and 2 days; he was Deacon in a Baptist Church many years, and was a much honored and respected citizen; William J. started on his own account about 1849, in Trenton, in Sec. 21; settled on 160 acres, and now has a fine farm, which shows that it has been handled by a good husbandman; is in comfortable circumstances, through his honest industry; when he first came here he lived in a log house, 16x18 in the inside; used to take his grain to Milwaukee with ox team. Married Mary E. Van Wagner, daughter of Nicholas Van Wagner, of good old Dutch stock, March 26, 1835; have had five children—Lafayette, born Sept 30, 1836, died May 8, 1851; Fanny C., born May 7, 1838, and died Dec. 27, 1840; Washington, born Oct. 27, 1840, married Georgiana Eggleston, and living in Palo Alto Co., Iowa, in the town of Emmetsburg, have two children—Myrtle and Rose; Cornelia Ann, born May 17, 1844, married James T. Smith, and living in Alta, Iowa, children—Willie, Ralph, Roy and Ira; George W., born July 8, 1853, married Eva M. Cady, daughter of L. J. Cady, a prominent farmer of Trenton, have one child—Leonard Wright, born Sept. 20, 1876. The family are members of the Baptist Church of Fox Lake; Mr. Cleveland has been Deacon of the Church many years; is a Republican, and gave his aid and support to the great cause of national sovereignty; he has been connected with the School Board many years.

COL. JOHN COCHRANE, farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Waupun; born in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 13, 1816; son of Robert Cochrane, who was from the North of Ireland; his father, John Cochrane, was from Scotland, and his father a prominent man in the days of the reign of the Stuarts; he became involved in the disputes of those old times and was sentenced to die; the death warrant was sealed and on its way for delivery, when his brave daughter, disguising herself in male attire and with the help of some trusty friends, met the postman in a wild place on the road and made him deliver to her the important warrant, and before another could be issued the condemned man escaped; thus did the noble and courageous daughter save her father's life; two brothers of this notable family came to America at a very early day; one settled in South Carolina, and the descendants of that branch still occupy the old plantations; the other brother settled in New York State; both families were bravely represented in the Revolutionary war. Col. John Cochrane came to Wisconsin about 1846, and was about the first to occupy land in Trenton between Waupun and Fox Lake; lived in a log house and kept bachelor's hall for awhile; settled on 720 acres of land and 120 acres in timber; Indians abounded, as did also deer and wolves; Mr. Cochrane now has one of the finest farms in the town. He married, in September, 1863, Anna Merrill, daughter of Samuel Merrill, of Portage, a respected citizen; have had four children—Robert, John Anna Belle and Edith. Mr. Cochrane has been a member of the Town Board many times; was Chairman of the same Board a number of years; was also Master of the State Grange four years. Mr. Cochrane was Colonel in the old State militia of New York; he gave his aid and support to the war, and was one of the committee appointed to fill the quota during those trying times.

J. B. COCHRAN, farmer and dairyman, Trenton, Sec. 3; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Westfield, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., Jan. 3, 1819; son of Hugh C. Cochran, who came from Ireland in 1812; his ancestors came from Scotland; Hugh died at about the age of 85, in New York State. Mr. J. B. Cochran came to Trenton, Dodge Co., Wis., July, 1848, and settled on 120 acres in Sec. 3; now has 240 acres under fine cultivation, and all improvements necessary on a first-class farm; in the spring of 1870, built the largest cheese-factory in the county, and has been extensively and prosperously engaged in that business ever since; he makes a high grade, which finds a ready market; they go mostly to New York, for the foreign market. Mr. Cochran married, Dec. 22, 1850, Sarah E. Martin, daughter of David Martin, of Oneida Co., N. Y.; have had nine children—Eugene Frank, born Sept. 30, 1851, married Emma Porter, and living in Dakota; Clarissa Jane, born June 11, 1853, living at home; Dewitt, born Oct. 17, 1855, living in Minnesota; Emma M., born Aug. 2, 1857, living at home; James W., born July 16, 1859; Walter Scott, born July 21, 1861, died April 22, 1865; Cora Belle, born Oct. 24, 1863, died April 19, 1865; E. Lincoln, born June 19, 1867, at home; Pearl Elliott, born April 23, 1870. Mr. Cochran has been member of School Board; family, members of Baptist Church.

F. B. COLT, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Fox Lake; born in New York Aug. 16, 1825; son of Allen Colt, who was also the son of Allen Colt, who was from Connecticut, and was a relative of Col. Colt, of Hartford, who amassed a great fortune in the manufacture of fire-arms. Allen Colt, Jr., married Hannah Geer, daughter of Samuel Geer, he was from New York State, and was a soldier in the war of 1812; was at the battle of Black Rock; he lived to the good old age of 100 years; the Colt family came to Trenton, Wis., in 1845; blazed the trees for a mark for a road; settled on forty acres and built a log cabin; were the earliest settlers in this part of the town; Indians were numerous; 700 encamped here at one time; Mr. Colt saw them one night when they were having a war dance; Mr. Colt is now owner of a fine farm of 203 acres, under good cultivation, and has all improvements, fine house, etc. Married Jan. 2, 1859, Elizabeth Brockway, daughter of S. V. Brockway, a prominent farmer at Clyman, Dodge Co.; he was from New York State. Mr. Colt has been member of School Board many times, and Treasurer of town of Trenton; a brother, Marshall V., enlisted in the 29th W. V. I., Co. E, and served his time faithfully; he is now farming in Minnesota. Mr. Colt has always been a staunch Republican.

LAWRENCE CONNOR, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Ireland June 19, 1822; son of Miles Connor, a farmer in the old country; Miles' brother, Lawrence, was taken by the chain gang and sent to the East Indies; the family came to Watertown, Wis., Sept. 4, 1845, and bought 160 acres in town of Emmet, Sec. 23; Miles died in Trenton Oct. 10, 1869, at about the age of 78. Lawrence was elected Justice of the Peace when 26 years old; was Town Clerk two years, and Chairman of Town Board fourteen years; was elected to the Assembly in 1857, was Deputy County Treasurer in 1862 and 1863, and was elected County Treasurer in 1864; was also Chairman of County Board; came to Trenton, 1864, and settled on 200 acres; was elected to the Assembly again in 1868, and afterward served two years as Chairman of Town Board; was Delegate to State Convention twice. Married, Jan. 13, 1850, Elizabeth McKown; have had thirteen children—Susan, born Nov. 20, 1850, married Patrick Hackett, and living in Watertown; Peter, born April 8, 1852, is in the Post Office in Chicago; James, born April 6, 1854, attended Fox Lake Seminary, and taught school several terms, and is now Town Clerk; Lawrence, Jr., born April 17, 1856, has taught school; Anna, born May 10, 1858; John, born Oct. 6, 1860; Catharine, born August 21, 1863; Bernard, born June 10, 1865; Joseph, born Nov. 4, 1867, died March 3, 1868; William J., born Jan. 12, 1869; Edward M., born May 13, 1871; Mary E., born Jan. 17, 1874; one died in infancy.

DAVID L. CORNELL was born in the town of Howard, Steuben Co., State of New York, Nov. 11, 1823; was the son of Zopher Cornell, who came from Cayuga Co., not far from the year 1810, and settled on a farm twelve miles west of Bath, the county seat of Steuben Co., when that country was but sparsely settled; he died Jan. 18, 1836, leaving a family of eight children; David, the youngest son, remained at home on the farm with his mother until he was 23 years of age. Was married Feb. 18, 1846, to Miss Almira Porter, daughter of Joel Porter; came to Wisconsin in the year 1849, landed in Trenton June 15, and settled on 120 acres in Sec. 34, upon which he now lives; has since added 80 acres more to his farm; his first house was 9x11, built of logs and covered with oak shingles. He has filled numerous offices of trust, both on the School and Town Board; was elected Chairman of the Town in 1862, which office he now holds; has been Justice of the Peace for several terms. He took an active part in the Grange movement; was Master of Welcome Grange, likewise a member of the State Grange; is a zealous temperance worker; is a member of the Temple of Honor, also the Sons of Temperance, and a member of the Grand Division of the State. Has three children—Helen C., the oldest, was born Feb. 16, 1847; Frank M., March 30, 1857; Mystic A., June 19, 1859; the two oldest are married, and all are living with him on the farm. He, in the fall of 1856, in company with his brother-in-law, Minor Porter, built a warehouse at Fox Lake, and went into the wheat trade; he, not liking the business, returned to his farm the following fall. He was a Democrat up to the time of the organization of the Republican party, since which he has allied himself to the principles of that party. He was left, at the age of 12, to assume the cares and responsibilities of the family, and is eminently a self-made man. Has paid considerable attention to raising of stock, amongst which was the celebrated Kentucky Whip, one of the best stud-horses ever owned in Dodge Co.

WILLIAM DODGE, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Waupun; born in Vermont June 26, 1841; son of Nathan Dodge; the family came to town of Alto, Wis., in 1846, and to Trenton same year, and settled on 40 acres of land. Nathan married Eleanor Ackerman, daughter of Joseph Ackerman, of Waupun; he was a prominent man, and Justice of the Peace many years. When the family first came to Trenton they had no means, and lived in a log house, had no cows, and only one yoke of oxen, and one blind at that; they worked at husking and odd jobs, and earned the first wagon that way; they now have 233 acres, all clear and under good cultivation, and have a fine stock of horses and cattle, all of which has

been attained through perseverance, hard work and good management. The mother now lives at home at the good old age of 79 years. The family are members of the Baptist Church.

JAMES GAMBLE, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Ireland Nov. 29, 1840; son of Robert Gamble; the family came to Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1844, and came to Trenton, Wis., in 1862, and settled on Sec. 27; Robert is now living on the old Hutchins' farm; he is 64 years old. James started for himself in the spring of 1862; went into the lumber business with George Warren, worked for him three years, then became a partner in 1865, sold out his interest in 1875, and is now engaged in farming; has 280 acres under good cultivation, and one of the finest brick residences in the county; he is eminently a good manager, and, through his push and untiring industry, has obtained an abundance of this world's goods; has a fine stock of Norman horses and Durham cattle. Married, Sept. 25, 1866, Miss C. C. Barber, daughter of Mr. B. K. Barber, who came from Saratoga Co., N. Y.; his father, Thomas, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, as well as two of his sons; Benjamin was in the war of 1812. Mr. B. K. Barber was ordained a Baptist minister in Hamilton Co., N. Y.; preached in Galway, Saratoga Co., three years, also in Montgomery Co. a number of years; he had two sons in the army—Wm. A. was in the 36th W. V. I. and with the Army of the Potomac; Oscar was also in a Wisconsin regiment. Mr. Gamble is the father of five children—Ernest J., born Nov. 19, 1867; Jennie, born April 7, 1869; Minnie, born June 7, 1871; Warren, born Nov. 23, 1873; Effie, born Sept. 12, 1875. Mr. Gamble was on Board of Supervisors twice. Self and family are members of the Baptist Church.

IRA HALSTEAD, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Pittstown, Luzerne Co., Penn., April 13, 1802, son of Asabel, who was from Orange Co., N. Y.; his father was Richard Halstead and was of Welsh and French descent; his two brothers served under Gen. Washington through the entire Revolutionary war; Asabel died some years since at the age of 76. Ira, at the age of 22, went to Ohio, about 120 miles from Cincinnati; then went to Sangamon Co., Ill., twenty-two miles north of Springfield, and, in 1845, came to Waukesha Co., Wis., and, in 1847, to Dodge Co., and, in 1850, to the town of Trenton, and has been here ever since; he settled at first on 160 acres; now have 240 acres in the family. Ira married, Feb. 19, 1824, Sally Cheney, daughter of Rufus Cheney, who was from Vermont, and was born in Massachusetts; their children are, Cynthia Ann, married George H. Gibson, they are living on the old homestead; Rufus died when 11 years old; William married A. Hilliker; she died; his present wife was the Widow White, daughter of Ormal Gates, by his first wife; had two children—Frank and Phena. Asabel married Elizabeth King, who was from New York State; had three children—Clariss, Albert and Linnie; Elizabeth died when 5 years old; Nancy died when 3 years old; Albert enlisted in 1862 in Company H, 29th W. V. I., and died about seventy-five miles west of New Orleans, in November, 1864; he was in all the engagements with his regiment up to that time—Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Salem Cross Roads and others. Mr. George H. Gibson, a son-in-law, enlisted in the 29th W. V. I., Company H, and served till the close of the war; was at the first battle of Port Gibson, May 1, 1863, and Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; at the siege of Vicksburg forty-two days; then started on a march to Jackson July 5, 1863; then returned to Vicksburg, then to Natchez, and to New Orleans and Brazos City and Opelousas, then to New Iberia and New Orleans, then to Texas, then back to New Orleans, and up the Red River, and was at the battle of Salem Cross Roads in April, 1864; he injured his knee and was transferred to a steamer as nurse, and afterward to Natchez, where he was nurse till the close of the war. Mr. Ira Halstead has been on the School Board many times, and was Justice of the Peace for seven years, and has been on the Town Board; is a much esteemed and respected citizen. Himself and family are members of the Methodist Church at Fox Lake, and he has acted at different times as local preacher; he is one of the Church Board and has acted as Trustee.

ROBERT HOBKIRK, Jr., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Waupun; born in Delaware Co., N. Y., Aug. 7, 1845; son of Robert Hobkirk, who came from the Lowlands of Scotland; the family came to Alto, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., in July, 1846, and built a log house and engaged in farming; Indians were frequently to be seen in those days; he is now living in Fond du Lac Co., at a good old age, and has a competency through his honest industry; Robert, Jr., came to Trenton in 1874, and settled on 160 acres, and has a fine and well-kept farm. Married, in 1874, Nettie C. Patten, daughter of David and Hannah Patten; the Patten family came from Vermont to Wisconsin and to Dodge Co. among the first settlers; there are three children by this marriage—Hattie, born Jan. 18, 1876; Jessie, Jan. 19, 1877; Lessie, Oct. 4, 1878. Mr. Hobkirk was elected Town Supervisor of Trenton in 1877. The family attend the Congregational Church.

C. C. HURD, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Fox Lake; born in New York Feb. 20, 1829; son of A. P. Hurd, who came from Connecticut; his father was also A. P. Hurd, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; A. P. Hurd, Jr., was in the war of 1812; he died about 1869, at the age of 78; he married

Hannah Flint; they had six children, three of whom are living—C. C., J. P. and Lucy Jane Stagg; the family came to the town of Trenton, Wis., in 1846, and settled on 160 acres. Christopher C., when 21 years old, went to New Bedford and shipped on board a whaler; went around the Horn, into the Pacific Ocean and to Behring Straits; touched at Navigators' Island, also Sandwich Islands and the island of Juan Fernandez (Robinson Crusoe's Island); was gone three years and landed in May at New Bedford; then went on a coasting trip along the Atlantic shore and came back to Trenton in 1854. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in the 1st W. V. C.; went to St. Louis and into Missouri; afterward joined the army of the Cumberland; was in numerous hard-fought battles; was wounded at Cape Girardeau, taken prisoner and paroled; was exchanged and joined his regiment again at Nashville, Tenn., in the fall of 1863; went with Sherman to Atlanta and was afterward honorably discharged and returned to Trenton, where he now resides, occupying a fine farm of 160 acres; has been a member of the Town Board and Town Treasurer.

ELIAS KENNEDY, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Waupun; born in Wyoming Co., N. Y., town of Castile, February, 1820; son of William Kennedy, from Rhode Island; his father, Alexander, was one of the earliest settlers in that State, and was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war; William came to New York at a very early date; died there at the good old age of 87; Elias came to Wisconsin, July, 1845, and settled in Burnett; lived in a log cabin with a trough roof; inside measured 12x14; used an old tin oven to cook with; used to pile half a cord of firewood into the fireplace at a time; baked johnny-cake on a shingle; Mr. Kennedy now owns 411 acres of land under fine cultivation, and has 160 more in Fond du Lac Co., and one acre in the city of Waupun; Mr. Kennedy has a competence through his hard work and industry.

JOHN LEMON, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Fox Lake; born in the North of Ireland, January, 1819; son of Robert Lemon, who died many years ago; he was a member of the Church of England; John left home at the age of 13 years; landed in Boston in 1831; worked in cotton factory and at painters' trade; then went to Providence and Fall River, Mass., and afterward moved to Marion Co., Ohio, and worked out, at farming; came to Milwaukee, Wis., July 11, 1843, and came to Trenton in 1844; was one of the first settlers; Indians were numerous, as were also deer and wolves; helped to build forty log houses in that neighborhood; first settled on 120 acres, and now has 270 acres under good cultivation, all of which he has got through his industry and frugality. Married Amelia King, of Nova Scotia, April 5, 1860; have had ten children—John M., born March 5, 1861; James W., born March 17, 1862; Ann E., born Aug. 8, 1863; Lewis, born May 24, 1868; Mary J., born Nov. 1, 1867; Theresa A., born Feb. 25, 1869; Nettie L., born Aug. 20, 1870; Robert A., born Jan. 24, 1872; John A., born Feb. 6, 1874; James R., born March 14, 1876; John and James W. died in infancy.

JAMES F. McCALLUM, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Beaver Dam; born in Bridgewater, Susquehanna Co., Penn., July 21, 1815; son of Hugh McCallum, who was born in Schenectady Co., N. Y.; his father came to New York at a very early date from Scotland; Hugh died in 1861, about the age of 86. The family came to Trenton, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1844, put up a hall and opened a tavern called the Buck Horn; they prospered; the Buck Horn became known to all travelers through the country; people coming to Wisconsin from the Old Country heard favorably of this wayside inn; it was on the military road and main thoroughfare to Palmyra, Milwaukee and other leading towns in this part of the country; from twenty-five to thirty teams per day used to stop there; has fed seventy-two at dinner; the table was always bountifully supplied; Mr. McCallum had 560 acres of land, and raised 5,000 bushels of wheat one year; these good old times changed when the railroads came; Mr. McCallum still occupies the old tavern, which looks none the worse for wear, and is pleasantly nestled among trees and flowers. He married, in December, 1843, Nancy R. Baker, daughter of Lewis Baker, who was from Susquehanna Co.; his mother was from France, and his father of English stock; have had three children—Thomas, born Nov. 25, 1849, married Fanny Clark; Orville H., born March 30, 1847, and died in infancy; Moncanto June, born April 30, 1849, married D. J. Turner, and living in Winnebago Co., Wis.; he is a banker and doing a good business; they have one child—Jas. H. Mr. McCallum's father, Hugh, was in the war of 1812, and his father was a colonel in State militia. Mrs. Buck, a sister of J. F. McCallum, taught the first school in Beaver Dam, in 1844, in a log house. Mr. McCallum was Assessor, and also Clerk of School District several years.

S. C. McDOWELL, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Fox Lake; born in North of Ireland July 12, 1832; son of Samuel McDowell, who died in 1846, at the age of 60 years; he was a respectable citizen and farmer, and a militia man. Mr. S. C. McDowell came to Genesee Co., N. Y., April, 1848, and attended Cary Collegiate Seminary, at Caryville; fitted himself for teaching, and taught school a number of years in Genesee Co., and also in Pennsylvania (Carbon Co.); emigrated to Fox Lake, Wis., in October,

1854; engaged in teaching; taught school every winter, till 1861, when he enlisted in the Eagle Regiment (the Eighth W. V. I.) as private in Co. D; was in all the engagements to Jan. 9, 1865, that the gallant Eighth participated in; was in thirty-two battles, among others the siege and defense of Corinth, Iuka, and the siege of Vicksburg; was promoted to First Lieutenant of Co. D, for bravery in the field; was also Acting Adjutant of the regiment for two years; received a slight flesh-wound at Farmington, Miss.; came to Trenton in 1865; engaged in agricultural pursuits and teaching school. Married, April 26, 1866, Margaret J. Gamble, daughter of Robert Gamble; have had two children—Robert E., born Dec. 21, 1866; Jennie B., born in February, 1871. Mr. McDowell has been on the School Board continually since 1866; is now Director and Clerk of same Board; was a member of the Board of Supervisors in 1867; and in 1871, was elected Town Clerk; served seven years continually. Mr. McDowell is one of the most prominent members of the Order of Good Templars, and is also leading officer in the Mutual Insurance Organization of Trenton. Mr. McDowell has always been a staunch Republican, and cast his maiden vote for Fremont; Mrs. McDowell is a member of the Congregational Church.

R. E. MCGLASHAN, farmer, Secs. 12 and 13; P. O. Beaver Dam; born in Chenango Co., N. Y., Nov. 22, 1822; son of Robert P. McGlashan, who was born in Scotland; his father came to America, New York State, at a very early date, and was a brave soldier in the Revolutionary war; Robert was at the battle of Black Rock, war of 1812. He married Sarah Holmes, daughter of Ezra Holmes, who was from Connecticut; he died about 1850, at the age of 56; he was a prominent and respected citizen and a learned and classical scholar; was Justice of the Peace for many years. His wife died in March, 1878, at the age of 78. The family came to Trenton, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1845, and settled on forty acres. Robert Edwin started in for himself about 1855; he bought eighty acres and now has 200 acres under the best of cultivation, has a fine residence and all improvements; his success has been attained by push and good management; has a fine stock of Norman horses and 300 sheep. Married Emily Hall Dec. 25, 1857; she was the daughter of M. B. Hall, who was from Haverhill, Mass.; he is now living in Oak Grove, Wis.; there are five children by this union—Maturin, born Nov. 30, 1858, living at home and working the farm; Genevieve, born Sept. 22, 1862, attending High School at Beaver Dam, will graduate this fall, is a bright and gifted scholar; Grey, born April 20, 1864, is attending High School at Beaver Dam, and stands high in his class—will graduate in about a year; Rufus, born April 13, 1871; Lee, March 14, 1879. Mr. McGlashan has been on the School Board nearly all the time he has lived in Trenton and is a member of the Board of Education in Beaver Dam, where he owns a fine residence near the celebrated spring in that city. He is eminently a self-made man.

ALEXANDER NISBET, farmer, Secs. 17 and 21; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Ayrshire, Scotland, March 26, 1819; son of Robert Nisbet, who was a farmer and miller; his father was Alexander, who was a descendant of the early Covenanters, that sturdy sect, who were willing to sacrifice all for their honest religious convictions. The present Alexander Nisbet came to Vermont in July, 1842, and worked out at farming; in 1845, he came to Trenton and settled on eighty acres, and now has an abundance of this world's goods through his untiring industry. His father, Robert, married a Nisbet and had eight children; he came to Trenton with others of the family in 1849, and died in 1859 at the good old age of 74. Mr. Nisbet's brothers, John and Robert, occupy fine farms in the near neighborhood, and Elizabeth and Jennet, sisters, are living with them; they are all in prosperous circumstances. Mr. Nisbet has been on the School Board a number of times.

MAHLON NIVISON, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Waupun; born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Oct. 28, 1821; son of Nathan N. Nivison, who was born in Morristown, N. J.; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the battle of Black Rock. Soon after the war, he settled in New York State and married Catharine White. He died in 1860 at the age of 70; his father was from Scotland. Mahlon started in on his own account in 1844; engaged in farming in Tompkins Co., and came to the town of Le Roy, Dodge Co., September, 1847, and settled on 120 acres; moved to Trenton, February, 1855; now has a fine farm of 120 acres; built a fine brick residence in 1870; everything about the premises shows good management and taste. Married, June, 1846, Amy Ammack, daughter of John Ammack, a New Jersey farmer; Mrs. Nivison's great-grandfather on her mother's side was Gen. Humphrey, of Revolutionary fame; the children are Emily (who married Drysdall Ferguson, and is living in Waupun), Alice (living at home), Jessie (attending Appleton College), Nellie (died in 1870). Mr. Nivison has been on the School Board many times, and Supervisor of the town; enlisted in the 29th W. V. I., Co. H, Aug. 21, 1862; went to Helena, and up the White River and Yazoo Pass; served his time faithfully, and was honorably discharged; he is a prominent Odd Fellow. The family are members of the Methodist Church, and Mr. Nivison is Trustee and Steward of that church at Waupun.

REV. E. S. PECK, farmer and retired minister, Sec. 25; P. O. Waupun; born in Salem, Conn., Jan. 12, 1812, son of Elias Peck, who was born and brought up in the same place; his father

came from England; Elias died in 1871, at the age of 83; the family came to Trenton, Wis., September, 1845, and settled on 160 acres. Married Julia Fenn, daughter of Richard Fenn, of Connecticut; Mr. Peck graduated at Union College, in 1838, and at the Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Penn.; Mr. Peck has preached many years in this part of the country; preached in Horicon five years, and is an ordained minister of the Presbyterian denomination; has now retired from active service on account of his health; has been the father of seven children—Sarah and Charlotte died in infancy; Walter, Eddie, Frank, Mina and Julia are living at home. Mr. Peck has 280 acres of land under good cultivation.

ELI PERRY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Canada May 21, 1835; son of Job W. Perry, who came from New York State; the family came to Racine Co., Wis., in 1837, about twelve miles from Milwaukee, then moved to Walworth Co., and went to Lake Emely, spring of 1844, in Dodge County; were among the earliest settlers in this part of the country, their nearest market was Milwaukee and Green Bay. Job W. Perry finally settled in Randolph, and through his industry and frugality, accumulated 640 acres; he was born in 1800, and died in 1854; he was a prominent and much respected man. Eli started for himself when 21 years old, bought 100 acres in town of Randolph; sold it in 1861, and went to Minnesota, Blue Earth Co.; came back to Randolph in the fall, and in 1864, moved to Fox Lake, and settled on 200 acres; in 1867, moved to Trenton, and now has 360 acres under good cultivation; has everything pertaining to a first-class farm, fine stock of Norman and Clyde horses, has an imperial stallion costing \$1,000, called "Domfrieshire Jock," also has a fine Durham bull. Mr. Perry married Phoebe Bay, daughter of John Bay, who was one of the old settlers; have had four children—Emma L., Nettie L., Alvah W. and George E. Mr. Perry has been connected with School Board many years, and has been Supervisor and Assessor several times. Mr. Perry is connected with the descendants of the brave old officer Commodore Perry; Mr. Perry remembers seeing the United States soldiers depart from Ft. Winnebago for the war in Mexico.

L. S. PORTER, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Steuben Co., N. Y., Aug. 16, 1847; son of N. B. Porter, who was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., Feb. 21, 1817; his father was Joel Porter, who was born and brought up in Tompkins Co.; his father, John Porter, was from Connecticut; his father was in the Revolutionary war, and was killed at the battle of Lexington; Joel came to Wisconsin, and settled in Trenton in 1845, and died in 1853, at about the age of 55. Mr. N. B. Porter came to Trenton in 1847, and settled on eighty acres, and now has 280 acres, all under fine cultivation; when he first came, built a log house, and lived in one room with an open fire-place and stone andirons; had a big celebration one Christmas; earned some money splitting rails, and went to town and bought a jug of molasses and one pound of sugar, came home and had a big time. He married Eliza Cornell, daughter of Zaphia Cornell, April 1, 1848; have had eight children—Harriet E., born Jan. 31, 1840; married M. V. Colt, and living in Trenton; children—Adelia and Raymond; J. M. Porter, born Sept. 11, 1843, and died March 28, 1876 (he enlisted in the 29th W. V. I., and served faithfully through the war; was at Fort Gibson and before Vicksburg, and was in all the engagements that his regiment participated in; his death was hastened by the exposure at that time experienced); L. S. Porter, born Aug. 16, 1847; Mariette, born Nov. 19, 1849 (married a Cornell living in Michigan, four children—Fred, Cory, Eliza, and one an infant); Adelaide, born Feb. 3, 1851 (married Leland Martin; two children—Edith and Emmitt); Emma, born July 1, 1853 (married Franklin Cochran; three children—Nettie and Elbert died in infancy, Eliza C. living); Nettie, born Aug. 13, 1856, living at home; Carl S., born Sept. 22, 1862, living at home. Mr. L. S. Porter married, February 1872, Nettie Pike, daughter of Amos Pike, who lives in Rutland Co., Vt., a retired farmer; have had two children—Warren, born June 1, 1874; Lula, born Oct. 21, 1877; he commenced for himself when 25 years old, settled on eighty acres; now has 150 acres under good cultivation, and all improvements; has a fine stock of Norman and heavy draft horses. Mr. N. B. Porter has been Town Supervisor several years, also Town Clerk, and Director of District.

GEORGE WARREN, lumber merchant, Sec. 21; P. O. Fox Lake; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., July 15, 1824; son of Elem Warren, who was originally from Connecticut; George, while young, was bound to his uncle, Judge Stone; afterward went to Vermont selling stoves, and in 1849 came to Trenton, Dodge Co., Wis., and settled on 160 acres; Mr. Warren engaged in the lumber business in Monroe Co., in 1858, and has been extensively employed in that traffic ever since; through his shrewd management and untiring industry he has accumulated a competence; he owns 1,000 acres of standing pine; in 1875, he met with a severe loss, in the burning of his mills, but has started again with fresh vigor, and built two fine mills, one costing \$1,400, and one \$3,000; employs during the winter about 100 men, and last year turned out 6,000,000 feet of timber; supplies the C. & N.-W. R. R., and also sends lumber largely to Milwaukee and Chicago; in 1868, built one of the finest residences in the county, situated about three miles east of Fox Lake; is built upon an elevation, from which can be had a beautiful view

of the surrounding country; the house cost \$15,000, and frescoing \$1,500, and great taste has been displayed in furnishing it. Mr. Warren married, April, 1849, Mary E. West, daughter of Abraham B. West, who was born in New Lisbon, N. Y.; his mother was of Holland, and his father of English stock; Abraham married Minerva Fay; she was of Scotch descent; Abraham West was a tanner and currier by trade; he died Feb. 4, 1874, in Trenton, and his wife died in 1827; they had eight children—Cynthia E., died, 1850; Henry L., is in the jewelry business in Amsterdam, N. Y.; Thaddeus St. John, died in 1859; Rowena A., Mary E., Pamela C., Minerva J., married, in 1850, Israel Baker, of Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y.; (she died March 15, 1877; she was a superior woman, and was beloved by all; Mrs. Warren adopted three of her children—Marietta, Minnie L. and Ruth N.; Harriet M. married Isaac Frenison and lives at Warren Mills); Mrs. Warren has had five children—Frank G., born Aug. 3, 1851, is in the lumber business with his father; Henry L., born September, 1854, died in infancy; Fred C., born Oct. 26, 1856, living in Minnesota; Walter E., born March 8, 1859, also in Minnesota; Lillian E., born Aug. 27, 1872, died in infancy; Mrs. Warren has also three other adopted daughters—Emma W. Jackson, adopted when she was 7 years old; Jennie Platz, born in 1859, in Chicago; Addie L. Benight, born in 1864. Mrs. Warren is a woman of grand benevolent instincts, and is known throughout the State as a successful and earnest worker in the great cause of temperance; was for years, Grand Worthy Vice of the Good Templars of this State, and is now P. G. V. T. of I. O. G. T.; is also a member of the Christian Women's U. T. A., and Deputy and P. G. V. of Sons of Temperance; in 1878, traveled 4,454 miles, 568 by wagon and sleigh, and held 49 public meetings; drove her own team two-thirds of that distance; has written 249 letters in the interest of the order; all this work she accomplished, not neglecting her own home cares or large family; she has written several books devoted to the cause of Temperance. Mr. Warren owns, in West Chicago, two fine residences, with all modern improvements. He and his family are members of the Baptist Church.

J. D. WHITE, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Beaver Dam; born in Ireland Nov. 2, 1823, son of George White, who came from England; his father's name was Joseph White. George married a McGee in Ireland; they came to New York State about 1837, and bought a farm in Jefferson Co.; in 1846, they removed to Hartford, Washington Co., Wis., where he died November, 1876, at the age of 75. Joseph started out for himself when 23 years old, worked for \$6 per month, and saved enough to buy eighty acres in Washington Co., Wis.; finally got 100 acres; sold out for \$8,000, and moved to Trenton in October, 1866, and settled on 199 acres; now has 219 acres under a high state of cultivation, and all improvements pertaining to a first-class farm; all these good things have come through his hard work and industry. Married Hanna Caven, of Ridgefield, Washington Co., Dec. 28, 1853; have had eight children—Cyrel, born Oct. 26, 1854, and living in Dodge Co., Minn.; Michael E., born July 22, 1857, living in Dodge Co., Minn.; Daniel E., born July 3, 1861, living at home; Marilla, born Jan. 2, 1863; Joseph D., born Sept. 20, 1865; Samuel T., born March 6, 1868; Mary E., born April 20, 1870; Aaron, born July 16, 1873. His wife died Dec. 24, 1874; married the second time to Mary Farrell April 2, 1876. John White, a brother, was in the 1st W. V. C., served his time faithfully, and was honorably discharged; another brother was in a Wisconsin Regiment, and was killed in Tennessee, while bravely fighting for his country. Mr. White has been on School Board for many years, and District Clerk, and has always given his aid and support liberally to institutions of learning and to the churches. The family are members in good standing of the Methodist Church at Burnett.

XURY WHITING, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Fox Lake; born in New York State Feb. 24, 1819, son of David I. and Mary Whiting; David came from Buckland, Mass.; his father was William Whiting, who was born and brought up in Massachusetts. Xury Whiting married, March 1, 1846, Betsy McQueen, daughter of William McQueen, of Scotch descent, who married Hannah Howe; her father was a Connecticut man, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died of exposure endured while in the army. Mr. Whiting is the father of four children—Mary Emma, born in December, 1846, she died April 1, 1867; Encie P., born April 19, 1851, and died July 10, 1867; Albert J., born Oct. 4, 1855, he attended Wayland Academy, and graduated there in 1874, and is now attending college at Ripon; Mertie May, born Sept. 24, 1865, is living at home. Mr. Whiting remained with his father till he attained the age of 21, worked out and earned enough money to attend the Alfred Academy; taught school part of the time; in 1844, he came to Trenton, Wis., and settled on 120 acres; was one of the early settlers in this neighborhood. Mr. Whiting and family are members in good standing of the Baptist Church.

HIRAM T. WOOD, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Waupun; born in Schenectady Co., town of Duanesburg, Oct. 25, 1826, son of George T. Wood, who was born in Schoharie Co., N. Y., and his father was from Rhode Island, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; George died about 1874, at the age of 76. The family came to Trenton in October, 1844, and settled on eighty acres, and lived in a

log house with one room, and was one of the first families in this part of the State. Hiram T. Wood enlisted Feb. 1, 1863, in the 3d W. V. I.; went to Tennessee, and was in many hard-fought battles; he and a few of his comrades escaped at the battle of Dallas; he was in Company I, next to the colors; went through with Sherman to the sea; after serving his country he came back to the old farm, and now has 180 acres under fine cultivation. Married Agnes Collwell, daughter of Samuel Collwell, of Washington Co., N. Y.; have had four children—Edgar, Mary, Ada and Laura. Mr. Wood has been on the School Board many times, and is now Director of that Board.

CLYMAN TOWNSHIP.

JACOB BUEGER, farmer, Secs. 29 and 30; P. O. Clyman; born in Prussia Aug. 16 1840; in 1847, his parents came to America and settled on sixty acres of wild land in Clyman; Jacob attended district school for a short time, then went at the work of chopping and clearing; when 24 years of age, his father gave him fifty acres, to which he added forty, which he yet owns; beginning \$200 in debt, he cleared the farm and made a home; bought an interest in a thrashing machine when 17, and has followed the work continually since in its season, settled on his homestead of 160 acres in 1875; this he has cleared and improved, repairing the house, etc. Married, May 11, 1865, Miss Maria Irving, a native of Albany, N. Y., who came to Clyman in 1846; they have five children—Sarah, Mary, Ellen, Catharine and Christina. Mr. Burger is Independent in politics, voting for men and principles. Has his farm in good trim for grain and stock-raising, having high-grade Clyde horses, Cotswold and Leicester sheep, with other stock; this property he has earned, as he spent one winter in the pineries when a boy, thus earning enough to get a yoke of cattle, with which he began farm life for himself.

EDMOND CARY, farmer, Secs. 24, 25 and 26; P. O. Clyman; born in County Kerry, Ireland, about 1814; came to America in 1839, and settled in Quincy, Mass., where he lived until 1853, then located in Lebanon, Dodge Co., Wis.; worked here on a piece of wild land until 1856, when he settled on 160 acres of his present farm; this he has chopped and burned off, adding to it, and as a result of these toilsome years has a well-improved farm of 240 acres and a good home—a successful record, as he came to our country a poor man. Married Miss Ellen McCarthy, of his native village, about 1841, who died March 3, 1877, leaving five children—Michael, William, John, Edward and Mary (now the wife of James Moran); Michael married Miss Julia Kelly May 8, 1876; they have two children—Edward and Ellen G. Mr. Cary and sons are Democrats and members of the Holy Assumption Church.

PATRICK DUFFY, farmer, Secs. 17, 19 and 20; P. O. Clyman; born in County Meath, Ireland, March 15, 1807; came to America in 1831, locating in Rutland, Vt., where he worked four years in a blast furnace; spent one year in Ohio, then returned to Vermont and lived until the spring of 1846, when he bought 100 acres of his present farm, on which he settled with his family the next spring; having but little means to begin with, the family lived a number of years in a log house and did genuine pioneer work, the result of which is the well-improved farm of 260 acres, his two eldest sons owning 120 adjoining. Married, in 1841, Miss Mary Liston, a native of County Limerick, who came to America and to Vermont in 1838; she died Sept. 8, 1873, leaving eight children—Ann, James, Edward, Margaret, Patrick, Michael, William and Robert; they are all residents of Dodge Co. except Margaret, who is in a Baltimore convent, and Michael, who is in Nevada. Father and sons are Democrats. James Duffy has been Town Clerk and is now Chairman. The family are Catholics in religion.

JOHN FISHER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Clyman; born in Northampton, Mass., Feb. 17, 1842; son of Daniel Fisher, who settled with his family on Government land in Clyman, in 1844, thus being one of the first to settle in the town; the family lived in a log house, and saw a great amount of privation and inconvenience, as no roads or bridges existed, except those primitive affairs built by the pioneers; John Fisher attended district school in Clyman, where he lived until 1864, when he joined the 11th W. V. I., and was with the regiment in Alabama till September, 1865, when the boys were discharged at Madison, Wis. He married Miss Catherine Weinies, of Taycheedah, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Nov. 6, 1867, and has owned the homestead since, his mother dying Nov. 28, 1867; his father now lives in Lowell Village. Father and son are Democrats and Catholics; John Fisher is now holding the office of Supervisor.

ROBERT GLOVER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Lowell; born in Claverick, Columbia Co., N. Y. July 30, 1833; son of Nathan and Maria Glover; he was educated in the old Claverick Academy, and came to Clyman with his parents, in November, 1854; in the fall of 1858, he went into business in

Whitewater, Wis., where he married Miss Emma V. Fuller in September, 1861. In August, 1861, he enlisted as 2d Lieutenant of Co. H, 13th W. V. I.; this regiment saw service in most of the Southwestern States, doing guard duty; from November, 1862, to April, 1864, Mr. Glover, having been promoted to First Lieutenant, was in charge of the recruiting station at Madison, Wis.; rejoining his regiment, Lieut. Glover served until his term of service expired, Nov. 20, 1864. He then settled on the old homestead in Clyman, where his wife died Oct. 28, 1869, leaving two sons—R. Pierce and Fred D. On the 20th of March, 1873, he married Mrs. Mary J. Bunnell, daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Miller. Mrs. Glover was born in S. Durham, Greene Co., N. Y., and came with her parents to Clyman in 1845, marrying A. J. Bunnell Sept. 27, 1852, who died May 1, 1855, leaving one son—James A. Mr. Glover still owns the homestead of 120 acres, and also 120 acres in Wilkinson Co., Minn., which will be his residence in the future. He is a staunch Republican, and was Town Superintendent of Schools in old times. Is a member of the Lowell Lodge, A., F. & A. M.

GUSTAVUS HENKE, farmer, Secs. 22, 28, 15 and 2; P. O. Clyman; born in Prussia in 1836; came to America in 1851, and settled in Clyman; worked five or six years as a farm hand, then settled on eighty acres of his present farm; he did good work in ditching, breaking and fencing, owning a machine; he has completely ditched his large farm, and also others. He now owns 440 acres, with good buildings, a good twenty-eight years' record for a man who came to the State penniless. Married Miss Augusta Liske, who died in October, 1875, leaving seven children—Emma, Ellen, Matilda, Augusta, Mary, Louisa and Martha. On the 31st of October, 1876, he married Mrs. Ann Morehouse, who was born in England in 1837, and came to America in 1857, as the wife of Thomas Morehouse; at his death, March 15, 1872, he left his wife thirty acres on Section 28, town of Clyman. Mr. Henke is Independent in politics, and a Lutheran in religion; has been Treasurer and Supervisor; is a carpenter, and was in the United States Service six months in 1864 and 1865. Mrs. Henke belongs to the Church of England.

JOHN HENNESSY, farmer, Secs. 21 and 22; P. O. Clyman; born in County Clare, Ireland, June 20, 1828; came to America Aug. 2, 1849; worked at the currier's and tanner's trade in Connecticut three years and in Ohio thirty months; spent a short time in Washington Co., Wis., then went to California; was in Marysville, Eureka, Shasta, Sonora and other towns, and served as a volunteer in the Royal River Indian war; went to California a poor man, and returned with money enough to buy his farm of 157 acres, which he did in July, 1855, after a four-years stay in California; he then made a trip East and married Miss Catherine Murphy, of Mount Benedict, Mass., June 7, 1855, who died Aug. 8, 1871, leaving eight children—Edward J., John F., Thomas, Annie, Dennis J., Henry, Mary E. and Katie E.; Edward J. is in Berwick, Cal.; John F. is in Lodi, Cal.; Thomas and Annie reside in Chicago; Katie is with relatives in Holyoke, and the others are on the homestead. Mr. Hennessy is Independent in politics and a member of the Catholic Church. Was Justice of the Peace and Assessor many years, declining renomination, and was United States Enrolling Officer in war times.

ROBERT IRVING, teacher; P. O. Clyman; was born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., in 1840; his parents, Thomas and Mary Irving, emigrated to Wisconsin in 1847, and settled near Clyman, Dodge Co.; that section was then comparatively new, and Robert's youth was spent amidst the hardships of pioneer life; both his parents died in 1873: he was educated at Wayland University, Beaver Dam, and evinced at an early age a decided aptness for instructing pupils and managing schools; he has, at present writing, taught school for a period of over nineteen years, and his influence in leading young people to the higher duties and labors of life has been very marked and salutary; he is in full sympathy with all movements which indicate progress, and he inspires in those under his influence a deep enthusiasm in any work that improves the mind; his profound interest in educational problems and methods of work will doubtless enlist his chief attention in future years as it has for over seventeen years of the past. He has never been ambitious for office, but he has been frequently selected to fill positions of trust in Clyman. He owns 120 acres of land on Sections 8 and 9 in Emmet Township.

JOHN M. JONES, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Oak Grove; born in North Wales Dec. 21, 1821; came to America in 1832 with his parents; lived in Oneida Co., N. Y., until 1846, then spent three years in Plymouth Co., Mass. Returning to Oneida Co., he lived there until 1853, then settled in Clyman; worked six years as a laborer, then bought his farm of eighty acres. His wife died Jan. 26, 1879, leaving him one daughter, Ella. Mrs. Jones was a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., and came to Wisconsin in 1849, as the wife of David Naracong, who was killed in the Union service in 1864, and left three children—Elizabeth (deceased), Mary F. and Charles W. Mr. Jones supports men and principles in politics, and belongs to Oak Grove Lodge, No. 7, I. O. O. F.

HENRY LINDEMÉR, farmer, Secs. 11 and 2; P. O. Juneau; born in Saxe-Weimar May 10, 1838; received his early education in his native land; in 1853, he came with his parents to America,

and settled in Clyman, where he attended district school a few months, his father dying soon after. In April, 1858, he married Miss Emily Wilke, who was born in Saxony Aug. 4, 1840, and who came with her parents to America and to Clyman in 1848. The young couple settled on their present farm of 160 acres in 1859; Mr. Lindemer bought this in a state of nature the day after the wedding, and at once began clearing and improving; built a log house, and lived pioneer fashion, the vicinity being then called "The Wild Eighties." As a result of twenty years of labor and good management, Mr. Lindemer has this well improved, a large basement-barn and modern farmhouse. Mr. and Mrs. Lindemer have eight children—Jane, Charles, Emma, Albert, Lydia, Amelia, Augusta F. and M. Rosa. Mr. Lindemer is a stanch Republican; has been Justice of the Peace and Supervisor; is now Assessor, and was the Republican candidate for Assemblyman in his district in 1879, which usually gives a Democratic majority of 1,500. The family are members of the Evangelical Association, of which Mr. Lindemer is a Trustee and exhorter.

JEREMIAH MAHONEY, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Oak Grove; born in County Cork, Ireland, Nov. 25, 1833; is the oldest son of Timothy Mahoney, who came to America in 1842, his family coming in 1846, and locating in Chicopee, Mass.; here he worked as a gardener, removing to Clyman, Dodge Co., in the fall of 1854, with a wife and five children; bought wild land on Secs. 4 and 5; built a small house and began the pioneer work of clearing, breaking and fencing. His oldest son, the subject of this sketch, was partly educated in Ireland, afterward attending the High School at Chicopee. He married Miss Catherine E., daughter of Timothy and Margaret Driscoll, of Clyman, July 23, 1859; they have five children—Timothy, David, Anthony, Jeremiah, Anthony and Mary E. Mr. Mahoney settled on 80 acres of his present farm of 138 in 1859; of this, only 30 were improved, on which was a poor frame; he has reclaimed the entire farm, erected a good house and made other substantial improvements. Mr. Mahoney is a stanch Democrat; has been Supervisor three years, Town Clerk four years and Chairman two years. Himself and family belong to the Holy Assumption Catholic Church.

RUDOLPH MENGEL, farmer, Secs. 16 and 17; P. O. Clyman; born in Clyman, Dodge Co., Wis., Nov. 17, 1848; son of John and Elizabeth Mengel, who settled in Clyman in May, 1843, thus being among the very first to locate there; Mr. M. built a small shanty, which burned in February, 1845, with most of his household goods—a hard blow, as he began with almost nothing; his wife died in 1850, leaving two children—Elizabeth and Rudolph. In 1851, he married Miss Margaret Schaller, who came from Connecticut to Clyman in 1849; two daughters were born to them—Paulina and Katie L.; Mr. Mengel died Oct. 21, 1871, leaving a well-improved farm of 158 acres and a large farmhouse, which replaced the log house of early days in 1861; his only son, Rudolph, has spent his life and been educated in Dodge Co. Married Miss Julia Creydt, of Lebanon, April 20, 1875; they have one daughter, Clara. Mr. Mengel is Independent in politics, and has been Supervisor and Treasurer; has full-blooded and grade Cotswold sheep, Cloud horses and other stock.

PETER NEIS, farmer, Secs. 20 and 29; P. O. Clyman; born in Rhenish Prussia Nov. 30, 1833; came to America with his parents in 1846; they spent the first winter in Watertown, locating the next spring on Government land in the Clyman openings, where they did pioneer work in clearing and improving; Peter Neis worked many years as a laborer and thrasher to get a start. Married Miss Mary Wenker Nov. 7, 1855, who was born in Alsace, and came to America and Dodge Co. in 1854; they have eight children—Frank, Peter, Mary, Ellen, August, Philomena, Willis and Longanus; Mary is the wife of John Oatman, of Milwaukee. Mr. Neis settled on his farm of 254 acres in 1865; began with 140 acres partly cleared, with poor buildings, and now has the farm well improved and a large brick house, built in 1876. Mr. Neis is Independent in politics, and, with his family, a member of the St. Isadore Catholic Church.

EDWARD O'KEEFE, merchant and saloon-keeper, Clyman Station; born in Northampton, Mass., Aug. 11, 1844; in 1846, his parents removed to Clyman, and settled on Government land; this was at the time a wilderness; he attended district school, and grew to manhood on the old homestead. Enlisting in November, 1863, in the 34th W. V. I., he did guard duty in Kentucky, afterward joining Sherman at Atlanta; he drove mule teams through Georgia and the Carolinas, serving till the close of the war. Nov. 17, 1874, he married Miss Margaret Connolly, of Springfield, Mass.; they have two children—T. Gilbert and Hannah. In the fall of 1875, Mr. O'Keefe settled on his farm of sixty acres on Sec. 28; built his store and began business in Clyman in 1879; intends to keep a general stock of goods for country trade. Mr. O'Keefe is a Democrat, and has been Town Clerk twice; is a member, with his family, of the Holy Assumption Church.

ALEXANDER RAMSAY, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Clyman; born in Forfarshire, Scotland, Jan. 9, 1813; spent his early life and was educated in his native country, where he worked as a

flax-dresser; came to America with a wife and three children in 1842, first locating and taking his first farming lessons in Rensselaer Co., N. Y.; removed in 1843 to Andover, Mass., where he worked at his trade until May, 1845, when he settled in Clyman, on forty acres of his present farm of 320 acres, part of which is in the town of Emmet; he began pioneer life by building a log house in the openings. Mr. R. describes the rush to Dodge Co. at this time to be wonderful, boats and hotels being crowded. Mr. Ramsay married Miss Ann Mair, of Forfarshire, June 13, 1833; they have six children living—Alexander A., David L., Annie, Margaret, Isaac and Samuel, having lost two sons, William and James, in Scotland, Agnes and Allen dying in Clyman; John N. Ramsay enlisted Aug. 14, 1862, in the Sigel Guards, which went South as Co. E of the 20th W. V. I.; he was pierced by three rebel balls, and fell dead at the battle of Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862; the two eldest are married and settled as Fond du Lac Co., farmers; Annie, born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., now lives in Nelson Co., Ky.; the three youngest, born in Clyman, are on the homestead. The Ramsays are Republicans, and members of the Methodist Church. As farmers and stock-men they have 150 grade Cotswold and Leicester sheep, grade short-horn cattle, Norman and Clyde horses, Poland and Berkshire hogs; Mr. R. also has five shares in the Union cheese factory, built in 1879.

MARTIN SCHUMACHER, farmer, Secs. 1 and 2; P. O. Juneau; born in Prussia Jan. 13, 1837; spent his early life and was educated in his native land; came to America and to Juneau in 1856; attended district school two winters, and worked as a laborer until 1861, when he enlisted in Co. E, 10th W. V. I.; was wounded at Perryville; was in the battle of Murfreesboro, and was badly wounded at Chickamauga; was captured and paroled for one year; then rejoining his regiment, he fought with Sherman to Atlanta, and helped drive Hood over the Tennessee River; the regiment having served its three-years term, returned to Wisconsin, Mr. S. re-enlisting in the 2d U. S. Regulars; served one year in Hancock's Veteran Army Corps, then returned and settled on his farm of 120 acres; he began with eighty acres, only fifteen of which were cleared, on which was a log house; his farm is now cleared, and he has a large brick house and good barns. Married Miss Mary Deutschman in 1867; they have five children—Otto, Emma, Minnie, Ella and Selma. Mr. Schumacher is a Republican, and a member, with his family, of the Evangelical Association.

JAMES T. WALSH, Station Agent and Postmaster, Clyman; born in Springfield, Mass., May 9, 1846; received his early education in Springfield, removing with his parents to Clyman in 1856; attended Wayland University, Beaver Dam, on term; taught school three terms; worked one year as assistant in the Clyman depot, and was appointed Agent and Postmaster Nov. 1, 1865. He married Mrs. Ann McGibbon in May, 1872, who married Mr. McGibbon in Providence, R. I., he dying about 1865 and leaving three children. Mr. W. owns 115 acres on Secs. 21 and 28, town of Clyman. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh have two children—Margaret L. and Ann. Mr. W. is a Democrat, and has been Town Clerk; is a member, with his family, of the Holy Assumption Church.

REV. FATHER M. J. WARD, Pastor of the Holy Assumption Church (Catholic) of Clyman; born in the town of Eden, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., Jan. 7, 1847; attended district schools during his boyhood, and in 1863, entered St. Mary's of the Lake, Chicago, remaining eight months, then entered the St. Francis Theological Seminary, of Milwaukee, where he studied seven years and four months; was ordained Dec. 22, 1872, and was an assistant Pastor in a Madison church three months; took charge of his present congregation in May, 1873; Father Ward is also Pastor of the missions of St. Isadore in Clyman, and St. Mary's, of Juneau; the latter was built in 1874, by Father Ward; the Holy Assumption Church was built by Father Joseph Smith in 1861; a mission was established here many years previously, and attended by priests from St. Barnard's, Watertown; the congregation numbers sixty-five families, largely Irish; St. Isadore's Mission was established, and a church built about 1849; the founders were S. Wenker, M. Kiefer, J. Metzger, J. Neis and others; Mr. Wenker donating the land; this church was re-sided, re-roofed and painted in 1878; eighteen German families comprise the congregation.

WILLIAM WATERHOUSE (deceased); came from Yorkshire, England, in 1843, with a wife and five children; lived eight months in Connecticut, over two years in Northampton, Mass., and in 1846, settled on eighty acres on Sec. 21, town of Clyman; not having a dollar, the family fared hard, and worked hard, getting paid in stock and produce, used to live for weeks on potatoes alone, and were glad to get middlings to sustain life, sometimes grinding wheat in a coffee-mill; money, roads and bridges were scarce. Mr. W. died in March, 1856; his sons, Joseph and David, sharing the farm; Joseph, born in Yorkshire Nov. 1, 1830, owns 120 acres, on which he has made all improvements; his mother is still with him at the age of 84; David, born in Yorkshire Aug. 10, 1836, now owns the homestead; he was a member of the 24th W. V. I., and was in the battles of Buzzard's Roost, Resaca, Jonesville and Franklin;

serving out his time, he was discharged Dec. 7, 1864. Married Miss Sarah Sutton, of Clyman, Dec. 18, 1868; they have one daughter—Ida E. The brothers are staunch Republicans.

JOHN C. WEATHERBY, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Clyman; born in County Durham, England, Feb. 18, 1818; received an academic education, taught two years, and left a position as teacher of mathematics on coming to America in 1842. Locating in Utica, N. Y., he married Miss Ann Jarman, June 3, 1842; the young couple settled on forty acres of Government land in Waukesha Co., Wis.; July, 1842, Mr. Weatherby began the study of law with ex-Gov. Randall, in Waukesha, and was intimate with the prominent men of the county in that day; having owned two farms in that county, he bought his present farm of 160 acres of Uncle Sam in 1845; made his own road to this farm, the family spending the first night in a rude pole shed covered with marsh grass; building a log house, he began pioneer life, and now has an improved farm and good home; Mr. W. has taught more than twenty terms of school in the county, holding the office of Town Superintendent many years; has been Justice of the Peace about thirty years; Supervisor and Chairman of Clyman, and was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1867; was admitted to the bar in November, 1872, and has since practiced in the County and Circuit Courts. Is Independent in politics, and in accord with the Wesleyan Church. Mr. and Mrs. Weatherby have eleven children—J. G., M. P., W. E., R. R., Elizabeth, Mary, Ella, T. D., Margaret, Charles and Albert.

JOHN WENKER, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Clyman; born in Clyman, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1844; son of S. Wenker, one of the first pioneers of Clyman. The farm contains ninety-six acres, on which is a timber-lot of value, held at \$65 per acre. Mr. W. is a well-known farmer and thrasher, and has been Assessor and Supervisor. Independent in politics, and a Roman Catholic, with his family. Married Miss Angelina Bergermier; they have four children—Hugo, John, Celia and Angelina. Mr. W. owns a steam thresher, and has done a good business during the past fourteen years; he has all the stock and tools belonging to a well-improved farm.

HUSTISFORD TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE BAKER, farmer, Secs. 28, 22, 27 and 23; P. O. Hustisford; born in Erie Co., N. Y., June 14, 1822; attended school in his native county, where he lived until 1845, when he bought 200 acres of Government land in Hustisford, on which he settled in 1846; began clearing this and broke ten acres the same summer; worked for some time by the month and day in both Dodge and Walworth Cos., having part of his farm broken up in payment. Married Miss Deborah Van Blaricum Dec. 10, 1848, who died July 24, 1866, leaving five children—Polly S., Angeline, Aaron E., James D. and George W. Beginning with just means enough to pay for his first 200 acres, Mr. Baker now has 440 acres, which he devotes to stock and grain growing; has built a large and pleasant farmhouse and several large barns; about 1857, he bought three head of thoroughbred Devon cattle near Trenton, U. C., and now has a herd of twenty-nine, the only herd of full-blood Devons in Dodge Co.; he has bred the Spanish Merino sheep for twenty-five years past, now owning three hundred and twenty; has about thirty thoroughbred Poland-China hogs, besides Percheron, Cloud and Hambletonian horses. Mr. Baker is a progressive farmer and stock-breeder, and is an Independent Republican in politics. His sons are with him, and his eldest daughter is the wife of David Fletcher, of Hustisford.

ISAAC BURGESS (deceased); born in Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 11, 1822; came to Hustisford in 1845, and settled on eighty acres of Government land; built a log house, in which he lived a number of years with his father and brothers. On the 5th of May, 1848, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of John Chandler, who settled with his family on Sec. 1, town of Oak Grove, in 1845; the Chandlers built the first brickyard in Dodge Co., furnishing the brick for many of the noted old buildings therein. Mr. Burgess bought his first plow of S. S. Bushnell, and carried it from his blacksmith-shop, four miles east of Beaver Dam, to his farm, his family living two years in a log house; Mr. Burgess added to his farm, built a large farmhouse and several barns; he died Sept. 10, 1872, leaving his wife and three children—Charles, Eliza A. and Isaac. Charles Burgess was born in Oak Grove May 1, 1851, and has spent his life and been educated in the county. He married, Dec. 25, 1861, Miss Florence D., daughter of S. S. and Charlotte W. Bushnell, who were among the first settlers in the county. Like his father and brother, Mr. Burgess is a Republican. He now owns 160 acres, or one-half of the old estate. Mr. and Mrs. Burgess have three children—Charles B., Lone H. and Clark B. Mrs. Isaac Burgess still

enjoys good health on the old homestead; her daughter is now the wife of G. C. Rice, of Oak Grove; the younger son is now in charge of her share of the estate, on which the brothers have Durham grade cattle, grade Merino sheep and Berkshire hogs.

E. W. CHAPIN, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Neosho; born in Ontario Co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1844; son of Ahira Chapin, who settled with his family in Hustisford in 1848, buying eighty acres of heavily timbered Government land, and working as a pioneer settler in clearing and improving; Indians and deer were then plenty, and the family endured many privations, going over rough roads to the Watertown mills, etc.; Mr. Chapin improved the homestead, increasing it to 193 acres; he died in 1866, leaving a wife and seven children; E. W. Chapin was educated in the county and in the Milwaukee Business College. Enlisting Sept. 11, 1864, in the 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery, he was stationed in and about the defenses of Washington, till June, 1865, when the battery was discharged; returning to Hustisford, he has been in charge of the homestead since 1867. Married Miss Anna Coppithorn, of Ashippun, Oct 11, 1871; they have five sons—Frank R., R. Stuart, E. Roy, Burt and Fred. Mr. Chapin is an Independent Democrat, and a member of Neosho Lodge, 128, I. O. O. F. The farm now contains 153 acres, upon which he has a herd of native and grade cows, also other stock and usual crops; his brothers, Delanson, Isaac (deceased) and Ahira, were Dodge Co. Volunteers, Ahira losing a leg at Perryville.

A. M. COLE, farmer, Secs. 14, 13, and 22; P. O. Hustisford; born in Lamoille Co., Vt., April 10, 1829; is the only child of Asa and Ruth Cole, who settled in Hustisford, June, 1847; Asa Cole bought 160 acres, which he soon sold to William Lehman, buying his present farm of 120 acres; father and son cleared this of the heavy timber, and in 1855, A. M. Cole bought his present farm of 120 acres, which he has cleared, erecting all buildings except his house; he owns besides, 80 acres of marsh. Nov. 29, 1854, he married Miss Susan, daughter of James Spear, who came from Maine to Dodge Co., Wis., in 1847; Mr. and Mrs. Cole have six living children—John A., Susan R., Allie M., Jennie J., Della K. and Mary. The Coles are all Republicans; A. M. Cole and son are noted breeders of full-blooded Poland-China hogs and short-horn cattle; in 1876, A. M. Cole bought a pair of full-blood Poland-Chinas of William Bloor, of Rubicon; in 1877, J. A. Cole bought another of Shepard and Alexander, Charleston, Ill., and has since purchased of the D. M. Magee Co., Oxford, Ohio, A. C. Moore, Canton, Ill., and W. W. Ellsworth, Woodstock, Ill.; John A. Cole is now the owner of about sixty Poland-Chinas; the Coles bought the full-blooded bull, Duke of Burnett, 9th of H. B. Sherman, 1872, of whom they have since bought Springbrook Lass, 25th and 27th; they also bought four thoroughbreds of Dr. W. M. Ormond, Milwaukee and Mayflower, 2d of ex-Governor Ludington; the Messrs. Cole now own seven full bloods and twenty-four grades, besides 110 grade American Merino sheep.

PATRICK CURLEY, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Hustisford; born in County Roscommon, Ireland, 1815; came to America in 1838, and worked at his trade as tanner, in Greene Co., N. Y., until 1850; settled on eighty acres of wild land in Hustisford, April, 1850; the family saw much of pioneer life, living many years in a shanty; clearing the land of timber and a dense growth of brush, Mr. Curley added to it, and as a result of his labor, has a well-improved farm of 208 acres, a large farmhouse, built in 1863, good barns, etc.; he has made a good record, as he came to America penniless. Married Miss Elizabeth Flynn, of his native county, June, 1846; they have five children—Joseph, Elizabeth, Ellen, John and Mary. The family are Catholics, and Mr. Curley is Independent in politics; has on his farm, grade Leicester and Cotswold sheep, Black Hawk and Morgan horses, besides cattle and hogs, and usual crops.

CHARLES ERDMAN, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Hustisford; born in Prussia Jan. 23, 1841; spent his early life and was educated in the Fatherland; came to America in 1857, and settled in Hustisford, where he worked ten years as a farm laborer to get a start; located on his present farm of 112 acres in 1867; as it was only partially improved, he has done good work in fencing, clearing the land of stones, etc.; has earned this farm by his own labor and management. He married Miss Emma Bolsey May 9, 1867, who was born Aug. 23, 1849, in the town of Emmet; they have three living children—Louis, Obed and Charles; Amos died Nov. 2, 1879. Mr. Erdman is a Republican, and is in accord with the Lutheran Church of his boyhood; has the usual stock and crops on his farm.

CHARLES N. FLETCHER, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Hustisford; born in Hustisford, Dodge Co., Wis., March 4, 1850; son of Daniel and Emily Fletcher, who came from New York State to Hustisford in 1845; he has spent his life and been educated in the county, working on the old homestead until 1873, when he settled on his present farm of 120 acres; has rebuilt his house, built a basement barn, and is a fair type of the enterprising young farmers of the county. Married Miss Abbie A., daughter of F. C. Ryder, Dec. 25, 1873; they have two children—Gracie A. and Harry E. Mr. Fletcher is an Independent Republican; has 130 full-blooded and grade Merino sheep, also Cloud horses, Poland and Berkshire hogs, and grade cattle.

DANIEL FLETCHER, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Hustisford; born near Toronto, Canada, Oct. 15, 1812; he received a common school education, and lived there until 1839, when he removed to Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; in the fall of 1845, he settled on his present farm, which he bought of the Government; a few acres had been chopped, and a log shanty built; Mr. Fletcher had money enough to pay for his land and a team, and went at the work of clearing up; built the first frame barn in the town, in 1847, and a good frame house in 1849; to reach Watertown he was obliged to unyoke his cattle, and draw his wagon over the river by hand; he cleared and added to his farm; has given each of his sons a farm, still owning 140 acres, where he built a large brick house in 1874. He married Miss Emily Morgan, of Chautauqua Co., N. Y., May 22, 1845; they have four living children—David J., Sarah C., Charles N. and Ruth B., all born in Dodge Co., and all residents of it, except Sarah C., now Mrs. W. C. Lyman, of Waukesha Co., Wis.; David J. owns a farm adjoining the homestead, where he is breeding grade Merino sheep and other stock; Daniel Fletcher is now enjoying a well-earned rest. He is a Democrat; was Assessor and Supervisor several terms, and a member of the Wisconsin Legislature in 1856, attending the extra session.

FREEMAN GATES, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Hustisford; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 26, 1822; spent his early life and attended school in Oswego Co., N. Y.; came to Hustisford in 1847, and settled on eighty acres of Government land; only five or six houses stood in the township, east of the river; he built a shanty, and went at the work of clearing the land and making a home; he has owned and improved several farms in the town, and settled on his present farm of 140 acres in 1864; has improved and fenced this farm in various ways; he began with little or nothing, and has thus acquired his own property. He married Miss Dora Erdman in 1861; they have three children—Charles, Emma and Maurice. Mr. Gates is a Republican; as a farmer, he has the usual stock and crops.

JAMES HALL, merchant and Postmaster, Hustisford; born in Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1821; in 1826, his parents settled in Lockport, N. Y., where he was educated and lived until 1848, when he removed with his family to Hustisford; he bought forty acres of Government land and forty acres of a settler, working as a pioneer farmer until 1855, when he began business in Hustisford with J. McRae, and is thus the oldest resident business man of the place; has carried on business alone since 1857; Mr. Hall has a general stock of goods for country trade, owning the building in which the stock is located. He is a Republican; was Town Clerk several years, and was appointed Postmaster in June, 1868. Married Miss Elizabeth Wilson, of Lockport, N. Y., in January, 1848; they have two daughters—Emily E. and Mary J.

E. B. HART, farmer, Secs. 21 and 22; P. O. Hustisford; born in Oswego Co., N. Y., Nov. 11, 1814; when he was 8 or 9 years of age, his parents settled in Monroe Co., N. Y., where he lived until 1836, when he settled on Government land in Milwaukee Co., Wis.; reached his claim by the aid of marked trees; lived with two other pioneers in a small shanty, bringing out his family the same fall and building a log house the next spring; he saw his full share of pioneer adventures and hardships; carried mail about a month between Port Washington and Sheboygan, traveling the thirty-mile route by blazed trees and Indian trails and fording the streams; in 1855, he bought his present farm of 185 acres; paid \$1,700 for 160 acres, only twelve or fifteen acres of which were improved; has cleared a great part of this himself, and made all the improvements; Mr. Hart has a good record, as he began in the State with \$42, and has carved out his farm and home. He married Miss Amret Nichols, of Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1835; they have eight living children—Clement L., Olive, Mary H., John R., Melvina, Amanda, Emma and Eli. Mr. Hart is a Republican, and served as Assessor in Milwaukee Co.; is a member with his wife of the M. E. Church. Has Cloud horses and other stock, with the usual crops of the county.

JAMES HOOKER, farmer, Secs. 28, 29 and 33; P. O. Hustisford; born in Heytesburg, Wiltshire, Eng., July 1, 1816; came to America in 1836, and spent three years in Ohio as a laborer; was a short time in Illinois, then settled in Milwaukee, where he worked about six years, most of the time for Dr. Herriman; settled on his present farm in the fall of 1847; began with eighty acres of Government land, building a log house and doing his full share of genuine pioneer work in clearing and improving his farm; he now has 147 acres, well improved, a large farmhouse, built in 1858, large and convenient barns, etc.; Mr. Hooker is a fair type of the successful pioneer of the county, as he began with a pair of oxen and a few dollars; his first load of club wheat was drawn to Milwaukee by oxen and sold for 51 cents per bushel. He married Miss Lois Jewett, of Erie Co., Penn., in 1845; they have two sons—William H., now on the homestead, and George W., now in New Co., Wis. Mr. Hooker is a Republican, and was Treasurer of School District No. 4, twenty-one successive years, declining re-election. He has on the farm 150 grade Spanish Merino sheep, Poland-China hogs and other stock, with the usual crops of the county. Mr. H. is now enjoying a well-earned rest, looking back with pleasure to the early days, having since those days seen trees grow on his farm to more than a foot in diameter.

JOHN HUSTIS, retired, attorney and counselor at law, Hustisford; born in Philipstown, Putnam Co., N. Y., Oct. 22, 1810; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Knapp) Hustis. He fitted for college at the Fishkill Academy, taught by Rev. Dr. C. Westbrook, and entered Yale College in 1829; he graduated among the foremost of his class in 1833; with him were such men as James D. Dana, LL.D., now Professor of Geology and Natural History in that historic institution; Mr. Hustis then studied law a year in the Yale Law School, and afterward in the office of J. Hine, Mount Carmel, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar in 1836, and came to Milwaukee November, 1836; here he speculated for a time in real estate, building the first brick block in the city, 1840; this was known as Hustis' Block, and stood on the corner of Third and Chestnut Streets until a recent date. In August, 1837, he encamped sixteen miles from any house, built a log shanty, and bought 320 acres; on this he sowed the first wheat in Dodge Co. the same fall; in 1846, Hustisford was laid out by him, and named, as was the township, for him; during 1845 and 1846, he built the first dam across the Rock at this point, and also a saw-mill, built the first flouring-mill, 1851, and brought his family to the village the same year. Mr. Hustis is one of the historic pioneers of the State, as he delivered the first Fourth of July oration in Milwaukee, in 1839, and was associated with Juneau, Walker and Kilbourn; was re-admitted to the bar during the session of the first court held in the city, June, 1837, with J. H. Tweedy, J. Arnold, Col. Crocker, and others; he was elected one of the Milwaukee and Rock River Canal Commissioners by the Territorial Legislature in 1840, and went to Columbus, Ohio, with \$100,000 of Territorial bonds. Failing to make the loan, the enterprise was given up, although the Milwaukee dam and two miles of canal were built, giving the town a water power and a fresh impetus. Mr. Hustis married Miss Laura A. Ludington, Aug. 29, 1839, in Carmel, N. Y.; Mrs. Hustis was born in Kent, Putnam Co., N. Y., and is a cousin of ex-Gov. Ludington; the family—consisting of three daughters—Mary E., Josephine L. and Florence L., and a son, Charles J.—has resided in Milwaukee since 1868, though Mr. H. spends most of his time in the village. He is an old-time Republican in politics, has a residence and about 300 acres of land in Hustisford.

IRA JONES, farmer, Secs. 33 and 28; P. O. Hustisford; born in Petersburg, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., March 31, 1810; spent his early life and married in his native State; came to Wisconsin in 1843, and spent two years in Watertown; pre-empted 160 acres of his present farm in 1845, when there was not a house between him and Watertown, where he used to buy flour and "back it" ten miles to his home. As he had a pair of oxen and a cow, and was somewhat in debt, he was obliged to get trusted for his first plow, which he also brought from Watertown on his shoulders: his present well-improved farm of 220 acres, and modern buildings, are the result; he has, besides, given each of his five married children farms worth from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each, with stock and tools to carry them on. He married Miss Penelope Green Jan. 24, 1830; they have seven children—Polly A., Sydney R., Seneca B., Samuel A., Flora E., Florence L. and Lydia M.; the sons all own valuable farms in Hustisford; Polly A., is in Minnesota, and Flora E. in Iowa, both married and well settled. Mr. Jones is a Democrat; was County Coroner six years, Justice of the Peace fourteen years, and Assessor several years; he is both a grain and stock grower, and has probably raised as much wheat as any man in the county; has at present about 330 grade Spanish Merino sheep, besides horses, cattle, hogs, etc. Few men have done better than this substantial old pioneer, as he not only raised and educated a large family, but gave his sons such aid that, with their inherited enterprise, they are also classed among the most wealthy and progressive farmers of the township.

S. B. JONES, farmer, Secs. 29 and 32; P. O. Hustisford; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1838; is a son of Ira and Penelope Jones, who settled in Wisconsin in 1843 and in Hustisford in 1845; he has spent his life and been educated in Dodge Co., living on the homestead until February, 1863, when he settled on his present farm of 195 acres; has enlarged his farmhouse, built a new sheep-barn, and devotes his farm to both stock and grain raising. He married Miss Eliza Baker March 25, 1863; they have six children—Edgar, Eleanor, Sidney, Rachel, Flora and Eliza. Mr. Jones is a Republican; was Chairman of his Democratic township two years; he is a member of Heine Lodge, No. 152, I. O. O. F., and a progressive farmer; has a flock of 200 thoroughbred Spanish Merino and Cotswold sheep; also has Berkshire hogs and Cloud horses; he is also owner of a Limburger cheese factory, making about forty-five thousand pounds per annum.

S. R. JONES, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Hustisford; born in Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Feb. 24, 1836; son of Ira and Penelope Jones, who settled in Hustisford in 1845; was educated in the county and lived on the old farm until he was 24, when he settled on his present farm of 240 acres, beginning with 120 acres; he has broken up, fenced and improved this farm, erected a modern brick farmhouse, large barns, etc.; Mr. Jones makes a specialty of full-blooded Spanish Merino sheep, now owning about four hundred; he also has a herd of thoroughbred Berkshire hogs and other stock. In politics, a Republican; he has been Assessor several terms and is now President of the Town Insurance Company, organized in 1875; He married Miss Ann Baker in March, 1860; they have two children—William H. and Cora M.

WILLIAM LEHMANN, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Neosho; born in Rhenish Prussia, Jan. 18, 1802; was educated in the Universities of Bonn and Tübingen, and was one of the earliest German patriots who formed secret societies with the object of establishing a united Germany; the society was betrayed, Mr. L. arrested, tried and convicted of "constructive high treason," in 1824, and sentenced to sixteen years imprisonment in the fortress of Zulich, since razed; in 1826, having been employed as instructor to the son of the commandant of the fortress, the son, in the absence of his father, showed Mr. Lehman the plan of the fortress; retaining the plan in his memory he drew a map, by the aid of which he made his escape soon after. Resolved to bid the Fatherland good-bye, he landed at New York in November, 1826, soon finding employment in the Berkshire High School, of Pittsfield, Mass., as a teacher of languages, as he is conversant with Hebrew, Latin, Greek, English, French, Spanish, Italian and German; after two years, he was called to the chair of ancient and modern languages in the Georgia College, Athens, Ga; during his professorship here, he numbered among his pupils Messrs. A. H. Stephens, A. L. Yancey, Howell Cobb, Gen. Barteau, and other noted leaders in the late rebellion; Mr. Lehmann well remembers reviewing and correcting the Latin valedictory of Mr. Stephens. Prof. Lehmann returned with his family to his native land in 1845, spent two years, and, returning to America, settled on his present farm of 160 acres in 1848; on this was a small log house, a striking change from the grand residence occupied by the family in Bonn; they saw genuine pioneer life, living three years in the log house, which was then replaced by the roomy farmhouse; Prof. Lehmann's wife, whom he married Nov. 5, 1834, was Miss Harriet M., daughter of A. Van Vechten, in his day one of the leading lawyers of the State of New York, and a descendant of the noted Dutch family which settled there in an early day; she was also connected with the Schuyler family. A. W. Lehmann, the eldest son, married Miss Eveline Van Vechten of Washington Co., Wis., in September, 1876; they have two children—Julia E. and Harriet. The younger son, Julius, was a Union soldier, and died in the service Aug. 20, 1864; the only daughter, Catherine T., is with her parents on the homestead. Prof. L. and son are in politics staunch Republican.

G. W. MARTIN, deceased; born in Luzerne, Warren Co., N. Y., April 28, 1811, where he married Mrs. Eliza A. Prouty Aug. 2, 1840; Mrs. Martin was born in Athol, Warren Co., May 9, 1812, and married James Prouty in 1830, who died in 1838, leaving three children—Eunice, Helen M. and Catherine, all of whom have since died. Mr. Martin and family settled on the homestead in Hustisford, in 1846, having bought forty acres, built a log house, and leased a small plat in 1845; a millwright by trade; he worked in Fond du Lac, Neosho, Hustisford, Waukesha, and other points, for many years; at his death, Oct. 12, 1873, he left a well-improved farm of 160 acres, and four children—Jennie, Susan, Elizabeth and Julius W. J. W. Martin has spent his life and been educated in the county; is a Democrat, as was his father, and with his mother owns the homestead.

O. D. NIMS, farmer, Secs. 25 and 26; P. O. Neosho; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1836; son of Loyal Nims, who removed to Hustisford in October, 1850, and bought 107 acres of wild, heavily timbered land; of this only one acre was cleared, on which was a log house; this wilderness was cleared and made a home. O. D. Nims lived on forty acres on Sec. 25, until Oct. 11, 1864, when he enlisted in the 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery, and was in and about the defenses of the Capitol, until June, 1865, when the battery returned, Mr. Nims being discharged from the Sickles Hospital, Alexandria, where he had been confined two or three months by sickness. His brother, Adolphus, was killed at the battle of Perryville; William, of the 38th Iowa, died at Memphis, and Frank died at Nashville. Soon after his return from service, Mr. Nims settled on the old homestead. Married Miss Anna Dorward, of Forfarshire, Scotland, Jan. 11, 1858; they have six children—Frank L., Alexander W., Anna, Almira, Lillie and Harriet. Mr. Nims is a Democrat, and a member of Neosho Lodge, No. 128, I. O. O. F. He has native cows for dairy purposes, also other stock and the usual crops.

BARBER RANDALL, farmer, Secs. 32, 31 and 36; P. O. Hustisford; born in Berlin, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., July 12, 1819; son of Benjamin Randall, who settled with his family on Government land, in Lebanon, Dodge Co., Wis., 1845; Benjamin Randall was intimate with such men as Judge Hiram Barber, and was a member of the first Wisconsin State Legislature, dying in April, 1859; the family used to live in a true pioneer fashion, sawing off the ends of the logs and using them for cart wheels, driving ox teams about the country by the guidance of blazed trees, etc. About 1851, Barber Randall settled on his present homestead; has added to this until he now owns 800 acres in the towns of Hustisford, Lebanon, Ashippun, and Rubicon; has several barns, and built a brick farmhouse, in 1869; Mr. Randall has lost three wives, by whom he has eight children—Myron, Albert, Charles, Sydney, Earnes, Walter, Lucetta and Franklin. On the 6th of September, 1873, he married Miss Hattie A., daughter of Aaron Goodenough, of Genesee Co., N. Y., who settled in Neosho in 1855; they have three children—Hattie B., F. Barber and Sarah E. Mr. Randall is a Republican; has been Supervisor, Road

Commissioner, and was in old times County Poormaster ; he makes a specialty of the breeding of Cloud horses, and Berkshire hogs ; has bred Cloud horses for the past twenty years, and has sold horses from Minnesota to Texas ; now owns the thoroughbred stallion Champion Cloud, bred by J. Murray, named by J. B. Hays, of Horicon, and bought by Mr. Randall in 1876 ; this horse took the first prize at the Wisconsin State Fair, in 1879, and has taken first premiums at the Watertown and Dodge Co. fairs, for the past three years ; has never failed in getting the first prize where exhibited ; Mr. R. also owns a yearling stallion which took the first State and county prizes, in 1879, he owning in all eleven full bloods and grades ; Mr. R. bought his Berkshire stock of Canada, Ohio and Illinois breeder, also of R. Richards, of Racine Co., Wis. ; on this stock he has never yet been beaten, for first premiums, on any class exhibited at the Wisconsin state, central and northern fairs, and the Dodge Co. fair ; has about 500 grade Merino sheep, and a drove of native cows, owning a creamery and making large quantities of butter.

HENRY REX, druggist, Hustisford ; born in Prussia July 28, 1842 ; came to America in 1855, with his parents, and settled with them in the town of Hubbard. Here he attended English school, living on the farm until 1873, when he began the drug business, in Hustisford, with Otto Febland, a thorough druggist, for a tutor ; mastering the profession, Mr. Rex has since successfully continued it, having the only drug store in the place ; he carries a complete line of drugs and medicines, pure liquors for medicinal purposes, paints, oils and varnishes, brushes of all kinds, toilet soaps, perfumery, toilet articles, shoulder braces, trusses, sponges, school-books and stationery, tobacco, cigars, pipes, notions, etc. He began in debt ; has supported a family ; now owns store and stock, owing nothing. Mr. Rex is a staunch Democrat, and belongs to Heine Lodge, No. 152, I. O. O. F. He married Miss Wilhelmina Dowe in 1864 ; they have four living children—Charles, Emma, Lydia and Hugo.

EDWARD ROBERTS, stonemason, Hustisford ; born April 6, 1836, in Wales, where he attended school and lived until the fall of 1856, when he came to America ; spent ten months in Ohio, having made a trip through the South ; in August, 1857, he settled in Clyman, removing to Hustisford in 1860. Enlisted, in 1861, in the 7th Wis. Battery ; was in the siege of Island No. 10, and in many skirmishes in Kentucky and Tennessee ; was wounded at Humboldt, Tenn., losing part of his foot by a rebel bullet, in consequence of which he was honorably discharged on Oct. 5, 1863, and is now drawing a Government pension. Mr. Roberts is a Republican ; has served twice as Justice of the Peace ; is also a member of the T. of H., and an Odd Fellow. He married Miss Caroline Hable in Juneau, 1870 ; they have four living children—Margaret A., Amelia S., Gladius T. and a babe.

F. C. RYDER, farmer, Sec. 33 ; P. O. Hustisford ; born in Erie Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1824 ; thrown upon the world at an early age his younger life was a constant struggle with adversity ; he came to Walworth Co., Wis., in 1845, living there as a laborer at \$10 and \$12 per month for two years ; settled in Hustisford on eighty acres of Government land in 1847, and lived three years with his brother-in-law, Geo. Baker ; worked at clearing up his farm and thrashing in summer and fall, and for John Hustis, as sawyer two winters. He married Miss Mary Van Blaricum Dec. 1, 1850, who was born near Belleville, Canada ; they lived for some time in a small, one-story shanty, for which he sawed lumber, building it himself ; as a result of years of labor and management he has a well-improved farm of 258 acres, several large farms, and a large and well-built frame house, erected in 1866 ; has 250 grade Spanish Merino sheep, about twenty native grade cows, Cloud horses, and makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs.

ARTHUR SALISBURY, farmer, Sec. 16 ; P. O. Hustisford ; born in Oxford, Chenango N. Y. ; spent his early life, and was educated in his native county ; came to the town of Hubbard in 1846, and bought eighty acres of good land, heavily timbered with black and white oak, maple, etc. ; after making improvements, he sold this eighty, and spent about fifteen months in his native country ; returning in 1854, he settled on forty acres of his present farm ; it was rough, stony, unimproved land, and, as a result of years of labor and management, he has this improved farm of 144 acres with good buildings. He married Miss Rhoda Merrill, of Jamestown, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., April 14, 1846 ; they have three children—William D., Randolph M. and Arthur. Mr. Salisbury is Independent in politics, voting for men and principles ; he was the first Superintendent of Schools in the town of Hubbard ; he has over 150 grade Merino sheep, a fine drove of Berkshire and Poland hogs, besides horses and cattle ; is also devoting considerable land to oats.

J. A. SCHMIDT, M. D., Hustisford ; born in Saxe-Weimar Feb. 1, 1831 ; was educated in Reudolstadt Academy, and began the study of medicine in the University of Jena, graduating as physician and surgeon in 1856 ; resolved to join his relatives in America, he landed at New York with his mother in September, 1856 ; came at once to Clyman and bought a farm ; here his practice began, and so

increased that he sold his farm in 1858, and has since lived in Hustisford; he opened a drug store in 1858, which he owned five years; the Doctor has owned and sold several farms, at present owning a home-stead of sixty acres adjoining the village. He married Mis Johanna Lorenz in 1859, who died in 1870, leaving two children—Anna and Amelia; in 1872, he married Miss Augusta Prensike; they have two children—Alice and Emma. The Doctor is an independent Democrat, and has been Chairman three years and Assessor two years.

EDWIN F. UNDERWOOD, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Hustisford; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., March 23, 1828; spent most of his early life, and was educated in Oneida Co., N. Y. June 3, 1847, he married Miss Permelia Van Slyke, in Madison Co., N. Y.; the family settled in Hustisford in November, 1853, on an unimproved farm in Sec. 17; they were almost penniless, and met and surmounted many privations; in five years, he made a farm and home of what was then a wild tract of brush and scrub oaks; settled on his present farm of ninety-four and one-half acres, in 1859; this was also in a wild state, and his pioneer work of clearing and improving was renewed; as a result of this he has a well improved farm with excellent buildings and a pleasant home; Mr. and Mrs. Underwood have five children—Annie, Mary, Eugene, Nellie and Elmer; Annie, now Mrs. W. T. Gibbs, resides in Hustisford; Mary, now Mrs. G. H. Roby, is a resident of York Co., Neb., where Eugene is also married and settled. Mr. Underwood is a Republican, and has been Treasurer of his Democratic Township. In October, 1864, he enlisted in the 1st Wis. Heavy Artillery; did garrison duty at Ft. Ellsworth, Virginia, and after lying sick for several weeks, was honorably discharged from Anger Hospital July 8, 1865; he is now drawing a Government pension.

ALLEN WALES, farmer, Secs. 15 and 16; P. O. Hustisford; born in Madison Co., N. Y., May 9, 1834; son of Eleazer and Philena Wales, who settled in Milwaukee Co., Wis., in 1836; removing to Hustisford in 1846, and settled on Government land covered with timber and brush; this he cleared and improved, building a log house, in which the family lived a number of years; Allen Wales has owned the homestead of 149 acres since 1856. He married, Nov. 27, 1856, Miss Harriet E. Tuttle, who was a native of Cornwall, Vt., and who came from St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., to Dodge Co., Wis., in September, 1854; they have two children—Carrie P. and Flora A. Mr. Wales is a Republican and a successful farmer. He enlisted in February, 1864, in the 3d W. V. I.; with the regiment joined Sherman, and was in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, etc.; from Atlanta, he was with the pioneer corps, and kept in advance of the army throughout the famous march to the sea and through the Carolinas; was discharged in May, 1865; his younger brother, Anson M., was of the same regiment, and was shot Dec. 24, 1862, at Fairfax C. H., Virginia.

SHIELDS TOWNSHIP.

LAWRENCE BARRY, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Hubbleton, Jefferson Co.; born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1826; came to America in 1845; in the fall of 1846, he spent two months in Shields, spending the winter on Manitou Island; the next four years were spent in Upper Canada; was one summer in Rochester, N. Y., then resided in Wayne Co., Ohio, until 1852, when he settled in Shields; he bought eighty acres, then heavily timbered with oak, elm, basswood, etc.; a small clearing had been made and a shanty built; the family did their full share of pioneering, the result of which is a well-improved farm, large and pleasant farmhouse and many substantial improvements. He married, in Wayne Co., Ohio, Miss Johanna Barry; they have five living children—John and William (both railroad men in Danville, Ill.), Johanna (the wife of James Enright, of Milford), Catherine and Lawrence (still living on the homestead). Mr. B. is a stalwart Democrat, and was Supervisor for three years; Roman Catholic in religion.

PHILIP DOLAN, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Hubbleton, Jefferson Co.; born on Long Island, N. Y., in 1840; son of William and Bridget D., who came from Ireland to America in 1835; Mr. Dolan, Sr., was a quarryman on Bergen Hill, afterward working on Croton Aqueduct; he then removed to Long Island, going from there to the metropolis; after residing for awhile on Staten Island, he, in the fall of 1849, came to Shields, where he bought eighty acres of the Government, and adding twenty acres, clearing the whole of heavy timber, breaking the land and making a home; died Sept. 15, 1875, leaving a wife, son and daughter, now the wife of H. Murphy, of Janesville, Minn. Philip Dolan was educated in New York State, grew to manhood on the farm and married, Nov. 5, 1867, Miss Catherine Nagle, who died June 6, 1873, leaving two children—Lizzie and Margaret T. (deceased). Mr. Dolan is a Democrat and a Catholic, like his parents. Mrs. Dolan was Bridget Fanning, of County Cavan.

MICHAEL DONEGAN, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Richwood; born in County Meath, Ireland, April 20, 1826; son of Matthew and Margaret D., who came to America in 1836; after living two years in New York City, where Michael attended school, they removed to Westchester, N. Y.; Matthew D. was a stone-mason and worked on Fort Schuyler about eleven years; Michael began when 13 years old as a stone-cutter; father and son worked under Lieut. Gilmore, Lieut. Halleck, Maj. Smith (deceased), Maj. Delafield and other noted men; in September, 1847, the family settled on the Shields homestead, then heavily timbered; roads and bridges were poor and scarce, and Indians plenty; as pioneers, they saw much hardship, which is well remembered by Mr. D.; he worked two seasons on bridges at Belvidere, Rockford, Geneva and other Illinois towns about 1852. In politics, a Democrat, and a Roman Catholic. Mr. Donegan is a good farmer and a good citizen; has 160 acres, well improved. Married Miss Ann Feely, of Cornwall, L. C.; they have ten living children.

JEREMIAH DRISCOLL, farmer; Sec. 22; P. O. Richwood; born in the County Cork, Ireland, in 1833, son of John O'Driscoll (old spelling), who brought his family to America in 1836; after a short stay in New York City he located at Throgs Point, where he was in Government employ, working on Fort Schuyler. The subject of this sketch was educated in a select school in the village; in September, 1847, the family removed to Shields, buying and settling in Government land, which was covered with oak, maple, basswood and other timber; this was one of the first families to settle here; Shields was then a part of Emmet; and the road past the farm had existed one year. John O'Driscoll was closely identified with the early history of this town, serving as Town Superintendent of Schools, Justice of the Peace and Supervisor. His son, Jeremiah, located on his present farm of fifty acres in 1864, having married, in December, 1863, Miss Mary A. Belrose, of Watertown; they have five children—John F., Anna, Margaret, Ellen and Daniel J. A Democrat in politics; Mr. Driscoll was Town Clerk four years, and is now serving his fifth term as Chairman of his township; the family are Roman Catholics; the parents of Mr. Driscoll still reside on Sec. 23, the Shields homestead.

MICHAEL EAGAN, farmer; P. O. Richwood; born in the parish of Clare, County West Meath, Ireland; came to America in 1835, and lived two years in New York City; came to Wisconsin in 1846, and purchased 120 acres in the town of Shields, Dodge Co. Married May 10, 1835, Ann Hafford, daughter of Mathew Hafford, born in 1815 in Longford Co., Ireland; have eight children—Mary, Jane, Thomas, Catherine, John, Bridget, Rose Ann, Michael. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church; was elected Constable two years; Independent in politics.

ULRICH HAGMANN, telegraph operator and agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, also express agent at Richwood; born in Switzerland in 1843; came to America in 1864, locating soon after at Arena, Wis.; in September, 1864, he went to Houston Co., Minn., working in a flouring-mill until February, 1865, when he enlisted in the 1st Minn. Heavy Artillery, and was stationed at Chattanooga, Tenn., till the close of the war; on his return, on account of ill health, he paid a short visit to friends in Illinois, spending the winter at Arena at school; worked the next summer on a farm in Sauk Co., Wis., attending the winter school in Sumpter Township; after spending a short time in Chicago, Mr. Hagmann obtained a position as an assistant in the Jacksonville Insane Asylum. In 1872, he married Miss Friederika Paulus of that city, soon after removing to Mazo Manie, Wis., going from there to Arena, where he did his first railroad work; was in the depot during the winters of 1872-73; he taught the school in Honey Creek, Sauk Co., Wis.; the next fall he again obtained a place in the Arena depot, and by faithful attention to his business was, at the end of three years, made station agent; Mr. Hagmann learned operating during the winter of 1879, and was appointed agent at Richwood in March, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Hagmann have four children—Ulrich R., Bernard C., Carl H. and Meta C. Mr. Hagmann is a Republican in politics; and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM HAMANN, farmer; P. O. Watertown; born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Oct. 27, 1827; came to America in 1854, and located in Watertown, Wis., where he worked at his trade—cooper—for nine years; purchased his present homestead in 1867, consisting of eighty acres on Sec. 26, town of Shields, Dodge Co. Married, in June, 1854, Henrietta Tick, daughter of Joseph and Mary Tick, natives of Germany; have five children, two boys and three girls—Henry, Lena, Martha, Mary and John. Mr. Hamann is a member of the Lutheran Church; in politics, Democratic.

JAMES HIGGINS, Sr., farmer, Secs. 28 and 33; P. O. Hubbleton, Jefferson Co.; born in County Sligo, Ireland, March 25, 1824; was educated in the common schools of his native land; in 1847, he went to Liverpool, Eng., and superintended the shipping of iron for the Chester & Berkenhead R. R. Co. about three years; May 1, 1851, he left England for America, landing at New York, and coming at once to Shields with his family, locating on his present farm of 200 acres. His father, P. Higgins, had bought this previously, and built a log house, which still stands; the farm was then a forest

of oak, ash, hickory, etc. As a result of the pioneer labors of father and son, the farm is now cleared and well improved, and is furnished with good buildings. Peter Higgins came to America in 1828, dying in October, 1875. His son, a staunch Democrat, was Justice of the Peace many years, Chairman of Shields seven years, was County Clerk in 1870 and 1871, and a member of the Wisconsin Assembly in 1876. He married Miss Mary Leery July 23, 1846, who died Oct. 7, 1870, leaving ten children—James, John, Mary A. (deceased), Peter, Thomas, Edward, William, Edmond, Albert and Mary (deceased). July 23, 1874, he married Miss Maria Mullen, of Watertown; they have three children—Francis, Henry and Honora L. The family are Roman Catholics.

JOHN KELLEY, teacher; P. O. Richwood; born in Oneida Co., N. Y., Sept. 22, 1852; son of Martin and Mary K., who, in 1853, bought and settled on a farm in Shields; this was heavily timbered and provided with a log house; the farm has been cleared and a good house built. John, the youngest son, received his early education in the district school; attended the Northwestern University, in Watertown, one summer, and began teaching in District No. 4, Shields, during the winters of 1871 and 1872. Mr. Kelley taught three winters, then entered the Platteville State Normal School, graduating in less than a year, from the elementary course; he then took up the full course, and graduated in June, 1877. Mr. Kelley taught one term in Elba, and has since taught in District No. 3, where he is now engaged. He intends to follow teaching as a profession. He is, like his parents, a Roman Catholic, and is, in politics, Democratic, as is Martin Kelley, who has served as Supervisor of Shields.

CARL MAY, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Watertown; born in Prussia July 1, 1839; son of Fredrick and Mary May; came to America in 1855, and located in Milwaukee, and moved to Watertown, Wis., in 1865; bought forty acres and sold it in 1875; bought his present homestead, consisting of eighty acres. Married, April 16, 1865, Minna Loula, daughter of Christian Loula; have three children, two boys and one girl—Gustavus, Matilda, Otto. Member of Lutheran Church; politics, Democrat.

JAMES MCCAIG, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Richwood; born in County Antrim, Ireland, Aug. 15, 1838; son of A. McCaig, who came from Ireland to America in 1839, living two years in New York State, then removing to Canada, where he lived until 1845, when he came to Shields with his family, buying heavily timbered Government land, which is now the McCaig homestead; one of the pioneer families; they lived in a log house, cleared up the farm and made a good home; James McCaig remained with his parents until 1859, when he went via New York and the Isthmus to California; was two years in the mines, returning by the same route to Wisconsin, where he resided till 1865, with the exception of a summer in Buffalo, N. Y.; in 1865, he again made the sea voyage to San Francisco, going direct to the mines of Montana, via the Sound and Columbia River; Mr. McCaig saw many exciting times among the wild, savage men of that barbarous region; he relates that he once bought a horse of the famous Chief Joseph, leader of the late Oregon outbreak; Mr. McCaig returned down the Missouri in 1868. Married Miss Margaret A. McPhillips, of Milford, in April, 1869, by whom he has five children—John H., Mary A., Daniel, James T. and William A. Archibald McCaig and wife live at a hale old age on their first purchase from the United States. The family are Catholic, and Mr. McCaig is Independent in politics. He has 120 acres as a homestead, and forty acres in Milford; makes a specialty of Poland-China hogs.

MICHAEL McDONOUGH, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Richwood or Watertown; born in County Clare, Ireland, in 1821; spent his early life in his native land, and came to America in 1845; resided seven and one-half years in Hampden Co., Mass., working for the whole-souled Yankee farmers, and earning money to get his start, earning his first thousand in this laborious way; after taking a better half, he came to Shields in 1852, locating on eighty acres of land, of which ten were cleared, on which was a log shanty; here the family lived fifteen years, clearing and breaking the land, pioneer fashion; the eighty has grown to a well-improved farm of 200 acres; the log house of pioneer days was replaced by a large modern brick house in 1868. Married Miss Mary Doyle, of County Clare, in 1852; they have five children; Mary, the eldest, is the wife of Joseph Brooks, of Emmet; then follow Margaret, Jane, Thomas and Katie. The family are Catholics; Mr. McDonough is an Independent Democrat in politics. Beginning at 25 years of age with nothing but health and a brave purpose, he may justly consider his life a success.

NICHOLAS O'CONNELL, farmer, Secs. 21 and 22; P. O. Richwood; born near New York City in 1845; son of Michael and Mary O'Connell, who came to Shields from New York in September, 1848, locating on the present homestead; N. O'Connell was educated in Shields, living on the farm until he was 22 years of age, when he entered the store of E. Sweeney, Watertown, remaining nearly three years. He owns eighty acres of land on Sec. 22, his father owning the eighty-acre homestead on Sec. 21. Mr. O'Connell is Independent in politics, and has been twice Treasurer of Shields; the family belong to the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. O'Connell has paid much attention for some time

past to improved stock, now owning full-blood and grade short-horns from the noted herds of J. Jones and J. Miles, of Waukesha Co.; he also owns a flock of thoroughbred Leicester sheep from the flocks of J. Whittaker, Oconomowoc, John Jones and J. Smith; Mr. O'Connell makes a specialty of the Poland-China hogs, selling to Northern Wisconsin breeders, having bought from D. Peck, of Dane Co., and H. Flynn, of Watertown.

PHILIP RILEY, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Richwood; born in County Longford, Ireland, in 1815; came to America in 1837; spent eight or nine years in Westchester, N. Y. as a quarryman; he then lived in Canada until June, 1845, when he came to Wisconsin with his family; reached Watertown on the 4th of July, and at once bought his farm of 160 acres, getting his Government duplicate in Milwaukee; the farm was a wilderness as was the country around it; Mr. Riley reached it by the aid of blazed trees; on trying to revisit it later, he lost his way in the forest; Mr. R. says roads and bridges, and neighbors were scarce, but that deer, bears and Indians were plenty; the latter were generally peaceable, though they killed a settler to the north of him, which brought out the U. S. cavalry and much excitement. Mr. and Mrs. R. barricaded their door one night with barrels against a half-drunken crowd of Indians; he was the frontier settler for two years, and was glad enough to welcome Mr. Peter Higgins, his first neighbor. He married Miss Margaret McCaig, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, who came to America and New York State in 1840; they have six children—Charles, Bridget, Eliza, Philip, Michael and John. Mr. Riley is a Democrat, and, with his family, a Roman Catholic. His forest farm is now reclaimed and transformed into a home.

FRANK ROCH, farmer; P. O. Richwood; born in Austria, in December, 1821; served in Austrian 5th Artillery ten years, and came to America in 1853, and located in Dodge Co., Wis., where he carries on a farm of eighty acres. Married, Feb. 25, 1852, Barbara Shertz, who died Feb. 9, 1877, leaving six children, three girls and three boys—Charles, Joseph, Matilda, Mary, Frank and Caroline. Married, June 18, 1878, Lizzie Chioh. Member of the Catholic Church; politics, Democrat.

LUDWIG ROTH, farmer; P. O. Watertown; born in Baden, Prussia, May 22, 1831; came to America and settled in Oconomowoc, Wis., in 1854, and rented a farm which he worked for seven years, and, in 1861, bought a farm of forty acres in the town of Watertown, Jefferson Co., sold it in 1873, and purchased his present homestead, consisting of sixty acres on Section 23, town of Shields. Married, Jan. 2, 1855, Sophia Ames, daughter of John Ames; three children, one boy and two girls—Ferdinand, Lena and Mary. Member of Roman Catholic Church; politics, Democrat.

J. C. SMITH, merchant and Postmaster, Richwood; born in County Leitrim, Ireland, 1827; came to America in 1842, locating in Orange Co., N. Y., where he worked as a farm hand, attending school in the winter season; in 1849, he joined his father in Shields; lived here a short time, then removing, resided three or four years in Chester, going then to Hancock Co., Ill., where he remained until 1861, when he returned, and has since lived in Richwood; he clerked in the store of F. Mertz until 1863, when he built his large store, where he carries a stock of anything and everything to meet a general trade—dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, clothing, drugs and medicines, notions, etc. A Democrat in politics; he was appointed Postmaster about 1864, and has been Town Clerk and Justice of the Peace. He married Miss Margaret McGuire, of New York City, and with her is an attendant of the Catholic Church.

F. UEHLING, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Richwood; born in Saxe-Meiningen, Moera, Germany, March 16, 1816; came to America in the fall of 1847, and located in Wisconsin on his present homestead, consisting of 240 acres on Sec. 24. Married, Sept. 20, 1837, Margaret Krugg, daughter of George Krugg, a native of Germany; they have eleven children—Casper, Caroline, Martin, Henry, Rosa, Edward, Emma, Fredrick, Francisca, Theodore and Otto. Makes a specialty of raising the short-horned Durhams, Poland-China hogs and Southdown sheep; carries on a cheese factory. Member of the Lutheran Church; in politics, he is Independent.

JOHN WALLS, proprietor of Riverdale Farm, Secs. 31 and 32; P. O. Hubbleton; born in the city of York, England, Dec. 21, 1820; his early life was spent in the enjoyment of the privileges accorded to inhabitants of his native city; when about — years of age, he was apprenticed to a chandler, but soon gave it up, entering a grocery and provision store in Rockdale, and was for many years after engaged in mercantile pursuits in Rockdale, Burnley and Darlington; he also traveled two years for a tobacco house in North Shields; while still a young man, Mr. Walls joined the Odd Fellows and was for years an active and influential member; in 1849, he was so badly afflicted by cataract of the eyes as to cause almost total blindness, and was happily relieved from this fate by an operation performed by the celebrated Dr. Niel, in Liverpool, the same year; imbued at an early age with a love for Republican institutions, Mr. Walls resolved to try his fortunes in free America; on the 23d of September, 1850, he

landed at New York City, accompanied by his mother, brothers and neighbors; he came at once to Portland, buying 120 acres of land and remaining until July 4, 1851, when he returned to Nyack, N. Y., where he married, July 24, 1851, Miss Mary Jameson Fairbourn; Mrs. Walls was born and educated in Pontefract, Yorkshire, and came to America with her mother in the same ship with her future husband, she residing a short time in Haverstraw, N. Y., going from there to Nyack. The young couple at once "went West" and settled on the Portland Farm, where they built a frame house, which burned to the ground July 15, 1852, with most of their household goods; nothing daunted by this rebuff of Dame Fortune, they began, and, before the next Christmas, had completed a large frame house, where they kept the well-known old Franklin House about three years, to the comfort of travelers over the then new plank road; in 1856, they sold the hotel and bought a farm on Sec. 25 in Portland; here they lived and prospered until 1861, when they bought and settled on Riverdale Farm, it then being almost a state of nature and as it was left by the aborigines; this is, perhaps, the most natural stock farm in Dodge Co., containing 680 acres in one body, fifty-six of which are in Milford, Jefferson Co.; in 1864, Mr. Walls built the main part of his farmhouse, and, having added to it at various times, now has one of the most elegant and spacious residences in his county, built in the Gothic style and containing sixteen rooms; he has in connection a creamery 20x30 feet, built at a cost with fixtures of \$2,000; the entire house is 66x30 feet; in the creamery large quantities of superior butter are made on the most approved plan, the milk being furnished by his herd of about seventy grade Alderney, Galloway and Durham cows; the butter is sold in the Chicago, New York and Liverpool markets; Mr. Walls is also well known as a breeder of fine horses and sheep; besides his homestead he owns forty acres of timber on Sec. 24, Portland, and 320 acres in Polk Co., Wis. An outspoken Republican in politics. He has always taken a warm interest in school matters, and was a generous supporter of the Union cause in war times; Mr. W. was the founder of the Anti-Milddam League, an association of Dodge and Jefferson Co. farmers in favor of removing the Milford dam; he was the man who furnished the money with which to operate for months, and was also Secretary; through his agency, the State Board of Health visited the Crawfish Valley in September, 1878, the Board making a non-committal "report" to the Governor in April, 1879; Mr. Walls has been in correspondence with Senator McFetridge and in consultation with leading men of the State and has doubtless done more for the interests of the league than any other member of it, but, owing to personal jealousies, his connection with it was dissolved. Riverside Farm has a frontage of one and a half miles on the Crawfish, which is here so crooked that it bounds two sides of the farm—it extends to Hubbleton Village on the south, the depot site having been purchased of Judge Levi Hubbell, the former owner of Riverdale, who sold the splendid farm to Mr. Walls, to whom is due the credit of making it what it is. The farm is bounded on the south by the old Watertown and Portland plank-road, and on the west by the Lowell and Hubbleton road. On this last named road, three-fourths of a mile north of Hubbelton, are the residence and farm buildings. Mr. and Mrs. Walls are in full accord with the Episcopal faith. Mr. Walls is well and favorably known throughout his county and State as a public-spirited and successful farmer and a man of sterling worth; the hospitality of himself and his estimable lady is freely extended to all worthy of it, as may be proved by scores of warm friends.

CHRISTIAN ZICKART, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Watertown; born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Oct. 18, 1827; son of Christopher Zickart; came to America in 1857; same year he came to Wisconsin, and located in Jefferson Co., where he lived two years; in 1868, bought his present homestead of 100 acres. Married, July, 1836, Mary Wesdorf, a native of Germany, who died leaving one child—Christiania. Married, Nov. 23, 1860, Mary Stooshae; they had seven children—Josephine, Bertha, Emma, Frank, Bernard, Edward, Richard. Mr. Z. is a member of the Lutheran Church; was elected School Treasurer four years; in politics, Independent.

LOWELL TOWNSHIP.

J. W. BAKER, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Lowell; is a native of Prussia; born July 25, 1842; in 1854, emigrated with his parents to this country; they settled in Lowell Township, Dodge Co., Wis., May 20, 1870, he married Caroline A. Feahling; she was born in Clyman Township, Dodge Co., in 1851; they have five children—Calvin E., John A., Louis H., Albert C. and Ella A.; Mr. Baker owns ninety-five acres of land. In politics, he is Independent; himself and family are members of the Reform Church. His father, Martin Baker, married in his native country (Prussia) Miss Anna M. Young; they emigrated to Dodge Co. in 1854; he died Nov. 10, 1878; she is still a resident of Lowell Township; their children

are William, Katrine (now wife of Nelson Stam), Emma (wife of Machtle), Maria (wife of Charles Liebing) and Charles; August Feahling, father of Mrs. J. W. Baker, was born in Prussia in 1825; emigrated to Dodge Co. in 1848. Married, Aug. 25, 1850, at Oak Grove, Mary E. Huebner; they now reside on Sec. 35, Lowell Township, where he owns 190 acres of land; their children are—Caroline A. (wife of J. W. Baker), Ettie, M. E., Albert A. and John A.

M. D. BENEDICT, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Lowell; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in the year 1827; in 1836, he removed with his parents, Lewis and Lydia Benedict, to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, where he remained until his coming to Lowell Township, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1846. In 1855, he married Miss Melissa Round, a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y.; born in 1838; they have three children—Florence A., Bertha L. and Lena B.; Mr. Benedict owns 150 acres of land, well located and finely improved. Politically, he acts with the Republican party; he was Justice of the Peace at one time, and has filled other local offices, and has always been identified with the educational interests in the district wherein he resides; his father, Lewis Benedict, is a native of Litchfield Co., Conn.; born June 28, 1799; when he was about 3 years old, his parents moved to Chenango Co., N. Y., where he married, Jan. 11, 1825, Miss Lydia Packard, a native of Delaware Co., N. Y., born June 3, 1801; they emigrated to Cuyahoga Co., Ohio; thence to Lowell Township, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1846, thus becoming pioneer settlers; in 1867, they went to Floyd Co., Iowa, where they remained until 1878, when they returned to Dodge Co.; they now reside on Sec. 6, Lowell Township. He has acted with the Republican party since its organization; their children are M. D. (whose name appears at the head of this sketch), Lydia A. (now wife of M. O. Snow, Floyd Co., Iowa), Henry L. (married Sarah Blair; they also live in Floyd Co.), Augusta A. (wife of E. A. Colton, Lowell Township). Nelson Round, father of Mrs. M. D. Benedict, was a native of "York State." He married Catherine Vosburg; they settled in Lowell Township in 1850; she died in 1851, and he in 1874; their children are Melissa, wife of M. D. Benedict; Charles M., who served in Co. C, 16th W. V. I., all through the war of the rebellion, and who is now married and lives in Dodge Co., Minn.; Allen A., who was also a soldier in Co. C, 16th W. V. I. during the war of the rebellion, is married and lives in Dodge Co., Minn.; Chlotilda, wife of William M. Waddell, Beaver Dam; Mary A., wife of Leroy McCallister.

A. D. COAPMAN, telegraph operator and station agent, Reeseville; was born in the town of Minden, Montgomery Co., N. Y., in 1837; in early life he received a liberal education, and learned carriage-making in his native town; in 1855, he went to Herkimer, and there worked at his trade until 1856; in the latter year, he came to Wisconsin, and lived in Wyocena, Columbia Co., until some time in 1857, when he went to Omaha, where he remained about a year, at the end of which time he returned to Wisconsin, lived in Portage a short time, then returned to Wyocena, where he remained until 1874, in which year he commenced railroading on the Milwaukee & St. Paul, now the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R.; in 1876, he came to Reeseville, and has been engaged in the capacity of depot, telegraph and express agent there since. He married, in Wyocena, Wis., Miss Velaine Kellogg, a native of Summit Co., Ohio; they have two children—E. Herbert and Frank A. In politics, Mr. Coapman is a Republican, being an earnest supporter of that party and its principles since he attained his majority. His father, John Coapman, a native of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., held a commission as an officer in the New York State Light Horse Cavalry a number of years, and was, for a long period, Postmaster of the town of Minden, N. Y. He married, in his native State, Miss Hannah Cronkhite; they had five children—Norman, who served in the 8th Wjs. Regimental Band during the war of the rebellion, was honorably discharged, and died at Wyocena, Wis., in April, 1878; Anson, now a leading farmer, near Wyocena; Abram D., whose name appears at the head of this sketch; James W., who studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Portage, Wis., when 19 years of age; he served all through the war of the rebellion as a soldier, being in active service most of the time, and received an honorable discharge at the close of the war; he is now District Attorney at Kewanee, Wis., a position he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people for over three years; Mary E., now wife of Charles Easton, Moravia, N. Y. Jacob Coapman, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Co. in 2d Battalion, 5th Regiment N. Y. Artillery, April 6, 1807, and was promoted Captain during the war of 1812, in which capacity he served with distinction. Abram Coapman, great-grandfather of our subject, was commissioned Captain August, 1778, and was in active service during the war of the Revolution. Mrs. A. C. Coapman's parents, Eleazer S. and Catharine Kellogg, and family, settled in Wyocena, Wis., in 1855, where he resided until his death, in 1866; Mrs. C. is still living at Wyocena.

HON. D. M. COLEMAN, Sec. 1; P. O. Lowell; was born in Hector, Tompkins Co., N. Y., Sept. 16, 1816; in early life he received a liberal education; in 1849, came to Dodge Co., and settled in Lowell Township, which has been his home since; he owns 200 acres of land. He was elected to the

Assembly of Wisconsin one term, and performed eminent service; he has also been elected by his fellow-citizens to various local offices of trust. In politics, he is a consistent and active Republican. He is a truthful and capable man, both in public and private life, attached to those things which are true and just, and ever ready to rebuke meanness in any form.

JOHN B. COLEMAN, retired farmer, Lowell; was born in Hector, Tompkins Co., N. Y., March 7, 1830; he was educated in his native town; in 1851, he came to Lowell, Dodge Co., Wis., where he married, in 1856, Miss Jessie Bruce, who was born in Perthshire, Scotland, April 28, 1831, and came to Dodge Co. in 1851; they have one daughter, Anna, now the wife of F. W. Benson, of Lowell. Mr. Coleman owns eighty-five acres of land. In politics, he is a staunch Republican; he takes an active interest in public affairs; is public-spirited, and any enterprise that gives promise of general good meets with his hearty co-operation. His father, Joshua Coleman, was a native of Morris Co., N. J.; he married, in his native county, Miss Betsy Budd; both died in Tompkins Co., N. Y., of which county they were honored and respected citizens for a number of years.

D. F. ELDRÉD, wagon-maker and blacksmith; P. O. Lowell; was born in Murray, Orleans Co., N. Y., Sept. 6, 1820; in 1833, he moved with parents, Holden and Polly Eldred, to Medina Co., Ohio; in 1841, he came to Wisconsin, and put up the first saw-mill in that place, and sawed the first lumber; he worked in Jefferson until 1842, when he went to Ashland, and, in December of the same year (1842), he came to Lowell, and built a log house on Sec. 22, this being probably the first house in that portion of Lowell Township. He married in Oak Grove, Feb. 22, 1846, Miss Sarah Deits; they have three children—Emmett D., now Postmaster at Minnesota Junction; Eldora and Charles. Mr. Eldred has resided in the town of Lowell and vicinity since 1842, with the exception of years 1847-48, when he was in the town of Burnett; in 1855, he engaged in wagon and carriage making, and since that time he has done a good business; he has been Justice of the Peace in Lowell for over sixteen years, and has been chosen by his fellow-citizens to fill various other offices of trust. His father, Holden Eldred, was born in Hampden Co., Mass., Oct. 16, 1796; he was a soldier in active service during the war of 1812, and was in the battles of Plattsburg, Lundy's Lane and the storming of Queenstown, May 9, 1819. He married Polly Tryon, a native of Canada, born May 3, 1804; they came to Lowell, in this county, in 1842, thus becoming pioneer settlers of Dodge Co.; she died in Lowell Sept. 8, 1860; he went to Pine Island, Minn., in 1876, where he has since lived; they had thirteen children, seven of whom are now living. David and Patience Deits, parents of Mrs. Eldred, settled at Oak Grove, Wis., in 1845, and were about the first settlers of that town.

J. W. GIBSON, farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Lowell; was born in Clifford, Susquehanna Co., Penn., Dec. 31, 1827; in 1836, he moved with his parents to White Pigeon Prairie, thence to Michigan City, Ind., in September of the same year, from which place they removed to Racine, Wis., in 1843, and in June of the following year they came to this (Lowell) township, and settled on Sec. 18. Sept. 30, 1855, he married Miss Rosetta Nickerson; they have seven children—William C., Josephine, Anna E., Joseph, Ulysses G., Ursula, Celia E. Politically, in early life, Mr. Gibson acted with the Whig party; on the organization of the Republican party, he joined its ranks, and has remained a firm supporter of that party and its principles. In October, 1847, he was commissioned Lieutenant of Co. 5, Militia, by Henry Dodge, then Territorial Governor. He has taken an active interest in educational interests, and has been called on to fill various school offices. He owns 147 acres of land, well improved. His father, William Gibson, was born in England in 1790; he married, in his native country, Miss Lydia A. Whiting; they emigrated to Philadelphia, Penn., in 1817, where they lived until 1836, when they moved to White Pigeon, Mich.; thence to Michigan City, as before stated, in the autumn of the same year, where she died in 1837, and he married, in the same city, Mrs. Julia Ann Rose, and moved to this (Lowell) township in 1843, having lived the year prior to that in Racine, Wis.; he died in 1872 and she in 1871. By William Gibson's marriage with Lydia A. Whiting, there were ten children, viz., Elizabeth (who married William B. Smith—he is now deceased), Jabez (now deceased), Richard (now a resident of Floyd Co., Iowa), Mary J. (now wife of Joseph Winters), Joseph (now a resident of Beaver Dam), J. W. (whose name heads this sketch), Caroline (wife of G. W. Boland), Charlotte (now deceased), Hannah Ann (wife of D. South); by second marriage there were no children.

J. M. GREEN, farmer and manufacturer of brick, Sec. 1; P. O. Lowell; was born in Lowell Township, Dodge Co., Wis., March 23, 1845. Aug. 21, 1873, he married, in Columbus, Wis., Miss Ella M. Cramer, daughter of Marcus and Eliza Cramer, early settlers of this (Dodge) county; they have two children—William H. and Clarence M. In politics, Mr. Green is a Republican. He owns a large and finely improved farm; in addition to managing his farm, he is extensively engaged in the manufacture of brick, which are widely known for their excellent qualities. He has been Chairman of the Township

Board of Supervisors two terms, and has also filled other local offices. His father, William H. Green, was a native of Hampton Co., N. H.; he married, in his native county, Eliza Grout; in the spring of 1844, they emigrated to Watertown, Wis.; thence to this (Lowell) township in the autumn of the same year; he died March 14, 1876; she is still living, and a resident of Lowell Township. Mrs. J. M. Green's father, Marcus Cramer, at the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, enlisted in Co. K, 11th W. V. I.; he was wounded at the siege of Vicksburg, and died from the effects shortly after; the records of the regiment he served in show that he was a genial comrade and a brave soldier.

W. R. HANLEY, grocer, Reeseville; was born in the city of New York in 1847; in 1850, his parents, Patrick and Mary Hanley emigrated to Watertown. Mr. W. R. Hanley attended the public schools at Watertown, and acquired a good education; after he completed his education, he engaged to travel for S. L. Sheldon, of Madison, general dealer in agricultural implements; at the expiration of the term he was employed for by Mr. Sheldon, he engaged as salesman for the Harris Manufacturing Co., Janesville, which company he remained with until he was tendered the general agency of the Williams Mower and Reaper, which he successfully introduced until 1874, when he came to Reeseville, and engaged in the grocery trade. He married in Richwood, Dodge Co., Miss Katie L. Demsey; they have four children—Mary, Magnite, Anna and Willie. In politics, Mr. Hanley is a Democrat; he is at present writing, Justice of the Peace, an office he has been the incumbent of two years; his parents, Patrick and Mary Hanley, as before stated in this sketch, settled in Wisconsin in 1850; they lived at Watertown several years previous to their coming to Reeseville, where he still lives, actively engaged in business, having a large money capital; she died in 1873.

WILLIAM C. HILLIKER, farmer, P. O. Reeseville. This gentleman, a leading citizen and pioneer settler of Lowell Township, Dodge Co., Wis., is a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y.; was born at Little Falls May 12, 1815. He married in his native town, his first wife, Miss Nancy Hall; she was also a native of Herkimer Co., born in 1813; they were married in 1834, and in 1835, they moved to Onondaga Co., where they lived until their coming West in 1846; in the latter year, they settled in Lowell township, Dodge Co., Wis., where she died in January, 1847; they had five children, three of whom are now living, viz., Thomas, who is married and lives in Sioux City, Iowa; Alexander, married and lives in Nebraska; Lois J., lives in Onondaga Co., N. Y.; John J., died in the service of the Union, at Georgetown, during the war of the rebellion; maiden name of Mr. Hilliker's present wife was Lucretia Reese, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Reese, natives of New York, who settled in Lowell Township, (near the town which perpetuates his name—Reeseville) Dodge Co., Wis., in 1845; he died in 1875; his wife, Elizabeth, *nee* Bell, still lives and is passing her old age in ease and comfort, at the home of her son-in-law, William C. Hilliker, the subject of this sketch; the children of Mr. Hilliker's second marriage are Ellen, now the wife of Byron Cramer, of Lake Mills, Jefferson Co., Wis.; Eveline, wife of Lorenzo Snow, Fillmore Co., Neb.; Frank, who is married and lives in Kansas; Charles, William. Mr. Hilliker has never been ambitious for office, but he has frequently been selected by his fellow-citizens to fill positions of trust, upon which he has always reflected the highest credit; in the early history of Dodge Co., he was one of the Board of Road Commissioners, appointed for the purpose of laying out roads; he was Chairman of the Board of Township Supervisors, for several terms; Assessor one term, and has held various other local offices. In politics, he is a consistent and active Republican; he ever held that all men should be unfettered in running the race of life; hence, he has ever been an enemy of human slavery. When Mr. Hilliker began life, he had nothing, and owes his success in life to his own efforts; his father, Benjamin Hilliker, was a soldier in active service during our second war with England, in 1812, and his father served with distinction in the war of the Revolution; thus it will be seen that Mr. Hilliker's ancestors rendered their country service in her years of peril.

WILLIAM HYLAND, Sec. 34; P. O. Reeseville; was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Dec. 10, 1842; in the year 1847, his parents emigrated to Wisconsin, and settled in Lowell Township, Dodge Co.; in his early life, William learned the shoemaking trade and worked at it several years; his father, William Hyland, married, in New York, Miss Mary Murry; as will be seen by the date indicated above, they were pioneer settlers of Lowell Township, where they resided until their death, which occurred, hers in 1872 and his in 1874; their children are Thomas, who is now married and resides in Colfax Co., Wis.; William, whose name appears at the head of this sketch; John, is married and lives in Davenport, Iowa; Mary, wife of Patrick H. Gara, Reeseville; James, married Margaret McDonough, and have one child—Lizzie; they live on Section 34, this (Lowell) township. William and James Hyland own eighty acres of land in the vicinity of Reeseville; in politics they act with the Democratic party.

PATRICK KEAVENY, grocer, Reeseville; was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1825, where his early life was passed in attending school and assisting his father on the farm; in 1849, he emigrated to the city of New York, where he lived two and a half years; at the end of that time, he went to Lorain Co., Ohio, where he married, Aug. 27, 1854, Miss Ann Mulany; in the spring of 1855, they came to Wisconsin and located at Reeseville, which has been their home since; they have five children living—Michael H., Catherine A., Peter, Patrick J. and Margaret E. Mr. Keaveny engaged in the grocery business in 1863, and has a large custom; in politics, he is Independent, voting for whomsoever in his judgment will serve the interests of the country best; himself and family are members of the Catholic Church. His father, Peter Keaveny, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1786. He married, in his native county, Miss Mary Haran; they emigrated to America in 1849; settled in Lowell Township, Dodge Co., Wis., in 1855; they both died about 1864, and were buried in the cemetery at Elba, Dodge Co.; their children are Patrick, whose name heads this sketch; James, now a resident of Clark Co., Wis., Ellen, wife of Thomas Hughes, Lowell Township, and Peter, now a resident of Randall Co., Minn.

JOHN H. KOCH, tailor, Lowell, Dodge Co.; born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 9, 1827; came to America in 1847; spent six months in Buffalo, N. Y., then went to Canada and spent one winter, when he returned to Buffalo, where he remained a few weeks, and then resided in Cleveland, Ohio, about six months; afterward, one winter in Dalton, Wayne Co., Ohio; returned to Cleveland for three months, then came to Watertown, arriving here in the summer of 1849; resided in Watertown until 1877, when he removed to Lowell, where he now resides; Mr. K. was Alderman of his ward in Watertown in 1854; in August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 20th W. V. I.; mustered out at Cairo, Ill., May 13, 1865; he was two years Constable in Watertown; he is a member of St. John's Church. Aug. 20, 1850, he married Rosalina Schar; she was born in Prussia; they have had eleven children; the living are: Albert, Fred Henry, Caroline, Anna, Rosaline and Adelia; they have lost four sons—Ferdinand, Martin, Gustav and William.

J. W. LEMBGEN, a leading citizen of Lowell, was born near Newied, Russia, Jan. 1, 1830; he received a thorough education in his native country; in 1853, he emigrated to Lexington, Richland Co., Ohio, where he clerked in a mercantile house until 1864, in the spring of which year he came to Lowell, and there engaged in the mercantile business, in which he continued until 1876, meeting with merited success. In 1865, he married, in Lowell, Miss Anna C. Rienhard, daughter of Peter and Anna J. Reinhard; they have three children—Willie P., Amelia and Albert F. Mr. Lembogen owns a farm of 120 acres of well-improved land, on Secs. 14 and 21. In politics, he is a Republican. He is a man of both independent thoughts and actions, and of strong personal convictions, and is a strong defender of whatever he believes to be right. He is an active participator in the Lowell school interests, and is the Clerk of the School Board at that place; he was Postmaster of Lowell post office several years, and filled that position with general satisfaction to the citizens. He has a pleasant home in the village of Lowell, where he and his family are surrounded by all modern comforts.

F. W. MAECHLER, farmer; Secs. 16 and 17; P. O. Lowell; was born in Prussia Dec. 13, 1839; in 1847, he emigrated with his parents to Clyman Township, Dodge Co., Wis., thence to Lowell Township, in about 1856, where he married, in 1873, Miss Carrie C. Tenney; she was born near Concord, N. H., in 1849; they have two children—Dora E. and Alice Gertrude. Mr. Maechler owns 140 acres of land where he lives, and 160 acres in Wilkin Co., Minn. Politically, Mr. M. is a Republican, being a firm supporter of that party since its organization in Wisconsin. His father, Martin Maechler, was a soldier in the Prussian Army. Married, in his native country (Prussia) Dora E. Furstenburg; they emigrated to Wisconsin in 1847; settled in this (Lowell) township in 1856, where they resided highly respected citizens until their deaths; their children are Augusta, now Mrs. Pithy; Wilhelmine, now wife of M. Richardson, Lowell Township; Amelia, wife of Carlos Church, Wilkin Co., Minn., the parents of Mrs. F. W. Maechler; John P. and Jane Tenney, are both residents of Concord, N. H., where they have resided a number of years.

HENRY MILLER, physician, Lowell; was born in Auburn, N. Y., in 1824; his father, Elias Miller, was a soldier in active service during the entire war of 1812, and was for many years a lieutenant in N. Y. State Militia; he died Sept. 15, 1864. The mother of Dr. Miller was Hannah Southard; she married Elias Miller; she was a woman of rare Christian virtues, and is still living. Dr. Miller's early education was acquired at the common schools; having a decided literary taste, at the age of 17 years, he began an academic course at the Auburn Academy, wherein he continued until he was 21 years of age, when he was fully prepared to enter the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock, where he remained two years; he then went to Pittsfield, Mass., and entered the Berkshire Medical College at that place, and graduated in the fall of 1848; he commenced the practice of his profession in Busti,

Chautauqua Co., N. Y. In 1850, he came to Wisconsin; located at Oak Grove, where he practiced until June of the following year, when he permanently located at Lowell. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society. Politically, Dr. Miller acts with the Republican party, though being in no sense a politician, and ever avoiding anything like political preferment. In his professional capacity, he is justly entitled to a prominent place among the best American physicians. Socially, he is highly esteemed, and, in every relation of life, he has earned the sincere respect and perfect confidence of all with whom he is acquainted. Dr. Miller was twice married; his first wife was Delia E. Weed (deceased); had two children by this marriage—Charles S. and Oscar Eugene. The maiden name of his present wife was Mary Coleman; she is highly esteemed by all who know her, for her sociability and cheerfulness.

JOHN C. MILLER, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Reeseville; is a native of Prussia; was born near Coblenz July 15, 1840; in 1856, he emigrated with his father to Wisconsin, and settled in Lowell. He married, in the town of Lowell, Miss Sophia Runkel; they have three children—John W., Ella Othelia and Louis Alfred. Mr. Miller owns 160 acres of land, finely located, well improved and possessing all the natural advantages native to Dodge Co. In politics, he is Independent. His father was twice married; his first wife was Elizabeth Polifka; she was the mother of John C., whose name heads this sketch; she died in Prussia. His second wife was Katie Muchat, who died in Lowell. Mr. Miller, Sr., is still living. George Runkel, father of Mrs. J. C. Miller, was also a native of Prussia; he married, in his native country, Miss Louisa Reinhard; they emigrated to Wisconsin in 1855; she died shortly after their settling in Lowell Township, and he now resides with his son-in-law, the subject of this sketch.

M. F. PEASE, proprietor of Lowell flouring-mills, Lowell; was born in the town of Lee, Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1817; in 1832, he moved with his parents to Lewis Co., thence to Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1846; in 1857, he came to Lowell, and has been engaged in milling ever since; his mill is three stories high, with four run of buhrs, and has a capacity of over one hundred barrels of flour per day, which is widely known for its superior quality. In 1843, Mr. Pease married, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., Miss Elmira E. Gould, a native of Hanover, Vt.; they have three children, all residents of Lowell—Frank M., George and Sophia (now the wife of William Leese). Mr. Pease, in his business enterprises, is straightforward and energetic; he is deeply interested in all that concerns the growth of Lowell, and persists in pushing forward all enterprises which he deems wise and expedient, and of benefit to the public. His father, Orrin Pease, served in the war of 1812. He married, in Springfield, Mass., Sophia Wilson; they became pioneers of Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1846; she died in Watertown in 1857; he died in Lowell in 1873; they had seven children, two of whom are now living—E. O. Pease, proprietor of flour-mill at Ripon, Wis., and M. F. Pease, whose name heads this sketch.

C. REINHARD, Postmaster, also dealer in general merchandise, Reeseville; is a native of Prussia, born in the year 1838; in 1847, he emigrated with his parents (Peter and Julia Reinhard) to Dodge Co., Wis., and settled in the town of Lowell, Lowell Township, thus becoming pioneer settlers; in early life, the subject of this sketch received a liberal education; in 1865, he went to Manhattan, Kan., where he engaged in the mercantile business two years, at the end of which time he returned to Lowell. In 1869, he married, in Beaver Dam, Dodge Co., Miss Katie Shaffer, a most estimable lady; they have two children—Julia A. and Gustave. Mr. Reinhard has been engaged in the mercantile business in Reeseville, since the autumn of 1869, and enjoys a large and constantly increasing trade. Aug. 7, 1879, he was appointed Postmaster; he has been Secretary of the Reform Church, at Lowell, since 1876, besides attending to his store; Mr. Reinhard is extensively engaged in buying and shipping stock. In politics, he acts with the Republican party; his father, Peter Reinhard, spent all of his active life as a farmer, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, which an upright life can alone permanently secure; he was born in Prussia in 1801, and died in Lowell June 14, 1871; his widow is still living, and resides at Lowell; she was born in 1805; they had five children—Peter (now a leading farmer of Lowell Township), Philip (who has been for a number of years a merchant and Postmaster, at Lowell), William (who was unfortunately killed April 7, 1878, by his team becoming unmanageable, and throwing him out of his wagon), Christian (whose name appears at the head of this sketch), Anna C. (now the wife of J. W. Lembgen, of Lowell).

PETER REINHARD, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Lowell; is a native of Prussia; was born in Obesleiber Neuweid, on the Rhine, Sept. 25, 1831; in 1847, he emigrated with his parents, Peter and Julia A. Reinhard, to Dodge Co., Wis.; they settled on Sec. 22, Lowell Township, where they lived a number of years honored citizens; he died June 14, 1871; she is still living. Dec. 25, 1857, Peter Reinhard, the subject of this sketch, married, in Lowell, Miss Christiana Burger, a native of Prussia, born Nov. 1, 1829; she was a daughter of John and Christiana Burger, who were natives of Prussia, and emigrated to this county in 1847, settling in Clyman, where he still resides; she died in 1857; Mr. Reinhard

and family are members of the Reform Church; they have nine children—Peter, born Sept. 24, 1858; Christiana, born Sept. 10, 1860; Albert, born Oct. 10, 1862; Edward, born Nov. 23, 1864; Julia A., born Nov. 27, 1866; Ferdinand, born May 13, 1869; Henry, born Jan. 17, 1872; Ernest, born Feb. 19, 1875; Lena, born Nov. 24, 1876; Mr. Reinhard owns 145 acres of land finely improved; he is an enterprising and energetic citizen, and takes a deep interest in everything that tends to promote the prosperity of the public. In politics he acts with the Republican party; he was at one time Treasurer of Lowell Township, and performed the duties of that office with credit to himself, as well as to the satisfaction of the people in general.

PETER REINHARD (deceased); was born near Neuwied, on the Rhine, March 18, 1801. He married, in his native country, Miss Julia A. Seusher; they emigrated to Dodge Co., Wis., in 1847; settled in Lowell Township, where he died June 14, 1871; he spent nearly the whole of his active life as a farmer, and during his life enjoyed that respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens, which an upright life can alone secure; his wife is living in Lowell; she is a woman of most exemplary character, intelligent, hospitable, and always studied the interests and welfare of those around; their children are Peter, now a leading farmer in this (Lowell) Township; Philip, Postmaster and merchant, Lowell; William, now deceased; Christian, Postmaster and merchant, Reeseville; Anna C., now the wife of J. W. Lembgen, a leading citizen of Lowell.

PHILIP REINHARD, Postmaster, also dealer in general merchandise, Lowell; he is the son of Peter Reinhard and Julia A. Reinhard, whose maiden name was Seusher; he was born near Neuwied, Prussia, in 1833; in 1847, emigrated to this (Lowell) township with his parents. He married Miss Henrietta, daughter of Henry and Caroline Cramer, who settled in this county in the early period of its growth; Mr. Reinhard and wife are members of the Reform Church; their children are Julius P., Amelia, Fred W., Bertha, Arthur and Henrietta. Mr. Reinhard engaged in the mercantile business in Lowell in about 1864, and has constantly increasing business; he was appointed Postmaster in 1876, and has since fulfilled the duties of that office with general satisfaction to the citizens interested; he has never been an aspirant for office, but has frequently been elected to offices of trust in Lowell Township; in political affairs he has attached himself to the Republican party and has taken a most active interest in its career; Mr. Reinhard is one of the representative men of Lowell, and one who has identified himself closely with its progress and the development of its religious and educational interests.

HON. JOHN RUNKEL, of the firm of J. & L. Runkel, dealers in general merchandise, also manufacturers, Lowell; Mr. Runkel was born near Coblenz, Prussia, in 1837; in 1847, he emigrated to this (Lowell) township with his parents, Jacob and Maria K. Runkel. He married Miss Mary Weber in 1847; they have ten children—Eddie, Fred, Lena, Bertha, John, Jacob, George, Mary, Minnie and Katie. Mr. Runkel is a Democrat in politics; he has filled various local offices, and was elected a member of the Wisconsin Assembly one term; he has been in business in Lowell and vicinity for over twenty years and enjoys the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens.

JACOB RUNKEL, a pioneer settler, and also a leading citizen of Lowell Township; was born near Coblenz, Prussia, April 13, 1807; he was a soldier in the German Army three years. June 15, 1832, he married, in Prussia, Miss M. K. Runkel; in 1847, they came to the United States, settled in Lowell Township, Dodge Co., Wis., which place has been their home since; their children are Philip, now a grain merchant in Reeseville; John, merchant at Lowell; Louis, also merchant at Lowell; Kate, now the wife of Fred. Voedisch, manufacturer at Lowell; George, a farmer in Lowell Township; Frederic, a dealer in agricultural implements in Lowell. Mr. Runkel, the subject of this sketch, owns a large and finely improved farm, located on the Lowell and Reeseville road, about half-way between those places; himself and wife, though now at an advanced age, are in robust health, and are spending their years in peace and competence, enjoying the respect and confidence of the entire community, where they have lived so long and honored citizens.

LOUIS RUNKEL, of the firm of J. & L. Runkel, dealers in general merchandise, lumber merchants and proprietors of cooper-shop, Lowell; Mr. L. Runkel was born near Coblenz, Prussia, in 1839; in 1847, he emigrated with his parents, Jacob and Katherine M. Runkel, who settled in Lowell Township in the year 1847; his boyhood was passed mostly on a farm, and the rudiments of his education were received at the at the common schools, and he became proficient in all the common branches. April 2, 1862, he married Miss C. Weber; they have four children—Ella G., Elvora Frank O. and Charlie. Mr. Runkel has been identified with the interests of the town of Lowell, as a business man for a period of several years, and has fully secured the confidence and respect of all with whom he has had to do; he and his brother, John Runkel, have a large trade in their general store, which was first established by John Runkel, in about the year 1857; they also own and manage a cooper-shop, wherein

they give employment to about forty men; they are also extensively engaged in the lumber trade; everything they undertake bears the unmistakable impress of their energy and sound judgment; in addition to this, they are true gentlemen, and enjoy the abiding confidence of the people, for their unimpeachable integrity.

PHILIP RUNKEL, grain merchant, Reeseville; was born near Coblenz, Prussia, in 1833; in 1847, he emigrated with his parents, Jacob and Katherine M. Runkel, to Lowell Township, Dodge Co., Wis., then comparatively a new country. Determining to pursue the business of husbandry, they purchased a farm, and in real earnest set about taming the wilderness; success rewarded their efforts, and they now reside on Sec. 22, Lowell Township, old and respected citizens. In 1856, Philip Runkel married Miss Catherine, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth Breyer; they have three children living—Louis L., Emma and Frank P. About the year 1867, Mr. Runkel engaged in the grain business at Reeseville, which he has successfully continued in since, doing a large trade. He was the second Postmaster of Reeseville, a position which he filled to the entire satisfaction of the community. In politics he is Independent, though being in no sense a politician, he believes that all political action should be prompted and controlled by generous principles and unselfish purpose. His parents, Jacob and Kathrine N. Runkel, as before stated, settled in Dodge Co. in 1847; their children are John, now a merchant in Lowell, and at one time a member of the Wisconsin Assembly; Louis, also a merchant in Lowell; Katie, wife of Fred Voedtsch Webber; George, a leading farmer; Fredric, dealer in agricultural implements, Lowell; Philip, a grain merchant in Reeseville. Daniel Breyer, father of Philip Runkel's wife, was a native of Prussia; he married, in his native country, Elizabeth Hittle; in 1847, they settled at Elba, Dodge Co., Wis., where he died in 1855; she died at Columbus, Wis., in 1874; their children are Daniel Breyer, who lives at Elba; Elizabeth, now wife of Andrew Lapp, of Lowell; Jacob, who now lives in Minnesota; Catherine, wife of Philip Runkel; Louisa, wife of F. Heidbreak, Columbus; Josephine, wife of Charles Colonius, also of Columbus; Charles, who resides in Elba.

AUG. F. SHOENWETTER, Secs. 2 and 3; P. O. Lowell; is a native of Prussia, born in the Province of Badenurg May 6, 1848; when he was 8 years old emigrated with his parents, Fredrick and Wilhelmina Shoenwetter, to Lowell Township, Dodge Co., Wis., where Aug. F. received a liberal education at the district schools. Dec. 14, 1868, he married Louisa Huelbner, daughter of Christian and Wilhelmina Huebner, pioneer settlers of Clyman Township, where they still reside; she was born in Clyman; their children are Amanda, Lydia, John, Edward, Bertha, Robert and Alvira. Mr. Shoenwetter owns 200 acres of land. He is, at present writing, Chairman of the Board of Township Trustees; has been Township Clerk several years, and has also held the office of Town Treasurer. Politically, he acts with the Democratic party. He is a man possessed of much energy, and is public spirited, and takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the advancement of the public interests. Mr. Shoenwetter and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM SEAGER, manufacturer of cigars and tobaccos, Lowell; was born in Germany Aug. 27, 1854; in 1860, he emigrated, with his parents, Charles and Doretha Seager, to Manitowoc Co., Wis.; thence to Beaver Dam, Dodge Co., in 1866; at Beaver Dam, William was educated and also learned the cigar trade; in 1868, he engaged in business at Lowell, and has a fine, prosperous and constantly increasing trade. In October, 1878, he married, at Lowell, Miss Annie, daughter of John and Annie Drucks. Charles Seager, the father of the subject of this sketch, served in the German Army three years. He married, in his native country (Germany), Doretha Schmadbeck; they are now residents of Beaver Dam; their children are Joseph (who lives in Des Moines, Iowa), William (cigar manufacturer, Lowell), Charles (lives at Beaver Dam), Henry (also at Beaver Dam), John (cigar-maker, Lowell), Louisa, Minnie, Dora and Mary. Mrs. William Seager's parents, John and Annie Drucks, were natives of Germany; they came to Dodge Co. early in its settlement; he died in 1873 and she in 1878; their children are Charles, who lives in Jefferson Co., Wis.; Minnie, now the wife of Henry Hertzog, Floyd Springs, Iowa; Frederic, a resident of Lowell, and Annie, wife of William Seager.

W. H. SNOW, dealer in general merchandise and lumber merchant, Reeseville; was born in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, in 1838. His father, James Snow, was a native of Massachusetts, born in 1779; his mother, Lucia Gloyd, was born in 1800; she married James Snow in New Hampshire; they moved to New York; thence to Ohio, and, in 1845, came West and settled in Lowell, Dodge Co., Wis., they having determined to make that place their future home; he was a man fully identified with the various interests of the county, and was deeply honored for his integrity and goodness of heart; he died Sept. 22, 1872. His mother (now deceased,) was a member of the Congregational Church, and a woman of rare Christian virtues. In early life, W. H. Snow (the subject of this sketch) attended the district schools and acquired a good common school education; he then learned the carpenter trade, and followed the business

of contractor and builder for a number of years; in about 1868, he started a lumber-yard, in which line he is now doing a large business; in about 1872, he engaged in the mercantile business, in which he has met with almost unprecedented success; he is a public-spirited, enterprising citizen, and much of Reeseville's growth and prosperity is due to him. Politically, Mr. Snow acts with the Republican party. He married, in Lowell, Miss Mary J. Church, daughter of William and Caroline Church, pioneer settlers of this county; they have three children—Harry L., Willie J. and Leta.

JOHN STURNER, proprietor of hardware store and manufacturer of harness, Lowell; was born in Aidlinger, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, Germany, Nov. 18, 1846; in 1855, he came to the United States with his parents; they settled in Elba, Dodge Co., where he received a liberal education; after he left school, he went to Cannon City, Minn., where he remained about thirteen months, at the end of which time, he returned home, and in the spring of 1866, went to Dubuque, Iowa, returning in the autumn of the same year; in the spring of 1868, he went to Grand Rapids; remained there until February, 1869, when he again returned home; remaining at home a short time only, he went back to Grand Rapids; went thence to Dubuque and from there to Sacramento, Cal., where he lived till 1873, when he again returned to Dodge Co.; in the spring of 1874, he engaged in the mercantile, lumber and hardware business, in connection with W. H. Snow, at Reeseville, and therein continued until Jan. 1, 1875, when he sold out to Mr. Snow, and, on March 15 of the same year, he engaged in the hardware and harness business in Lowell; he is a man of stern integrity and high business qualifications, and he has attained well-merited success and is having a large trade. May 5, 1875, he married Miss Emily Loesh, of Reeseville; they have two children—Annie L. and Hugo. In politics, Mr. Sturner is a Democrat; he, at the present writing, holds the office of Town Clerk, a position he has been the incumbent of for two years. His father, John Sturner, was a soldier in Germany six years; he married, in Germany, Anna M. Sheppple, and emigrated to Elba, Dodge Co., in 1855; he was born Dec. 11, 1813; has held various offices; he now resides in Lowell; she was born Aug. 24, 1816, died April 20, 1863, their children are John (whose name appears at the head of this sketch), Barbara (now the wife of Charles Schultz, Colby, Wis.), Louisa K. (wife of Frederick Potter, Juneau, Dodge Co., Wis.).

ALFRED SUTTON, farmer, Sec 34; P. O. Reeseville; is a native of Cheshire, Eng.; was born near Glossop Feb. 14, 1839; when he was 3 years old, his parents moved to Derbyshire, where Alfred attended school until he was 19; he then enlisted in the 37th Infantry, in which he served three years in the Sepoy war in India; at the expiration of the three-years service in the 37th Regiment, he volunteered in the Commissary Department, in which he served seven years; this was after his return from India in 1861; Aug. 31, 1868, he was honorably discharged from the service. He married, in Dublin, Ireland, in 1867, Miss Elizabeth Dix, a native of Glasgow, Scotland; in 1868, they emigrated to Wisconsin and settled in Lowell Township, where they now reside; they have four children living—James A., Lettie M., Charles E. and Elizabeth A. Mr. Sutton is a Republican in politics; he owns eighty acres of land; is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen. His father, William Sutton, has been a resident of the United States since 1842, and of Lowell Township since 1847; he was born in England in 1794; he married his wife, Lettie Sutton, in England; their surviving children are Mary A. (now Mrs. J. Townsend, England), Harriett (wife of Joshua Sutton, England), Charles (lives in Boone Co., Neb.) and Alfred (the subject of this sketch). Mrs. Alfred Sutton's parents, John and Eliza Dix, were natives of Glasgow, Scotland; they moved to Liverpool, where he died, and she married a Mr. John Peters; they then went to Dublin, Ireland, from which city they emigrated to this country and now live in Ravenna, Ohio.

D. C. TERRY, farmer, Sec. 11; P. O. Lowell; is a native of New York; born in Hector, Tompkins Co., Sept. 16, 1824. In early life, he received a thorough education in his native country. Sept. 24, 1849, he married, in Hector, Miss Elizabeth Finton; she was also born in Hector; in 1851, they settled in Lowell Township, Dodge Co., Wis., where they have since lived; they have two children—H. L. and Milton E. Terry. Mr. Terry is engaged in stock-raising and farming; he owns 246 acres of land and is one of the heaviest tax-payers in Lowell Township; he has been somewhat active, and heartily co-operates in all matters pertaining to the prosperity of the county; personally and socially, he is a man of excellent qualities, and throughout his life has maintained an adherence to those principles of honor, that have secured to him confidence and esteem of all whom he is acquainted. In politics, Mr. Terry has been a Republican, but his faith in the purity of political parties has become modified, and he now acts independent of party and politics, voting for whom, in his judgment, will serve the interests of the country best. His father, Nathaniel Terry, was a soldier in active service during the war of 1812. He married Sarah Coleman; both were natives of Morris Co., N. J.

C. M. TERRY, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Lowell; was born in the town of Chester, Morris Co., N. J., March 31, 1831. In 1823, his parents moved to Hector, Tompkins Co., N. Y., where C. M.

received a liberal education. He married in Jodi, N. Y., Miss Martha Townsend; she was born in Townsendville, N. Y., a town named in honor of her grandfather, Elijah Townsend, who was one of the first settlers of the town. They were married in 1846, and in 1851 they came to Wisconsin, and settled in this (Lowell) township, which has been their home since; they have eight children—Francis A., resides on Sec. 19, Lowell Township; he married Carrie Ettinger; Arvesta Maria, Clarence Dewitt, Mary E., Sarah E., Delos B., Wilbur S. and Oakley E. Mr. Terry owns 330 acres of land; it is well located and finely improved, his residence being the best in Lowell Township. He has been an active participant in educational matters in his locality, and has been elected to various local offices. A portion of his farm he has fenced off into a park, and has several deer. He has acted with the Republican party, but now is not a party man, believing that all political action should be prompted of broad principles, and unselfish purpose.

FREDERICK VOEDISCH, a leading manufacturer, Lowell; was born in Saxony, Germany, Jan. 1, 1832; was educated in his native country, also learned the baker's trade; in 1854, he emigrated to the city of New York and there worked at his trade about one year; then went to Little Falls and had charge of a saw-mill at that place until 1856, in which year he came to Wisconsin and worked in Milford, Jefferson Co., about two years, at the end of which time he went to Minnesota, but remained there only a short time before his returning to Wisconsin and working in Watertown, until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Co. E, 20th W. V. I.; he participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Port Hudson, Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He married, at Watertown, Wis., in 1865, Catherine Weber, daughter of Jacob and Catherine Runkel, old pioneer settlers of Lowell Township, Dodge Co.; they have two children—Delia and Alfred. Mrs. Voedisch had four children by her first husband (John Weber, who died in the service), viz., Albert, Robert, Lena and Charlie. Politically, Mr. Voedisch acts with the Democratic party; he has been engaged in Lowell in the manufacturing of lumber, staves, etc., since 1876, and does an extensive business in connection with John and L. Runkel, of Lowell; he owns half a section of land in Wilkins, Minn., a portion of which is improved.

JAMES WADDELL, retired farmer; P. O. Beaver Dam; is a native of Scotland; born May 28, 1812; when he was 17 years of age, he emigrated to the city of New York, where he married, in 1838, Miss Mary Gamble; previous to their marriage, he had learned the carriage-making trade, and had worked at it in various towns and cities in the State of New York; in 1848, they emigrated to Wisconsin, and, in the autumn of the same year, settled on Section 7, Lowell Township, where they still reside, old and honored citizens; by their enterprise, industry and good management, accumulated a large property and have now retired from farming, and are passing their old age in peace and plenty, and enjoy the confidence and the esteem of the community wherein they have lived so long. Their children are William, who married Miss Matilda Robbins, they reside at Beaver Dam; Orlando, married Miss Alice Colton and resides in Martin Co., Minn.; Albert, married Miss Susan Smith, resides in this (Lowell) Township; Theodore, married Miss Orville Clark, reside in Elba, this (Dodge) county; George, married Miss Adlie Church; and Charles. Politically, Mr. Waddell is a Democrat, but is in no way stringent in his political views.

JOSEPH WOLF, boot and shoe manufacturer, also dealer in wines, liquors and cigars, Lowell; he is a native of Baden, Germany; was born March 17, 1830; was liberally educated in his native place, where he also learned shoemaking; in August, 1852, he emigrated to Chillicothe, Ohio, and there worked at his trade until 1853, when he went to Columbus, Ohio, thence to Watertown, Wis., where he married, Oct. 30, 1854, Miss Fannie Yeager; in 1855, they came to Lowell, and he has been engaged in business at that place since, and has met with merited success; they have nine children—John, Theodore P., Joseph, Mary, George, Andrew, Annie, Emma and Laura. Mr. Wolf is Treasurer of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic Lodges of Lowell, a position he has held several terms in each of the lodges. In politics, he acts with the Democrats; he is an enterprising citizen, and takes an active part in the advancement of the educational and other interests of Lowell.

STEPHEN WOODWARD, Reeseville; is a native of Collins, Erie Co., N. Y.; was born in 1825; his early life was passed in attending school, and did not differ much from that of other wide-awake American boys; in 1847, he came to Dodge Co., Wis., which was at that time comparatively a wilderness; he remained but a short time, however, before his returning to his native county, when he married Miss Eveline Stewart, a native of Wayne Co., N. Y.; they moved to Lowell (Dodge) county, in 1855, and in the following year removed to La Crosse, Wis., where they remained until their return to Dodge Co., in 1865, since which time they have lived in Reeseville; they have three children—Alice A., now the wife of Julius E. Warren, Milwaukee; he was a soldier in a Wisconsin regiment during the war

of the rebellion; Adelia, wife of D. M. Wilcox, Palo Alto Co., Iowa, George S. During Mr. Woodward's residence in La Crosse, he was elected a member of the La Crosse Board of County Supervisors; in this (Lowell) Mr. Woodward has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, and Clerk of the School Board several years. In early life Mr. Woodward acted with the old Whig party, until the organization of the Republican party; he then joined the ranks of the latter, and was one of its most consistent supporters until 1864, when he believed it was becoming corrupt, and he would no longer give it his support; of late years, he has been prominently identified with the Greenback party, and has taken an active part in its organization in Dodge Co.

DATUS WRIGHT, proprietor of hotel and stable, Reeseville; was born in Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis., May 5, 1845; his father, Ezra Wright, was a native of Greene Co., N. Y.; his mother, Electa Ensign, was born in Erie Co., N. Y.; she married Ezra Wright in New York, in 1841; they emigrated to Johnstown, Rock Co., Wis., where they lived until 1857, when they removed to Oak Grove, this (Dodge) county; they now reside in the town of Lowell; their children are Martin V., who married Emma G. Sweet, of Lowell; he is engaged in farming; Eva A., now the wife of Edwin Hunter, of Lowell Township; Datus, whose name appears at the head of this sketch, married in Lowell, Miss Mary Doty, in 1866; she was born near Rome, N. Y., and was the daughter of John and Ann Doty, who were pioneer settlers of this county, and are now residents of Elba; Datus Wright and wife came to Reeseville in 1872; their children are Burdette and Ada Velina. In politics, Mr. Wright acts with the Democrats.

PORTLAND TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN AUSTIN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Danville; son of Moses T. Austin, who came to Jefferson Co., Wis., about 1844; he settled on the farm where his son now resides in 1846, where he resided till his death, which occurred about 1852; Allen was born on the farm where he now resides, in 1850. He was married to Kate Morse, daughter of Andrew J. Morse; have three children—Lee, Raymond and Florence; farm consists of 174 acres.

SAMUEL M. AUSTIN, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Danville; was born in Grafton Co., N. H., in December, 1829; his parents, Samuel and Mercy Austin, removed to Pennsylvania in 1832, thence to Ohio in 1834, and to Jefferson Co., Wis., July 3, 1844; afterward to Elba Township, Dodge Co., Sec. 34, where they resided till their death. Mr. Austin was married to Philena Adams, whose parents settled in Jefferson Co. in 1840, and came to Elba Township, Dodge Co., in 1845; have six children—Martha, Abbie and Adda (twins), Mary, Anna and Samuel; Mr. Austin is among the earliest settlers and largest farmers of Dodge Co.; has 800 acres of land; is engaged extensively in stock raising.

ARTHUR CUNNINGHAM, dealer in groceries, notions, iron produce, etc.; P. O. Hubbleton, Jefferson Co., Wis.; born in County Meath, Ireland, in 1834; when he was 6 years of age, his parents emigrated to America, living about four years in Sixth Town, U. C.; in 1838, removed to Hornellsville, N. Y., coming to Waukesha Co., Wis., in 1842; here Arthur attended school; the family afterward lived in Milford and Portland; in 1868, Arthur returned to Milford, and farmed it two years; he located on Sec. 25, Portland, in 1871, at which time he began to buy what he calls truck; began to sell goods in 1872, and now has the only grocery store in Portland; he travels in both Dodge and Jefferson Cos. Married Miss Maria Smith Oct. 27, 1862, who was born in County Leitrim, and came to America in 1842, with her parents, who settled in Orange Co., N. Y., she coming to Shields in 1845; Mr. and Mrs. C. have four children—Nancy, Arthur, Mary A. and Margaret J. Mr. C. is Independent in politics, and, with his family, a Catholic.

A. C. FISHER, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Danville; Mr. Fisher was born in Delaware Co., N. Y., in 1806; in 1810, his father removed to Jefferson Co., N. Y., where he lived till 1846, when he came to Dodge Co., and settled on his present farm. He was married to Lovica Esterly, born in the State of New York; they have two children—Lafayette and Imogene. Mr. Fisher was engaged as a sailor during the season of 1834; visited Chicago and what is now Milwaukee during the summer; says the former city at that time was about the size of Waterloo, Jefferson Co., to-day. He has been Justice of the Peace two terms, also Supervisor two terms; his farm consists of 160 acres.

WILLIAM GINGLES, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Hubbleton, Jefferson Co., Wis.; born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1838; son of John Gingles, Sr., who came to America with his family in 1840; resided in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., until 1855, then settled in Portland; in 1876, he removed to

Waterloo, where he owned a house, lot and farm; he died Nov. 30, 1879, leaving a wife and nine children. William Gingles was educated in New York State and in Waterloo Village; he has forty acres in Portland and sixty in Shields. Liberal in religion; Republican in politics, and has held all school district offices; was Town Treasurer in 1866, and has twice been Assessor.

PHILLIP FUCHS, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Waterloo, Jefferson Co.; was born in Germany in 1825; came to the United States in 1855, and settled where he now lives in 1856. He was married to Miss A. Beken, who was born in Germany; they have eight children. Was Town Treasurer one term, Supervisor of town two years, and also, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for two years.

PETER J. HARGER, farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Danville; born in Oswego Co., N. Y., in 1842. His father, Alfred Harger, removed to Port Atkinson, Wis., from the State of New York in the summer of 1847, where he resided about three years; he then settled in the south part of Elba Township, where he died in March, 1874. Mr. Harger enlisted in the fall of 1862, in the 231 W. V. I.; was at the battles of Port Gibson and Champion Hills, at the siege of Vicksburg, and thence to the vicinity of New Orleans; was in Banks' Red River campaign, during which he was severely wounded, in consequence of which he was discharged in March, 1864; he was wounded by a ball which was deeply embedded in the leg; the ball remained in his limb till 1877, when it was removed by a surgeon; he now has the ball in his possession, as a souvenir of his army life in the service of his country. He was married to Mary J. Rumsey, born in the State of New York. Her parents settled in Columbia Co. in 1851. They have two children—Ira and Sheron H. The farm contains 112 acres.

CHRISTOPHER HODGSON, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Hubbleton, Jefferson Co., Wis.; born in Hallerton, Yorkshire, Sept. 16, 1818; spent his early life in his native land; then resolved to seek his fortune in the New World, and landed in New York Jan. 4, 1843; he lived two years near Hamilton, Canada, and then removed to Kane Co., Ill., working at anything which he could turn his hand to until February, 1846, when he bought his farm of the United States patent, signed by James K. Polk; returning to Illinois, he worked until 1849, then he went via New Orleans to Liverpool, spending the winter in Old England; in the spring of 1850, he returned with his wife and child and located on his wild Wisconsin farm; at once began chopping, etc., breaking the land with oxen, earned by hard labor; the young couple fared hard and worked hard, having no money, they lived one summer on bread and cheese; Mrs. Hodgson suffered much from fever and ague, and was homesick and heartsick enough; as a result of these early struggles, they have a well-improved farm of 160 acres, a modern brick farmhouse, built in 1875, and may well be contented. Mrs. Hodgson was Mary Robson, born in Yorkshire, where she spent her early life, marrying Mr. Hodgson in June, 1841; they have three sons—Alfred W., Christopher R. and Robert E.; the eldest, Jane E., married William Brown, of Hubbleton, and died Dec. 23, 1867, leaving one son—Sidney A. Mr. Hodgson and family are Wesleyan Methodists; politics, Republican.

STEPHEN LINDERMAN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Waterloo, Jefferson Co.; was born in Tompkins Co., N. Y., in 1821; he removed with his father, William Linderman, to the State of Ohio, in 1832, thence to Illinois in 1837; he came from Boone Co., Ill., to Dodge Co., in June, 1843, and made a claim of a part of the farm where he now lives, and where he settled in August of that year; he built the first house in Portland, and has the honor of being its first settler. He was married in Boone Co., Ill., March, 1843, to Charlotte Rew, daughter of Ira Rew; her parents came to Dodge Co. in 1844; they had eleven children, seven of whom are living—Elizabeth E. Ranney, who was the first white child born in the town of Portland, born Jan. 21, 1844, now resides in Algona, Iowa; Jerusha M. Nashold, resides at Salmon City, Idaho; May Smith, resides at Waterloo, Jefferson Co., Wis.; Charles, married Clara Andrews, and resides on his father's farm; Albert D., Nellie and Minnie; Mr. Linderman has 255 acres of land, and is engaged in general farming. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ASA PORTER, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Waterloo, Jefferson Co.; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1815; he came to Dodge Co., and entered the farm where he now lives, in the spring of 1846; his parents, Isaac and Betsy Porter, came to Iowa with their son, and resided with him till their death; his mother died in 1851, his father in 1858. He was married to Susan Tracy; her parents were John and Jemima Tracy; settled in Medina, Dane Co., Wis.; have two children—Garret and Algenia; Mr. Porter's farm contains 160 acres. He and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

JOHN STORER, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Danville; born in Franklin Co., Me., in 1834; he came to Dodge Co., with his parents, in May, 1846; his father, Joseph Storer, settled on the farm now owned by his son; he died in Minnesota in March, 1879; his mother still resides in Minnesota; Mr. John Storer has resided on his present farm since 1847. He was married to Kate Conklin, who was born

in Dublin, Ireland, in 1841; she came to this country with her brother, Thomas Conklin, in the fall of 1854; her parents emigrated to South Carolina from Ireland about 1864, where they are still supposed to reside. Mr. Storer has four children—Nora, Hattie, Charles and Matie. His farm contains 200 acres.

F. A. WRIGHT, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Waterloo, Jefferson Co.; born in the town of Bethany, Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1837; he went to Michigan in the fall of 1855, and came to Dodge Co. in the fall of 1856. He was married to Mrs. Chloe A. Knowlton, formerly Miss Brookins, born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in 1835; she came to the town of Portland with her parents in 1849; she was married, in 1851, to Mr. Daniel Knowlton, who entered the farm where the family now reside, in 1844; he died in 1875. Mrs. Wright has ten children by her former marriage—Mary J., F. Adel, Alice S., Adda P., Azor, Elizabeth, Thaddeus, Maud, Edith and Fannie. Farm contains 160 acres.

ELBA TOWNSHIP.

JOHN S. BEAN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Danville; was born in Merrimac Co., N. H., in February, 1839; he came to Elba Township in March, 1861. He enlisted, Oct. 23 of that year, in Co. D, 16th W. V. I.; he was severely wounded in the arm at the battle of Shiloh; he then, being disabled for duty in the field, engaged in the recruiting service, afterward as Clerk of Court Martial, and in Commissary Department; joined his company in October, 1863; Dec. 23, 1864, he was discharged and mustered into service as Second Lieutenant of 47th U. S. Colored Inf.; was promoted to First Lieutenant Nov. 11, 1865; was discharged Jan. 4, 1866. Mr. Bean was married, Oct. 26, 1864, to Ellen C. Eastman, born in New Hampshire, December, 1839; they have two children—Mabel O. B., and Jennie M. Bought present farm Oct. 20, 1866; he has 120 acres of land. He has been Assessor of Elba Township three terms, Justice of the Peace four terms, and Town Clerk two terms.

JOHN C. BRAINERD, farmer, Section 21; P. O. Danville; was born in Middlesex Co., Conn., in 1810; his father, Calvin Brainerd, removed to Monroe Co., N. Y., in 1823, where he died, about 1860, at the age of 84 years. Mr. Brainerd was married to Mary Pease, of Monroe Co., N. Y.; he resided in Western New York till 1854, when he removed to Dodge Co., and settled in Elba Township, on the section where he now lives. He engaged in teaching many winters, following the occupation of farming the remainder of the year; he has also been an earnest laborer in the cause of the Christian religion since his earliest manhood, and as a minister of the Gospel, has labored, both by precept and example, to make men better. He has three children—John C.; Mary, now Mrs. Wm. Flynn; and William P.; lost first three children.

DANIEL BRUECHER, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Danville; was born in Prussia in 1824; he came to this country with his parents, Daniel and Elisabeth Bruecher; his father entered 160 acres of land in Elba Township, eighty of which is included in the farm of his son Daniel; his parents had eight children, seven of whom are living, four of whom are residents of Dodge Co., two of Columbia Co. and one of Minnesota. His father died Nov. 1, 1857. He was married to Barbary King, whose parents came to this country from Germany in 1853; they have seven children—Louisa, Josephine, William, Edward, Elizabeth, Daniel and Charles. Mr. Bruecher has been a member of the Board of Supervisors of Dodge Co. for thirteen years.

MILES BURNHAM, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Danville; was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., in March, 1822; he came to Dodge Co. in October, 1844, and entered forty acres of land, where the village of Danville now stands; he was accompanied by his cousin, Morris Burnham and Samuel Hasey; these gentlemen were the first residents of what is now Elba Township; during this autumn, Mr. Burnham and his cousin engaged to construct a dam and saw-mill at Danville for Mr. Lawton Carrier; but they purchased the property before the completion of the work. Mr. Burnham was married to Caroline Johnson, daughter of Charles Johnson, who came from Racine to Elba Township in 1845; has three children—Melissa (now Mrs. John C. Brainerd), George and Matie, all residing at Blooming Prairie, Minn. Mr. B. was the first Township Clerk of Elba Township; has been Justice of the Peace since 1852, except one year; served a term as member of the County Board of Supervisors; was elected to the Legislature in 1866. Mr. Burnham has the honor of being the oldest settler of Elba Township; the respect and confidence in which he is held by his fellow-citizens is indicated by the many places of public trust which he has held.

PATRICK BURRELL, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Danville; was born in Ireland about 1822; he came to the United States in 1847; lived in Herkimer Co., N. Y., about three years; came to Dodge

Co. and settled in Elba Township in 1851; settled on his present farm in 1853. He married Mary Duffy, who was born in Ireland; have had nine children, only two living—Mary Ellen and Jane. His farm contains 256 acres. He and his family belong to the Catholic Church.

B. F. COOPER, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Danville; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1822; he was the son of John and A. Cooper, natives of New England, and removed to Cleveland, Ohio, from the State of New York, about 1839; thence to Michigan, where his father died; Mr. B. F. Cooper left home when 20 years of age, and has resided in Wisconsin most of the time since; he came to Columbus in the fall of 1843. He married, Oct. 31, 1848, Adeline Hawley, born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1827; her father was Col. Samuel Hawley, a soldier of the war of 1812; he came to Jefferson Co., Wis., in 1845, where he died in 1856; Mr. Cooper settled on the farm he now owns in May, 1849; has five children—Ella and Ellen (twins), born June 15, 1850; Fred, Sept. 27, 1857; Cora, Aug. 27, 1863; Frank, Dec. 16, 1868; lost one son—Isaac B., born June 16, 1856, died March 26, 1862. Mr. Cooper has ninety five acres of land. He and wife are members of Olivet Congregational Church, Columbus.

JOHN CROOKE, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Columbus; was born in County Dublin, Ireland, about 1825; he came to the United States in 1843; he lived in Essex Co., N. Y., for about five years, and came to Columbus, Wis., in the fall of 1848; located on his present farm of 160 acres in 1860. He married Ellen Lavery, born in County Limerick, Ireland.

REV. THOMAS DEMPSEY, Pastor of St. Columbkil's Church; P. O. Danville; Father Dempsey was born in Clyman Township, Dodge Co., in 1859; he was educated at St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee; was ordained priest June 10, 1876; had charge for some time of St. James' and St. John's Churches in Fond du Lac Co.; assumed present charge September, 1879; officiates also as Pastor of St. John's Church, Lowell Township.

JOHN S. GRACE, teacher and farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Columbus; was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1847; he came to the United States in 1866, and has lived in Dodge Co. since that time; he came to this country a poor boy; by application and perseverance he has qualified himself for the profession of teaching, in which he is very successful. He was married in 1878 to Miss Nora Devine, whose father was an early settler of Trenton Township; they have one child—Mary G., born Nov. 20, 1879.

JOB W. HARTLEY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Danville; born in the Province of New Brunswick in 1822; his father removed to the town of Malahide, Ontario, when he was about 6 years of age; he went to Michigan in 1840; in 1844, he went to Illinois, where he lived about one year; thence to Northern Wisconsin, where he passed three years in the pine region. He was married in September, 1847, to Elizabeth Finch, of Ontario; came immediately thereafter to Dodge Co., and located on his present farm in March, 1848; Mr. Hartley has five children—Marian A. (now Mrs. H. E. Luther, resides in Denver, Colo.), Hualpi A. (married Miss Almada J. Johnson), Susan L., Tolbert B. and Lewis E. Mr. Hartley has been a successful farmer; owns 600 acres of land; at one time owned about 1,000 acres in Elba Township. Has been Chairman of the Town Board for several years, Road Overseer for seven years, and School Clerk for seven years.

MICHAEL KELLEY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Reeseville; was born in County Kings, Ireland, in 1806; came to this country in June, 1834; lived in Oneida Co., N. Y., about eight years; thence to Chautauqua Co. for five years; came to Dodge Co. and settled on his present farm in June, 1847. He was married to Julia Durken; they have had fourteen children, ten of whom are living. Mr. Kelley has been one of the successful farmers of Elba Township; he has about 500 acres of land; has been Clerk of his School District for thirteen years.

JACOB LAWRENCE, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Danville; was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Feb. 10, 1810; he went to Detroit, Mich., in 1835; returned to Saratoga Co., N. Y., the following year; in 1837, he returned to Detroit; in the fall of 1840, removed to Jefferson Co., Wis.; in May, 1846, came to Dodge Co., and settled on the farm where he now resides. He was married to Caroline Hathaway, whose parents settled in Jefferson Co., Wis., from Michigan, in 1840; they have five children—Elizabeth; Charles, married Miss Mary Smeaden, resides at the homestead, have one child, Lela; Martin, resides in California; Lodovine and Chloe.

FREDERICK LUETH, miller, Danville; was born in Germany in 1837; came to the United States with his father, Christopher Lueth, in 1846, who now lives in Lansing, Iowa. Mr. Frederick Lueth lived in Columbus till 1876, when he purchased one-half interest in the flouring-mill at Danville, and where he now resides. He was married to Maria Liebing, born in Germany; they have six children—Charles, Albert, Edward, Annie, Samuel and Paul.

JOHN MURPHY, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Danville; was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1822. He was married to Margaret Roche, who was born in County Wexford in 1818. Mr. Murphy

came to the United States in 1849; lived in Utica, N. Y., about two years; came to Dodge Co. in 1866, and settled where he now lives. He has four children—John F., Gretta, Henry and Susan; lost one daughter, Mary A. His farm consists of seventy-six acres.

LEVIA A. RANDALL, blacksmith, Danville; was born in Montgomery Co. N. Y., in 1822; he lived in different parts of the State of New York till 1850, when he came to Wisconsin; he lived in Fond du Lac Co. until the fall of 1852, when he came to Elba Township, where he has since resided. He was married to Maria Lindsley, whose parents settled in Fond du Lac Co. in 1849. They have six children—Lucius, Eugene, George, Charles, Adelaide and Walter. Lucius is engaged in the grocery business at Columbus; Eugene and George reside in Elba Township; Charles is a printer by trade, at Columbus; the other two children reside at home.

AUGUST REDDEMAN, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Danville; born in Germany in 1836; he came to the United States with his parents, John and Sophia Reddeman, in the fall of 1857, and settled in the township of Shields, Dodge Co.; in 1864, his father removed to the town of Leeds, Columbia Co., where his mother died; his father died at the house of his son, in October, 1879. He was married to Louisa Pantzlaff, a native of Germany; she came to this country in 1856, in company with her sister Wilhelmena, who died in 1861; her father died in Germany; her mother and five children were lost on the steamer Austria, on the passage to this country, Sept. 13, 1858. Mr. Reddeman has three children—Matilda, Hermina and August; lost one child, Herman. He settled on his present farm in 1876; in 1877, he purchased a half-interest in the flouring-mill at Danville, of John Roberts; his farm contains 180 acres. He has been President of the Elba Mutual Insurance Co. since January 1, 1878.

PATRICK ROCHE, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Danville; was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1821; he came to this country, with his father, Robert Roche, in 1849; they lived in Utica, N. Y., about two and one-half years; thence to Fox Lake Township, Dodge Co., in the fall of 1851; Mr. Roche purchased his present farm in 1852. He was married to Honora Flynn in 1854; they have four sons and five daughters; his farm contains 210 acres; Mr. Roche was elected to the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, in 1846, and served one term; has also served two terms as Supervisor of Elba Township.

MATTHEW STONE, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Columbus; was born in County Middlesex, England, in 1807. He was married to Sarah Greenhill; emigrated to Toronto, Canada, in 1832; in 1850, removed to Columbus, Wis., where he worked at his trade, that of saddler and harness-maker, for about two years; Mr. Stone served an apprenticeship at his trade in London, England, six years, after which he conducted the business himself, in London, for several years; he purchased his present farm of 220 acres in the spring of 1853; in 1868, Mr. Stone sold his farm, when he and wife visited their native land, returning in the spring of 1869, to Jasper Co., Iowa, where they remained about a year and a half, then removed to Columbus, Wis., but re-purchased their farm in 1875, where they now reside; they have eight children—Sarah, Matthew G., Hannah, Agnes, Joseph H., Marshal F., Mary, and John W.

MRS. SUSAN SWEET, widow of Dodge Sweet, Sec. 35; P. O. Danville; Mr. Dodge Sweet was born in August, 1823; in 1844, he came to Jefferson Co., Wis., from Ohio, with his parents, J. T. and Esther Sweet; came to Elba Township about 1846; his parents are now residents of Columbus, Wis.; Mrs. Sweet, formerly Miss Susan Crawford, was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1831; her parents, James and Phoebe Crawford, came to Jefferson Co., Wis., from Ohio, in 1847; they now reside in Fayette Co., Iowa. She was married to Mr. Sweet Aug. 6, 1848; settled on the farm where the family now reside, in 1849; Mr. Sweet died Sept. 1, 1861; Mrs. Sweet has had five children, four of whom are living—Elbert P., born Aug. 15, 1849; Jennie, born Feb. 24, 1851; Arwid, born March 28, 1853, and Elmer J., born June 8, 1858; lost one son, Dodge, born in 1861, died in 1863; farm contains 80 acres.

ODEY W. TRAYNOR, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Columbus; son of Philip Traynor, who came from Ireland to Dodge Co., Wis., June 1, 1849, and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by his sons; he died in the fall of 1875; O. W. Traynor was born in County Kildare, Ireland, in 1838; his parents had eleven children, seven of whom are living; Odey, Michael, Philip and their youngest sister, Lizzie, reside on the homestead. Their farm contains 175 acres of land, with good improvements. O. W. entered the army in 1863, as Second Lieutenant in the 4th Iowa V. C.; was promoted to a first lieutenant in 1865; served till June, 1866. He was City Treasurer of the city of Columbus for two years, and County Treasurer of Dodge Co. for the years 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878. His brothers Michael and Philip were also in the Union army during the rebellion; Michael enlisted in 1861, and served until the close of the war; James entered the service with his brother Odey W., and died in 1866, of disease contracted in the army.

JAMES WEBSTER, proprietor of Elba Center Stock Farm and stock-raiser, Sec. 16; P. O. Danville; was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 1, 1814, where he lived until he was 20 years of age,

when he went to Hartford, Conn., where he lived four years, and learned the trade of brickmaking, which business he followed for about sixteen years; he returned to Oneida Co. and engaged in the manufacture of brick; also kept hotel near Rome for about two years. He was married, in 1837, to Maria Pectman, born in Montgomery Co.; they came to Oakland, Jefferson Co., Wis., in November, 1843. In 1845, Mr. Webster purchased a farm of ninety-six acres in Lowell Township, also forty acres in Elba Township, Dodge Co., and located on the forty acres in the fall of that year; he purchased his present farm in the spring of 1851, where he located in the fall of that year; his farm contains over four hundred acres. Mr. Webster is numbered among those early settlers of Dodge Co. who began life poor, but by hard work, economy and good management, have secured an independence. He deals quite extensively in thoroughbred stock, making a specialty of Spanish Merino sheep and short-horn cattle. Has had seven children, three of whom are living—Jennie (now Mrs. A. M. Watson, of La Crosse), Samuel R. (married Miss Hattie Chamberlain, of Kilbourne City) and John P.; has lost four sons—Henry, Spencer and Chester H.; another died in infancy. Mr. Webster was President of the Elba Farmers' Insurance Company for three years; is now President of Columbus Union Agricultural Society. He is a Republican in politics; he and wife are members of the Congregational Church.

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Danville; was born in Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 15, 1819. His father, John W. Williams, was also a native of Oneida Co., his grandfather, John Williams, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, and two brothers—Solomon and David Williams, having settled there in about 1780; his father removed to St. Lawrence Co., thence to Ohio, thence to Michigan, where he died Aug. 13, 1847; Mr. Williams came to Dodge Co. from Cleveland, Ohio, May 1, 1846, and entered eighty acres of the farm where he now resides; in early life, he was engaged in the woolen manufacturing business; he dates his farming experience from the time he settled on his present farm; he came to the county poor; when he had paid the entrance fee of his first eighty acres of land, he had but 50 cents remaining; his farm now contains 184 acres; his improvements are among the very best in the township. He has held various offices during his long residence in the county; was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1857; was Highway Commissioner for 1848; Town Clerk about 1849; was Justice of the Peace for ten years; Assessor of the Township for five years; was Chairman of the Board of Supervisors for the years 1845, 1846 and 1847; has been Secretary of the Elba Mutual Insurance Company for the past three years. He was married in 1843 to Lucia P. Howe, who was born in Vermont; she died Aug. 5, 1847; his present wife was Mrs. Mary J. Ensign, formerly Miss Johnson, born in Hamilton Co., Ohio; Mr. Williams has three children by his former marriage—John W., E. E. and Helen M. Mrs. Williams has one daughter by her former marriage—Mrs. Arabella Ensign Pease.

BURNETT TOWNSHIP.

M. S. BARRETT, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Burnett Station; born Feb. 17, 1825, in Jefferson Co., N. Y., at Ellisburg; son of Enoch and Pamela Barrett, natives of New Hampshire; came to Wisconsin in June, 1848, and pre-empted a half-section in the Rock River land grant; the next spring he came to Dodge Co., and worked for George Smith, on Rolling Prairie, for two or three summers, teaching school in winter. April 10, 1851, he married Genevieve H. Church, who was born Sept. 2, 1831, daughter of Silas and Fanny Church, who came from Jefferson Co., N. Y., in the spring of 1849, and settled in Burnett Nov. 1, 1856. Mr. Barrett bought an eighty-acre farm at Burnett Corners, and lived there till the spring of 1868; he then sold out and bought a farm at Burnett Station, where he now resides, and has eighty acres of land which he values at \$8,000, a part of the village plat of Burnett Junction being on his farm. In the fall of 1867, he built an elevator at Burnett Station, and engaged in wheat-buying, which he continued till the fall of 1871; then sold out elevator to John M. Sherman. In 1869, he built a cheese-factory at the station, and made cheese every summer till the fall of 1875. He was Superintendent of Schools for seven years in succession till 1861; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1858, and has held the office most of the time since.

W. P. CLIFFORD, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Burnett Station; was born Feb. 16, 1820, in Canada East, son of Samuel and Deborah Clifford, natives of New Hampshire; he came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1844, and located in Burnett, Dodge Co., on his present farm in which he has 185 acres of land, worth \$60 per acre. He was married, June 20, 1853, to Mary Jane Voorhees, who was born March 22, 1834, daughter of Tunis and Sarah Voorhees, natives of New York, who came to Burnett in the summer of 1845 from New York State; Mr. Clifford has four children living—Gertrude Maria, now Mrs. William

M. Larrabee, of Burnett Junction, born Nov. 10, 1853; Sherman, born May 2, 1856; Charles Sumner, born Jan. 11, 1858, and Alfred L., born March 8, 1860; has lost one, James V., who was born Sept. 8, 1866, and died Dec. 6, 1871.

ORVILLE BURGIT, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Rolling Prairie. The subject of this sketch is a son of Isaac and Lydia Burgit; was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1824; when 10 years of age, with his parents, he immigrated to Livingston Co., Ill., which was their home for sixteen years, and removed from there to La Salle Co., Ill., where his parents both died; he followed farming here till 1859, and then came to the town of Burnett, Dodge Co., Wis., where he has followed the same vocation, and has a farm of 282 acres in Secs. 31, Burnett, 25 and 36, town of Beaver Dam, 1 and 6, town of Oak Grove. In Livingston Co., Ill., he married Miss Francis, daughter of Daniel and Harriet Madison, a native of Tioga Co., N. Y., but emigrated to Illinois, with her parents, in 1834; they have had nine children, as follows—George, deceased, Lydia, Eveline, Elisil, Idella, Henrietta, Emily, Clara, Esther. Mr. and Mrs. Burgit are members of the Methodist Church.

JESSE B. COLE, station agent, Burnett Junction; born Aug. 10, 1844, in Jefferson Co., N. Y.; son of Willis S. and Sophronia Cole, both natives of Jefferson Co., who went to Canada when he was an infant; lived there three years, then came to Wisconsin and lived in Beaver Dam a few months, thence to Woodland, Dodge Co., where they lived about twenty years; in the spring of 1849, came to Burnett, where they still reside; Jesse B. attended the High School in Horicon, from the fall of 1858 till the close of the June term in 1861; the next fall, after leaving school, he worked in the railroad yard in Milwaukee about three weeks, then ran as brakeman on the old Milwaukee & La Crosse Railroad about a month, when he was obliged to leave the road on account of poor health; the next spring (1862), he learned telegraphing of his brother, in New Lisbon, Wis., operated a short time at Mauston, Wis., then back to New Lisbon about a month, and was then appointed operator at Sparta, Wis.; May 20, 1863, was appointed joint agent at Burnett Junction of the Chicago & North-Western and Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads, and has held that position ever since; has also been agent for the American Express Company since May 1, 1868. Was married, Nov. 26, 1868, to Sarah J. Merrill, daughter of Lorenzo and Mary Ann Merrill, of Burnett; has two children—Frederick M., born Aug. 16, 1871, and Jessie Winifred, April 22, 1878.

H. H. ELKINS, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Rolling Prairie; one of the pioneers of Dodge Co.; was born March 31, 1813, in Grafton Co., N. H.; son of Josiah and Nancy Elkins; he came West in 1834, reaching White Pigeon, Mich., on Sept. 28, where he remained till May, 1835, when he came to Milwaukee, Wis., arriving on the 10th, and, in about ten days after his arrival, commenced work on the Government survey of Wisconsin, continuing nine months without intermission, and most of the time for a year and a half after that; in February, 1837, he returned to White Pigeon, Mich., and, on the 12th, was married to Emily Rollins, who was born Dec. 5, 1819, in Haverhill, N. H., daughter of Daniel and Emily Rollins; soon after their marriage, they went to Chicago and resided there till the next fall, then removed to Southern Illinois and lived about two years in Schuyler Co.; in the fall of 1841, he again came to Wisconsin, and, in 1842, settled in the town of Burnett, where he has since resided; at the time he came to Burnett, there were only four houses in the town, including his own, and he attended the first caucus ever held in Dodge Co., which was at Hyland Prairie; from 1850 to the fall of 1863, he was engaged in the mercantile business in Horicon, buying wheat and wool, and running his farm at the same time. Has lost four children—David, Ellen, Edmund and Hattie; has three living—Emily (now Mrs. Edwin Barnard, of Mower Co., Minn.); Harry, of Wabash Co., Minn., and John, who is in the jewelry business in Waupun. He was married, May 6, 1868, to Miss M. E. Collier, who died Jan. 9, 1875; he then married Miss Eva Heath March 25, 1876; has three children—Mabel E., Mary H. and Emily D.

ALFRED FARLOW, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Minnesota Junction; was born in Kentucky, near Lexington, Sept. 1, 1821; son of Uriah and Phebe Farlow, natives of Kentucky; his father died when he was an infant, and when he was 6 years old, his mother removed to Indiana; at the age of 15, he left home and went to learn blacksmithing in Cass Co., Mich., where he remained two years, then went to McHenry Co., Ill., and followed the same business; in the fall of 1845, he came to Wisconsin and settled in Burnett, on his present farm, having bought it the July previous. Has now 249 acres of land, worth about \$15,000; in connection with his farming, he is engaged in breeding and dealing in horses; has now two imported Norman stallions, that cost him \$4,500. Oct. 6, 1839, Mr. Farlow was married to Maria Taylor, who was born Dec. 15, 1819, in the State of New York, and was the daughter of Eldad and Louisa Taylor, natives of New York. Mrs. Farlow died Oct. 6, 1879, of typhoid fever, after only one week's illness; has five children living—Simeon A., born Feb. 14, 1846; Nancy M., June 8, 1849; Wright C.,

May 22, 1855; Belle, March 20, 1858, and Mary M., May 22, 1860; has lost three children—Viola, born Dec. 17, 1844, died May 6, 1850; Stanly, born June 8, 1852, died Aug. 8, 1853; Perry C., born Dec. 10, 1842, enlisted in 1862 in Co. K, 29th W. V. I., and died Feb. 5, 1863, of typhoid fever, at Helena, Ark.

WILLIAM FOLSOM, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Burnett; born March 21, 1830, in Windsor, Vt.; son of Enos and Mary Folsom; came to Wisconsin in November, 1853, and settled in the town of Burnett, on Section 16, in March, 1866; removed to Section 29, where he now resides. Has 166½ acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. Was married, in Vermont, March 16, 1860, to Fanny Lougee, who was born April 26, 1838, in Washington, Orange Co., Vt.; daughter of Abraham F. and Clarissa (Giles) Lougee; when Mr. Folsom was 21 years of age, he went to New York City, and worked about eight months for Ensign & Thayer, mounting maps, then returned to Vermont and stayed with his father nearly a year, and from there, in company with his brother Charles, to Southern Ohio, remaining there till November, 1853, when they came to Wisconsin as before stated, and bought the farm on Section 16 together. In the spring of 1853, William Folsom, in company with Charles and Stephen Woodward, started from Burnett (April 14) with ox teams, drove to Omaha, and from there to Kansas, locating on some land about ten miles north of Fort Scott; they remained there from the middle of July till the middle of August, then gave up their claims and returned to Wisconsin. Mr. Folsom was Town Treasurer two years, Supervisor a number of years, and Chirman for the last three years. Mr. and Mrs. Folsom are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church; have four children—Clara C., Charles R., Bertha F. and William H.; oldest 16, and youngest 9 years of age. His brother, Charles, born March 11, 1826, came with him to Wisconsin. Was married, in the fall of 1857, to Caroline Woodward, of Burnett, who died in February, 1862. In the spring of 1863, he married Lorissa Curtis, also of Burnett, who survives him; lost two children, all they ever had. He held the office of Town Clerk from the spring of 1857 till his death, which occurred April 4, 1867, of typhoid fever.

NATHAN F. GOODRICH, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Rolling Prairie; has resided on the farm he now owns twenty-five years, having come to Wisconsin from Enfield, Grafton Co., N. H., in the spring of 1854, and settled where he now lives; owns 159 acres of land, worth about \$60 per acre; Mr. Goodrich was the son of Abial and Betsey Goodrich, natives of New Hampshire. Married, April 2, 1851, Sarah F. Purmort, who was born June 12, 1830, daughter of John and Betsy Purmort, also natives of New Hampshire. Mr. Goodrich has always followed farming and is now paying a good deal of attention to sheep raising. Has five children living—Marian Eulettie, born March 5, 1856; John B., April 9, 1859; Charles F., Feb. 15, 1865; Gertrude Florence, April 21, 1868, and Purmort F., June 29, 1872; has lost five—Sarah E., born Jan. 19, 1852, died June 29, 1863; Mary L. W., born Oct. 12, 1853, died July 14, 1863; Catharine M., born Feb. 14, 1858, died March 12, 1858; George E., born Aug. 26, 1861, died Sept. 30, 1863, and Emma E., born Oct. 13, 1863, died Dec. 22, 1863. Marian Eulettie is now Mrs. W. A. Lockwood, of Rock Rapids, Iowa.

O. F. GREENFIELD, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Minnesota Junction; was born in Erie Co., N. Y., March 14, 1838; his parents removed to Wisconsin in the spring of 1844, when he was only 6 years of age, and lived about six months near Milwaukee, then located on a farm, a part of which he now occupies, in Burnett, where he has 103 acres of land, valued at about \$50 per acre. May 30, 1866, he married Mary J. White, who was born April 4, 1838, daughter of James and Mary White, of Burnett, who were among the first settlers of Burnett; has lost one child—Georgie, born Aug. 25, 1869, died Sept. 23, 1870; has no children living. His father, William Greenfield, one of the first settlers of Dodge Co., was born March 27, 1813, in Saratoga, N. Y., and died Dec. 21, 1876, in Burnett; his mother, who is still living in Burnett, on Sec. 34, was Susannah Hunt, also born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., April 1, 1819.

FRANKLIN B. GROVER, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Rolling Prairie; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., May 10, 1833; was the son of Lyman H. and Lucy Ann Grover, natives of New York State, who removed to Wisconsin when Franklin was 10 years of age, and settled in Milwaukee Co., on the banks of "Lake 5," in October, 1843; in the fall of 1845, located in Burnett, Dodge Co., and removed there in January, 1846, on the farm now owned and occupied by Franklin B.; Lyman Grover died in Burnett May 16, 1860, aged 59 years and 3 months; Mrs. Lucy Ann Grover died Sept. 28, 1856, aged 62 years and 8 months; F. B. Grover had two sisters—Welthy, born Feb. 1, 1826; married Hezekiah Gilbert March 2, 1843; died July 25, 1861; Olive L., born March 1, 1829; married Frederick Cox, July 3, 1875; both are in Livingston Co., N. Y. Mr. Grover was married, Dec. 5, 1854, to Arvilla D. Wyman, who was born Oct. 9, 1835; daughter of James and Nancy Wyman, who came to Wisconsin in 1844, from Canada, and settled in the town of Oak Grove, Dodge Co.; Mr. Wyman was a native of Vermont; Mr. Grover has three children—Lauella, born July 18, 1856, now Mrs. John

Demedy, of Janesville, Wis.; Lucy E. and Lyman (twins), born Jan. 16, 1860; Lucy is now Mrs. William P. Baker, of Ransomville, N. Y., the two sisters having been married at the same time, Oct. 9, 1879. For the last twenty years Mr. Grover has been dealing more or less in real estate and live stock, and from 1868 to 1872, was a member of the manufacturing firm of J. S. Rowell & Co., of Beaver Dam; he now owns over 8,000 acres of pine and farming lands, worth \$130,000, including his home farm in Dodge Co., of 360 acres, and improved farms in Howard and Chickasaw Cos., and Iowa and Mower Cos., Minn.; his pine lands are in the counties of Oconto, Lincoln and New, in Wisconsin.

MRS. LAURETTA T. JUDD (widow), resides on Sec. 27; P. O. Burnett Station; was born April 28, 1817, in Dorchester, Mass.; maiden name, Laurretta T. Bird; her first husband was Samuel R. Jewett, who was born in Hopkinton, N. H., Aug. 28, 1810; when 21 years of age, he went to Dorchester, Mass., to live, and in the summer of 1842, made a trip West, to look at land; he bought eighty acres, built a log house, broke ten acres, then sold out, and bought forty acres of timber, near Beaver Dam, also took a quarter section on Rolling Prairie, in Burnett. He then returned to Massachusetts, married Miss Bird at her father's residence, in Dorchester, and, October 15, 1842, again started West; went by rail from Boston to Albany, N. Y., and by canal from there to Buffalo, thence by steamer Chesapeake to Milwaukee; were nine days making the trip; the steamer was aground three times, and on the rocks once, but no serious damage was done to the boat, and no lives lost; there were about 1,000 passengers on board. Mr. and Mrs. Jewett then went with team to Burnett, and lived in the house with a Mr. M. Hall, till they could get a log house built; the family moved in soon after; he afterward sold out, and bought again north of Sec. 27, and south part of Sec. 22, and in 1858 built a stone house; Mr. Jewett died in 1860, leaving five children—Sylvia, born Aug. 28, 1844, was the first girl born in Burnett; Hannah L., born Jan. 15, 1845; Zella M., born April 17, 1847; Sophronia E., born Dec. 9, 1853; Josiah T., born Dec. 28, 1856. Sept. 11, 1862, Mrs. Jewett was married to George B. Judd, who was born April 23, 1846, in Great Barrington, Mass., and died April 19, 1878, in Burnett; Sylvia is Mrs. L. B. Hules, of Wau-shara Co., Wis.; Hannah L., Mrs. John W. Childs, of Wilkins Co., Minn.; Zella M., married Robert R. Pinkerton, of Waupaca, Wis., and died Feb. 22, 1873, and Sophronia E. is now Mrs. August Oestrich, of Iron Mountain, Dodge Co., Wis.; the Jewett estate embraces 195 acres, \$60 per acre.

GEORGE H. LAWRENCE, stock and grain dealer, Burnett Junction; born Dec. 4, 1845, in Burlington, Vt.; son of Daniel and Mercy Lawrence, natives of Vermont, who came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1856, and settled in Burnett, where Burnett Junction now is. In the fall of 1861, George H. enlisted in the 1st W. V. C., Co. M, and remained with his regiment till the spring of 1863, when he was discharged for disability; in the summer of 1863, he went to Denver, Colo., thence to Montana and helped build the second house built in Helena; was engaged in the mercantile business, in that place and Diamond City, till the fall of 1866; then returned to Wisconsin and followed farming three years, since which time he has been dealing in stock and grain, occasionally taking a hand in politics, on the Republican side of the question; was a member of the State Legislature in 1875, and has been on the Town Board several years. Was married, Feb. 6, 1867, to Ellen Sherman, daughter of John M. Sherman, of Burnett; she was born June 16, 1845; have three children—Harriet L., born June 10, 1869; Georgiana, Aug. 7, 1871, and Luzerne, Dec. 31, 1874.

A. LOCKWOOD, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Rolling Prairie; is a native of Connecticut, and was born April 22, 1820, in Weston, Fairfield Co. His father's name was Ephraim Lockwood, and his mother's, Mary Wilkinson, both natives of Connecticut. He was married, Dec. 25, 1844, to Betsy M. Dunham, who was born Jan. 7, 1826, in Connecticut. Mr. Lockwood came to Wisconsin in August, 1848, and entered some land near Nee-nah, but returned to Connecticut the same fall; Jan. 3, 1849, he sailed from New York City for California, via Cape Horn, and spent eight days in Valparaiso, Chili, viewing the city and surrounding country; landed at San Francisco, Cal., June 20, having been 168 days on the voyage, including the eight days spent in Valparaiso; in San Francisco, Mr. Lockwood, with six others, formed a company for the purpose of mining, and went into Butte Co. to work, where he remained about two years, but was able to work only a small part of the time, on account of poor health; four of the company died within three months after their arrival in Butte Co.; regaining his health, he spent about eight months prospecting in the northern part of the State; then returned to Butte Co., where he followed lumbering and mining about two years, clearing, in that time, \$10,000; he then returned to the States, arriving in New York Jan. 7, 1854, having made the passage in twenty-two days, from San Francisco, via the Isthmus of Panama; in April, 1854, he again came to Wisconsin and purchased the farm he now owns; then returned for his family and moved on the farm in June of the same year, where he has since resided; has 220 acres of land, which was assessed at \$50 per acre in 1877; in 1859, he spent about two months in the Rocky Mountains, looking over the country; in addition to his farming, he is

doing a commission business in agricultural implements, sewing-machines, stoves, etc.; has been Justice of the Peace, Supervisor and Chairman of the Town Board. Has one child—Gertrude M., born Jan. 1, 1846, in Connecticut, now the widow of Oscar T. Shannon, who was a Congregational minister, and was accidentally shot in Emporia, Kan., April 9, 1878.

AARON MARTIN, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Rolling Prairie; was born July 29, 1820, in Somersetshire, England; son of James and Ann Martin. Was married in May, 1842, to Martha Norman, who died in England July 2, 1846, leaving two children—Annie E., born March 5, 1843, and Susie, born July 15, 1845. April 4, 1847, he again married, in England, Hannah M. Derrick, daughter of William and Sarah Derrick, of Somersetshire, England. Came to America in 1849, landing in New York the 2d of May; he first settled in Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, and worked as a common laborer, sometimes at farming and sometimes on the railroad, till April 4, 1851, when he came to Wisconsin and settled in Burnett, on Sec. 10, where he lived till March, 1876, when he removed to his present residence, on Sec. 29, where he has a farm of 120 acres, for which he paid \$7,200; and still owns the farm on Sec. 10—184 acres, worth \$6,500. At the present time, Mr. Martin and his present wife have had eight children, six of whom are living—Sarah, born in England June 29, 1848; James H., July 12, 1851; Mary J., Nov. 5, 1853; Martha C., Jan. 18, 1857; Albert A., Sept. 16, 1859, and Gertrude H. M., Oct. 16, 1864; Mercy was born in August, 1849, and died at the age of 25; Albert William died in infancy; Anna E. was married to F. C. Curtis, and died in July, 1872, in Iowa; Susie is living at home, having lost her husband, Lyman Sperry.

GEO. R. MAYHEW, hotel keeper, Burnett Junction; born Feb. 19, 1855, in the town of Burnett; son of George W. and Sally Mayhew, natives of Jefferson Co., N. Y., who came to Wisconsin in 1854, and settled in Burnett. When about 14 years of age, Geo. R. commenced clerking in the general store of S. H. Childs (his stepfather), which he continued ten years, then in February, 1879, he went into the "Burnett Junction House" (a hotel adjoining the railroad depot), which house he is still keeping. He was married in December, 1877, to Mina Ames, who was born Jan. 21, 1857; daughter of Alfred and Martha Ames, of Burnett, natives of Jefferson Co., N. Y. Mr. Mayhew now holds the office of Town Clerk, and is serving his second term. His father died in Burnett April 4, 1856, and his mother married, in September, 1868, S. H. Childs, a native of Ohio, who came to Wisconsin and settled in Burnett, in 1847.

LORENZO MERRILL, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Burnett; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1846, from New Hampshire, and settled in the town of Burnett; bought the farm he now occupies in 1857, which consists of 141 acres of land, valued at about \$8,000. Was born June 21, 1818, in Hillsboro, N. H., and was the son of Samuel and Abigail Merrill, natives of New Hampshire. Was married, Nov. 2, 1842, to Mary Ann Fisk, who was born April 22, 1820; daughter of Richard and Rhapsyma Fisk, also natives of New Hampshire. Mr. Merrill was in the mercantile business in New Hampshire, but has followed farming most of the time since coming to Wisconsin. Has held the office of County Superintendent of Schools four years and Town Superintendent a number of years; was a member of the Assembly two terms, in 1848 and 1859; was Assistant Provost Marshal during the late war, about a year, and Assistant Internal Revenue Assessor two years. Has five children—George F., born Feb. 17, 1847; Sarah J., born Jan. 12, 1849; Frank H., born June 17, 1850; Edgar P., born Oct. 14, 1854, and Charles L., born April 25, 1858. Sarah J. is now Mrs. J. B. Cole, of Burnett Junction; George F. and Frank H. are both graduates of the State Law School, George practicing law in De Pere, Wis., and Frank practicing in Milwaukee.

JOHN H. SAWYER, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Burnett; was born in the town of Orford, Grafton Co., N. H., April 17, 1810; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1847; bought the farm he now occupies in Burnett, and returned to New Hampshire the same fall; the next spring, he came on with his family, arriving here on the first day of June, 1848. Feb. 15, 1835, was married to Mary A. Estabrook, who was the daughter of Rodolphus and Tamison Estabrook, and was born May 10, 1815, in Lebanon, N. H. Mr. Sawyer followed farming, stone-cutting and mason work while living in New Hampshire, and farming alone since coming to Wisconsin. Has three brothers, Lewis, Hiram and Solomon, living in the same town, all pioneers of Dodge Co. Has two children—Joseph H., born July 9, 1845 (was married, June 15, 1870, to Alvida Fubner, of Iron Ridge, Wis., and has one child, Matie Almira, born April 12, 1876; Joseph H. now owns the homestead on Sec. 19, 100 acres, worth about \$6,000); Mary Jane (now Mrs. Lyman B. Eaton, of Beaver Dam), was born Feb. 27, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer are members of the M. E. Church.

HIRAM SAWYER, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Burnett; was the son of Benjamin C. and Mindwell Sawyer, natives of New Hampshire, and was born Aug. 21, 1814, in the town of Orford,

Grafton Co., N. H.; came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1845, and settled on the farm he now occupies in the town of Burnett. Has held the office of Town Supervisor two years, was Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors two years, and was a member of the Assembly in 1866; has also been statistical correspondent of the Agricultural Department at Washington for the last six years. Was married, Feb. 14, 1837, to Barbara Ann Wilson, who was born Oct. 17, 1819, at Haverhill, Grafton Co., N. H., and was the daughter of Jonathan and Mary Wilson, natives of New Hampshire. Mr. Sawyer followed stone-cutting in New Hampshire, from 1829 to 1844; but, since coming to Wisconsin, has followed farming. Lost two children—Barbara Adaline, born Feb. 19, 1839, and died Sept. 10, 1862; Hattie Ann, born April 6, 1857, died Sept. 20, 1864, and has ten living—Abigail Eliza, born Jan. 19, 1841; Hiram Wilson, born June 11, 1843; Mary Mindwell, born Aug. 23, 1845; Ransom J., born Sept. 22, 1847; Hannah Wilson, born Oct. 7, 1849; Frank Merrill, born May 20, 1852; Alvah L., born Sept. 16, 1854; Mattie Rosette, born July 22, 1860; Sarah P., born April 6, 1863, and Lewis M., born March 22, 1867. Mr. Sawyer has 180 acres of land, valued at about \$75 per acre.

LEWIS SAWYER, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Rolling Prairie; one of the pioneers of Dodge Co.; was born Jan. 23, 1819, in Grafton Co., N. H., and was the son of Benjamin C. and Mindwell Sawyer. Was married, Dec. 30, 1844, to Sarah S. Sanborn, who was born in 1821, and died March 5, 1854. Dec. 5, 1854, was married to Hannah Wilson, who was born June 4, 1816, in Haverhill, Grafton Co., N. H. In June, 1841, Mr. Sawyer came to Wisconsin and located in the town of Burnett, in the southwest corner of the town, on Sec. 31, and, in company with M. B. Hall (now at Oak Grove) built the first house and made the first improvements ever made in the town of Burnett; at that time, there was only a small beginning made at Waupun, Fox Lake and Beaver Dam, and less than two dozen houses in Dodge Co. Mr. Sawyer was one of the Clerks at the first election ever held in this precinct; has held the office of County School Commissioner for several terms; was Coroner a number of years, and held an inquest on the body of the first suicide in the county, which was the second death in Dodge Co. requiring the services of a Coroner; has been on the School Board in different capacities for over thirty years; has also been Assessor and Justice of the Peace. Has two children living—Francis L., born Jan. 4, 1846, and Joseph E., born Jan. 13, 1848. Mr. Sawyer has divided his farm of 400 acres in Sec. 32 between these two sons, and now, after an active life and being identified with the interests and development of Dodge Co. for nearly forty years, has settled down to a life of quietness and rest.

SOLOMON SAWYER, wheelwright, Sec. 32; P. O. Rolling Prairie; came to Wisconsin, and settled in Burnett, Dodge Co., June 10, 1845, and has lived within ten rods of the same spot ever since; he built the first frame wagon-shop in Dodge Co. The town of Burnett was then called Winnabago Precinct, and he attended the first election ever held in the precinct, at the house of James A. Williams, on what is now H. B. Sherman's Spring Brook Farm, in Secs. 20 and 21. Mr. Sawyer was born Jan. 22, 1826, in Grafton Co., N. H.; son of Benjamin and Mindwell Sawyer. Married, June 26, 1853, in Burnett, Rosette Wilson, who was born Oct. 5, 1825, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Wilson, natives of New Hampshire; has two children—Carter J., born Oct. 27, 1856, now reading law at Hartford, Wis.; and Harri, born Dec. 8, 1858, now engaged in teaching; have lost two—Ella, born April 30, 1854, died March 24, 1874; and George, born June 28, 1861, died Nov. 6, 1862. Mr. Sawyer was Postmaster at Rolling Prairie during a part of President Pierce's administration, and the whole of Buchanan's. Owns twenty-five acres of land, which, with the buildings, is worth about \$2,500.

JOHN M. SHERMAN (deceased), born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., March 30, 1817; emigrated to Illinois about 1841, and settled near Galena; not liking the country there, he removed to Wisconsin in the spring of 1842, and settled in Burnett, Dodge Co. on the farm where he resided at the time of his death, which occurred Nov. 20, 1873; he was one of the oldest residents in the county, as well as first settlers of the State. He filled many positions of trust and honor, and served faithfully as a member of the Assembly in the Legislature of 1855; more recently he was appointed one of the Commissioners to locate the lands donated by Congress for the benefit of those who mortgaged their farms for railroad purposes in Wisconsin; the cares incident to the discharge of his duties in this capacity, when in ill health, undoubtedly hastened his death. Mr. Sherman was a careful, conscientious, public-spirited man, and enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens; he once owned nearly all the land where the village of Burnett Junction now is, and in selling lots, always stipulated in the deed that the property was never to be used for saloon purposes, and no intoxicating liquor ever sold on the premises; it is a noteworthy fact that the town of Burnett has never granted a license for liquor-selling. Mrs. Sherman's maiden name was Louisa Comstock; she died Nov. 5, 1877, leaving a separate estate of about \$10,000; Mr. Sherman's estate was appraised at about \$40,000. They left four children—Ellen, now Mrs. George H. Lawrence, of Burnett Junction; Mervilla, now Mrs. Charles Hodge, of Le Roy, Dodge Co., Wis.; John C., now living in Burnett; and Myra

L., who was married March 5, 1879, to George W. Merrill, of Burnett, who now resides on Sec. 21; P. O. Burnett Station.

L. H. SHEPARD, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Burnett; was born in Erie Co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1825, and was the son of Amos and Chloë Ann Shepard, natives of Vermont; when 18 years of age, in the fall of 1843, his parents removed to Wisconsin, and settled in the town of Burnett, Dodge Co. Dec. 4, 1856, he was married to Cordelia Mattoon, who was born Oct. 19, 1835, and was the daughter of Harvey and Susan Mattoon, natives of St. Lawrence Co., N. Y. Mr. Shepard has resided in the town of Burnett since 1843, and for the last twenty years has been engaged in selling machinery for McCormick, of Chicago; has 231½ acres of land in Secs. 17 and 20, in Burnett, worth about \$60 per acre. Was a member of the State Legislature in the winter of 1877-78. Has four children—Mintie, born Oct. 27, 1857; Kate, born Aug. 21, 1859; Guy R., born Nov. 8, 1865; and Nellie D., born July 25, 1867.

ELDRIDGE SMITH, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Rolling Prairie; was born April 5, 1816, in Watertown, N. Y.; son of Trumbull and Betsy E. Smith, natives of Connecticut. In Oneida Co., N. Y., Mr. Smith married Lovina, daughter of Stephen and Mary Cooper, natives of Rhode Island; she died in November, 1853; he came to Wisconsin in the fall of 1842, and settled in Dodge Co., near Beaver Dam, and in the fall of 1844 located in Burnett, where now owns a farm of 190 acres, valued at about \$50 per acre. April 16, 1854, he was married to Susan Lukins, who was born April 18, 1833, daughter of Asahel and Susanna Lukins, natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Smith has five children living—Albert E., born Feb. 1, 1844; Lyman, born May 12, 1852; Mabel B., born April 23, 1857; George W., born Feb. 22, 1859; Charles H., born Aug. 25, 1862; have lost four—Mary Phidelia, born Aug. 22, 1840, died when six months old; Lyman Roswell, born March 10, 1847, died July 15, 1848; Bradley A., born Dec. 23, 1849, died Jan. 26, 1851; Newton Stephen, born Nov. 19, 1841, enlisted Aug. 19, 1862, in Co. K, 29th W. V. I., and died May 7, 1863, at James' Plantation, La., of typhoid fever.

ALDEN STONE (deceased); born June 16, 1805, in Massachusetts, near Worcester; son of John G. and Lydia Stone, natives of Massachusetts, who removed to the State of New York when he was about 10 years of age, and settled in Madison Co. Dec. 28, 1828, he was married to Miss Harriet Webster, who was born Dec. 9, 1804, in Madison Co., N. Y.; daughter of Plumly and Lydia Webster, both natives of the State of New York. In the spring of 1829, he removed to Allegany Co., N. Y., and lived there about eight years; then went to McHenry Co., Ill., where he resided till the fall of 1845, when he came to Wisconsin and settled in Burnett, on the farm now occupied by his widow, 116 acres, worth \$10,000. Mr. Stone was Assessor of the town of Burnett several years. Leaves six children—Charles (living in Iowa), Mary (now Mrs. Copeland Remington, of Freeborn Co., Minn.), Nancy, William (now living in Oshkosh, Wis.), Oscar and Sarah (who are living on the homestead with their mother); P. O. Burnett Station.

N. F. THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Burnett Station; was born Aug. 7, 1826, in the town of Columbia, Coos Co., N. H.; his father's name was Samuel Thomas, and his mother's maiden name was Ann Folansbee; when 19 years of age, he bought his time of his father, and left New Hampshire for Canada, Oct. 29, 1845; lived about twenty-five miles east of Toronto till the next March, then came to Buffalo, and from there to Wisconsin, in what is now Kenosha Co.; there he worked on a farm at \$9 per month from April, 1846, till the 1st of September, 1847; he clothed himself during this time and saved money enough to pay for eighty acres of land in Burnett, Dodge Co., which he did; he then worked four months at \$10 per month, and the next season drove a breaking-team for another man to pay for breaking some on his own land; in 1849, he built a house on his farm. Dec. 8, 1850, he married Catherine Bement, of Chemung Co., N. Y.; has three children—William E., born May 18, 1854; Ella M. and Emma M. (twins), born Feb. 2, 1858. He owns 122 acres of land, valued at \$55 per acre.

ANDSON TIFFT, retired farmer, Burnett Junction; born Aug. 13, 1810, in Charlotte, Chittenden Co., Vt.; son of John Tift, a native of Rhode Island, and Betsy Smith, a native of New Milford, Conn.; at the age of 17, Mr. Tift went to work for Ira Andrews, at Shelburne, Chittenden Co., Vt., to learn the wagon-maker's trade; in October, 1831, went to Rhode Island, and worked at his trade in Providence and vicinity till the spring of 1834, when he returned to Vermont and followed the same business for sixteen years at Ferrisburg, Addison Co. Was married, Feb. 3, 1850, in South Canton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., to Ann Smith, who was born in Salisbury, Vt., daughter of Richard and Jenima Smith, natives of New Jersey; came to Wisconsin in May of the same year, 1850, and in the fall settled in Chester, Dodge Co. Mrs. Tift died in Chester Dec. 8, 1868. Oct. 30, 1871, was married to Phoebe Tucker, who was born in Litchfield, N. Y., July 10, 1811, and a sister of his first wife. In the spring, sold his farm in Chester (110 acres) for \$4,040, and removed to Burnett Junction, where he still resides; has had three children—Alice (born Nov. 1, 1850, died Nov. 3, 1877), William F. (born Oct.

30, 1854, now attending medical lectures at the Vermont University, in Burlington) and Charles B. (born March 15, 1856, now in the hardware business in Alnapee, Wis., firm of Tift & Hay).

AUGUSTUS VOORHEES, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Minnesota Junction; born Feb. 16, 1827, in Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.; came to Wisconsin in May, 1845, with his parents, Tunis and Sarah Voorhees, who settled on the farm he now owns in Burnett, which consists of eighty acres, worth about \$5,000. Was married, March 4, 1868, to Emily L. Falsom, who was born Jan. 25, 1839, in Montreal, Canada, daughter of Enos and Laura Falsom, natives of Vermont. In 1856, Mr. Voorhees went to Kansas, leaving Milwaukee in September with a company organized by Prof. Daniels, to take part in the "Border Ruffian War," which, however, subsided before he had an opportunity to see actual service; he remained in Kansas till the summer of 1858, when he went to Pike's Peak with the first party who visited that place, prospecting for gold; the same summer, he went to New Mexico, prospecting on the Rio Grande, but returned to Kansas in November of the same year. July 16, 1861, he enlisted in the 5th Kan. V. C., Co. A, Captain Ritchie; was with his regiment three years and one month, participating in eleven battles and coming out without a scratch; returned to Wisconsin in the spring of 1866. Has six children—John G., born April 9, 1861; Mary, born Aug. 11, 1870; Laura A., born Jan. 25, 1872; Charles A., born Nov. 9, 1873; Gertie E., born Aug. 14, 1876, and Fannie E., born Dec. 6, 1879.

CHARLES WESTON, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Burnett; born Nov. 28, 1819, in Lower Canada (now called the Province of Quebec); son of John and Jane Weston, natives of New England; first came to Wisconsin in July, 1846, and located in Burnett, Dodge Co., on the land he now owns; in the summer of 1850, he returned to Canada, and married Jane Gilman, who came to Wisconsin, and died in Burnett Oct. 29, 1857; June 3, 1861, he married Jane Amelia Doak, who was born May 1, 1839, daughter of James Doak, Esq., of the Province of Canada; has seven children living—Mary, born May 27, 1852; John, April 9, 1862; Marion, July 14, 1865; George, June 19, 1869; Jane Eliza, Oct. 30, 1872; Alfred Doak, Oct. 18, 1875, and William Snow, Oct. 9, 1879; Charles James, born Sept. 23, 1867, died Sept. 19, 1868. Mr. Weston has held the office of Superintendent of Schools, Chairman of Board of Supervisors and Town Clerk, and in politics is Republican. His farm comprises 420 acres of land, which he values at \$22,000. Mr. and Mrs. Weston are both members of the Episcopal Church.

QUEERN YOUNG (deceased); was born in Mentzhausen, Germany, March 31, 1817; Mrs. Young's maiden name was Sophia Herrmann, daughter of John B. and Eliza Herrmann, and was also born in Germany. Mr. Young was one of the early settlers of Dodge Co., having come to America in 1844, and settled in that county; he died Dec. 13, 1865, leaving a wife and seven children—Albert (now living in Trenton, Dodge Co.), Frances (now Mrs. Augustus Grebel, of Chester, Dodge Co.), Lucetta (now Mrs. Samuel Keil, of the town of Trenton), George Frederick (now teaching in Iowa), Theodore, Rosa and Charlie (all living with their mother on the homestead, which consists of 320 acres of land on Sec. 3, worth about \$8,000). P. O. Burnett Station.

RUBICON TOWNSHIP.

MAX ALBER, proprietor Western Hotel, Rubicon; born in Germany in 1842; came to Wisconsin in 1868, locating at Rubicon, where he opened a blacksmith-shop in the village of Rubicon and also purchased two acres of land; in 1878, he started the Western Hotel, which business he is at present engaged in. Married, in 1869, Miss Mary Hahn, a native of Wisconsin; they have had three children—Mary J., born in 1870; Frederick A., 1877; Francisco, 1879. Democrat in politics; family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH ARMITAGE, farmer, Sec. 24, Hustisford, Sees. 19 and 30, Rubicon; P. O. Neosho; born in England in 1811; came to Wisconsin in 1846, locating in Hustisford, where he purchased 40 acres, afterward adding 280, his present homestead; Mr. A. is one of the old settlers, and a very successful farmer, raising both stock and grain. Married, in 1830, Miss Mary Sykes, a native of England; have had eleven children, nine living. Assessor, Treasurer School District twenty-five years, also a member of the Masonic Lodge, No. 108, Neosho; Justice of the Peace twelve years. Republican in politics.

JOHN BAER, manufacturer of furniture; Neosho; born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1830; came to Wisconsin in 1853, locating at Milwaukee, where he engaged in the manufacture of furniture for three years; he then moved to Rubicon, opening a furniture factory at Neosho, which business he is at present engaged in. Married, in 1858, Miss Caroline Abel, a native of Germany. He enlisted in the 34th W.

V. I.; was discharged on account of sickness; he was afterward drafted again but sent a substitute. He is at present Supervisor. Independent in politics.

DENISON BAKER, groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., Neosho; born in New York June 1, 1822; came to Wisconsin in 1844, locating at Rubicon; in 1845, he purchased 120 acres and commenced farming; he is one of the first settlers in Rubicon, and a very prominent man; he built the first hotel at Neosho, which he ran one year; he is also one of the largest land-owners in the town, having at present over four hundred acres, and raises both stock and grain, making a specialty of horses of the Arabian and Cloud breeds; Jan. 20, 1874, he opened a general store. Married, in November, 1874, Miss E. Person, a native of New York; had seven children, four of whom are living. Mr. B. is Grand Master of Neosho Lodge, No. 108, Order of Masons; also a very strong advocate of the temperance cause. Republican.

PETER BERENDS, dealer in agricultural implements, Neosho; born in Holland in 1845; came to Wisconsin in 1854, locating with his parents in the town of Horicon, remaining about six years, when Peter removed to Rolling Prairie, where he remained three years; he then went boating on the Missisippi River for one year. In 1865, he enlisted in Co. B, 22d W. V. I., joining the regiment at Fond du Lac; was discharged the same year on account of sickness; he then moved to Hartford, where he engaged in farming. Sept. 22, 1868, he married Miss Henrietta Kissell, a native of Germany; had four children, one of whom is living. In 1869, he moved to Rubicon and purchased seventy acres, which he afterward sold; in 1875, he went into the agricultural implement business, in which business he has been very successful. Democrat.

JACOB BINDER, brewer, Neosho; born in Germany in 1848; came to Wisconsin in 1867, locating in Theresa, where he worked at the brewing business for six years; he then moved to Neosho and built a brewery, and is at present engaged in brewing a first-class quality of lager beer; Mr. B. has built up a large and increasing business. Married, in 1873, Miss Elizabeth Mertis, a native of Germany; they have had two children—John, born in 1875; Joseph, born in 1877. In 1877, Mr. Binder met with a serious accident in the malt mill connected with his brewery, whereby he lost his left arm. Family are members of the Catholic Church. Democrat.

WILLIAM BLOOR, farmer, Secs. 17 and 20; P. O. Neosho; born in Staffordshire, England, in 1821; came to Wisconsin in 1845, locating at Delafield, Waukesha Co., remaining two years, when he removed to Rubicon, and purchased 40 acres on Sec. 20, afterward adding 280 acres, his present homestead; Mr. B. is a very successful farmer, and deals largely in stock, making his own shipments to the Chicago and Milwaukee markets. He has been Chairman one year, Supervisor two years. Married, in 1845, Miss Ann Frier, a native of England; they have had nine children, six living. Republican in politics.

JOHN P. CHRISTIANSEN, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Hartford; born in Denmark in 1829; came to Wisconsin in 1847, locating at Pine Lake, Waukesha Co., where he engaged in farming for three years; in 1851, he went to California, and engaged in mining till 1854, when he returned to Pine Lake and remained about one year; in 1855, he moved to Ashippun and purchased forty acres, and opened a general store, continuing about eight years; in 1864, he purchased eighty acres in the town of Rubicon, afterward adding forty acres, his present homestead. Married, in 1855, Miss A. Olson, a native of Norway; they have had seven children, six living. Mr. C. has been Supervisor, and is a Democrat in politics.

JAMES MADISON CORMWELL, station agent, C., M. & St. P. R. R., Rubicon; born in Permelia Four Corners, Jefferson Co., N. Y., in November, 1837; came to Wisconsin in 1848, locating at Hartford, where he received his education, and the early portion of his life was spent; April 1, 1874, was appointed station agent, C., M. & St. P. R. R., also agent for the American Express Co., and operator for the Northwestern Telegraph Co., which position he at present holds. In 1864, he enlisted in the 4th W. V. Cav., Co. I, but was prevented from serving on account of sickness. Married, in 1866, Miss Almira C. Lawrence, a native of Wisconsin; three children—Earl B., born in 1869; Frank E., born in 1871; Pearl R., born in 1874. Independent in politics.

HERMAN DAUE, farmer, Secs. 5, 6 and 7; P. O. Woodland; born in Germany in 1851; came to Wisconsin in 1854, locating, with his father, at Herman, remaining about fifteen years, when he went to Ohio, and after an absence of one year, he went to Woodland, and engaged in the wheat and lumber business for three years; in 1872, he moved to Rubicon, where he purchased 140 acres, his present homestead. Married, in 1876, Miss Lena Lehmkuhl, a native of Germany; three children—Hattie and Flora, twins, born in 1877; Edward, born in 1878. Mr. Daue raises both stock and grain, and is also engaged in the nursery business; Roadmaster. Independent in politics.

JOHN DINGS, blacksmith; P. O. Neosho; born in New York in 1821; came to Wisconsin in 1869, locating at Waupun, where he worked at the blacksmith business for A. D. Allis, for three years; he then moved to Rubicon, where he purchased fifty acres, which he afterward sold; in 1865, he moved to Neosho, and built a wagon-shop, where he has a large and increasing business. Married, in 1847, Miss Emelia Vurn, a native of New York; had eight children, three living. Mr. Dings is a prominent member of the Methodist Church, and it is to his untiring efforts that the church is in a very prosperous condition; he has been Treasurer of School Board a number of years. Republican.

D'LOSS E. DURKEE, farmer, Secs. 27, 35 and 36; P. O. Hartford; born in New York, in 1823; came to Wisconsin in 1845, where he purchased 160 acres in the town of Rubicon; he then returned to New York in 1854; he made a second visit to Rubicon and located in Sec. 35, his present homestead. Mr. Durkee is a very successful farmer; his farm consists of 335 acres, and he raises both stock and grain, also deals in dairy produce; in 1855, he purchased and refitted the saw-mill, formerly owned by Mr. Sileck, which was burned down during Mr. Durkee's absence in New York on Jan. 8, 1879. He married, in 1854, Miss A. M. Godfrey, a native of New York, who died in 1862, leaving a child. He married again in 1873, Mrs. Mary H. Donalson; they have one child.

WM. C. GARRETT, farmer, Sec. 27 and 28; P. O. Rubicon; born on Isle of Man in 1813; came to Wisconsin in 1842, when he walked from Milwaukee to the town of Ashippun, remaining one winter, when he moved to Rubicon, where he purchased 160 acres from the Government, in Sec. 27; he went to New York the same year, and returned in 1843, and purchased forty acres more in Sec. 28; in 1848, he added forty acres more, which is his present homestead. Mr. Garrett is one of the first settlers in the town; he also put up the first log cabin; he makes a specialty of stock and grain, and is considered a very successful farmer; he has just completed one of the finest residences in Dodge Co. Married, May 3, 1857, Miss Caroline Boehringer, a native of Germany; two children—Christina E., born Dec. 7, 1858; John W., born Feb. 11, 1871; Supervisor, also Clerk of School Board for 29 years. Politics, Independent.

JAMES H. GOODWIN, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Neosho; born in Saratoga Co., N. Y., in 1820; came to Wisconsin in 1852, locating at Rubicon, where he purchased eighty acres, his present homestead; Mr. Goodwin raises both stock and grain, and is also an extensive breeder and dealer in blooded fowl. Married, in 1852, Miss Lucy Goodwin, of Oswego Co., N. Y., who died from an accident, March 20, 1877 at Rubicon; they have had two children—Mirette, born in 1857, and Orlando W., in 1859. Mr. G. is a member of the Order of Odd Fellows, Hartford Lodge, No. 127; Republican in politics.

OLIVER B. GOODWIN, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Rubicon; born in Saratoga Co. in 1833; came to Wisconsin in 1834, locating at Rubicon, where the early part of his life was spent, and he resided until the time of his father's death, in August, 1875, when he took control of the farm of eighty acres; Mr. G. makes a specialty of Berkshire hogs, half-Durham stock and blooded fowl. He has been School Treasurer, also Worthy Chief in the Temple of Honor and Good Templars; Republican in politics.

CONRAD HAUSER, farmer, Secs. 2, 3 and 31; P. O. Rubicon; born in Germany Oct. 6, 1832; came to Wisconsin Oct. 1, 1851, locating at Rubicon with his father; in 1852, Conrad moved to Illinois, remaining two years, when he returned to Rubicon and purchased forty-four acres, afterward adding 680 acres, his present homestead; Mr. Hauser is about the largest land owner in Dodge Co., owning at the present time over one thousand acres; he makes a specialty of stock-raising, feeding about one hundred and fifty head of cattle, and 150 hogs every year. Married, July 10, 1854, Miss Mary Fesenmaier, a native of Germany; had ten children, seven now living. In politics, a Democrat.

JEROME P. HAWN, hardware, Neosho; born in Orleans, Jefferson Co., in 1842; came to Wisconsin May 4, 1848, locating at Rubicon, with his father, who afterward moved to Pierce Co., and died there in January, 1877. Jerome received his early education at the district school of Rubicon; in January, 1866, he commenced work for Joseph Perkins, Jr., of Neosho, in the hardware business, continuing till 1869, when he bought out Mr. Perkins, and continued the business alone. In 1863, he enlisted in the 7th Wis. Battery, joining the regiment at Memphis, Tenn.; was present at the battle of Guntown, and at the Forrest raid on Memphis; mustered out in July, 1865, when he returned to Rubicon, and engaged in farming for one year. Married, in 1861, Miss Almira Gillett, a native of New York, who died in 1866; had two children—Phebe M., born in 1862; Cyrus W., born in 1866, died in February, 1867. Married again in 1868, Mrs. S. E. Davis, widow of S. E. Davis. Mr. Hawn is a charter member of the Order of Odd Fellows, also Assistant Postmaster. Republican.

WILLIAM A. IVES, farmer, Section 34; P. O. Rubicon; born in New Haven, Conn., in 1810; came to Wisconsin Nov. 1, 1846, locating at Rubicon, where he purchased 160 acres, his present

homestead. Mr. Ives has been a very successful farmer, raising both stock and grain; he also deals largely in dairy products. Married, in 1842, Miss Elizabeth Pardee; they have had eight children, five living. Was Town Superintendent for a number of years, also School Commissioner; he has also just completed a very handsome residence. He is a Republican in politics.

JOHN JOHNSTONE, physician, Neosho; born in England in 1807; came to Wisconsin in October, 1844, locating at Waukesha Co., where he studied for the Episcopal Church; he graduated as a physician in Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, in 1849; he moved to Ashippun, where he purchased eighty-seven acres, where he resided till 1869, when he moved to Rubicon and purchased a house and lot in the village of Neosho; he is at present performing mission work in Lebanon and Rubicon. Married, in 1835, Miss Eliza Windsor, a native of New York State, who died in 1841; three children living. Married again, in 1849, Miss Lena Thompson, who died in 1874; nine children, seven living; School Superintendent in Ashippun. Democrat in politics.

WILLIAM KENDALL, wagon manufacturer, Neosho; born in New York in 1824 came to Wisconsin June 7, 1840, locating at Sugar Creek, Walworth Co., with his father, who died there July 30, 1840; in February, 1846, he moved to Rubicon, where he purchased 100 acres on Section 31, which he afterward sold; in 1848, he opened a hotel in Waukesha Co.; one year afterward, he moved to Palmyra, Jefferson Co., and worked at wagon-making for W. S. Ryder, remaining one year when he returned to Rubicon and started a wagon-shop at Dukey's Mills; in 1851, he moved to Neosho and built a wagon-factory, which is considered one of the best in the county; they make a specialty of fine Dexter spring buggies and farm wagons. He married, in September, 1845, Miss Eliza Blood, a native of Vermont, who died in 1855, leaving two children; he married again Miss Louisa Slawson, a native of New York; she died in 1869, leaving one child; married again Mrs. Jane Goodwin, a native of New York, who died in 1876, leaving one child; married again Mary Jan. Leonard, a native of Massachusetts. Mr. K. has been Justice of the Peace, also a member of the School Board for a number of years. Republican.

JOHN LABUWI, groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., Rubicon; born in Prussia in 1827; came to Wisconsin in 1847, remaining a short time, when he returned to Buffalo in 1850; he moved to Herman, Dodge Co., Wis. remaining till 1860, when he bought out Hersh Hennie's general store at Rubicon; Mr. L. is a very prominent man, and one of the largest land-owners in the township, owning at the present time about 530 acres, raising both stock and grain. Married, in 1853, Miss J. Merkl, a native of Germany; they have had thirteen children, nine living. Chairman, Treasurer, also Justice of the Peace in both Herman and Rubicon; at present Postmaster; Independent in politics.

JOHN L. MANN, farmer, Secs. 29, 30, 31 and 32; P. O. Neosho; born in New York in 1822; came to Wisconsin in 1846, locating at Rubicon, where he purchased 145 acres, his present homestead. Mr. M. is a very solid man and one of the oldest settlers; he has been very successful in farming; raises stock and grain. Married, in 1849, Miss Rubie Persons, a native of New York, who died in 1872, at Rubicon; they had four children, two boys and two girls. He married again, in 1874, Mrs. Sarah Wilson, widow of Clark Wilson; had three children. He has been Supervisor two years, Roadmaster and member of the School Board.

WILLIAM MERCER, Jr., farmer, Secs. 28 and 33; P. O. Neosho; born in East Kent, England, in April, 1815; came to Wisconsin in 1844, locating at Rubicon, where he purchased 120 acres, his present homestead. Mr. M. has been very successful, raising both stock and grain. Married, in 1850, Miss Maria Snyder, a native of New York; they have had two children—Nathan, born in 1855; Clarissa, born in 1853, died in 1863. Republican.

MRS. L. PEIRCE; P. O. Neosho; born in New York in 1829; came to Wisconsin in May, 1846, locating at Rubicon with her parents. She married, in September, 1850, George Haines, a native of Kent, England, who died, at Rubicon, in 1875; they had nine children, seven living. Married again, July 4, 1879, James Peirce, a native of Ohio. Mrs. Peirce's farm consists of 120 acres, and contains some of the finest outbuildings in the county, consisting of barns, cattle sheds and granaries.

JOHN J. PUTNAM, farmer, Secs. 20, 21 and 28; P. O. Neosho; born in Vermont in 1821; came to Wisconsin in June, 1847, locating in Milwaukee Co.; remained for two years, then moved to Rubicon, where he purchased eighty acres, afterward adding forty-five acres. Mr. P. is a very large dealer and breeder in fine sheep; in the year 1857, he built a saw-mill at Neosho, which has done a very large business. Married, in 1849, Miss M. L. Case, a native of Connecticut. He enlisted in the 39th W. V. I., and was present at the Forrest raid on Memphis; was mustered out after 100 days' service, and returned to Rubicon; was Supervisor one term, member of the School Board and Treasurer six years in succession. Independent.

PETER REMMEL, proprietor of the Wisconsin Hotel, Neosho; born in Prussia in 1849; came to Wisconsin in 1854, locating at Rubicon, with his father, where Peter received his education at

the district school; at the age of 22 years, he purchased a farm of fifty-three acres, in Hustisford, Wis., which he sold in 1874; moved to Rubicon, then opened the Wisconsin House at Neosho, which is considered, by the traveling public, to be one of the best-kept hotels in the county. Married, in 1870, Miss Katherine Schneck, a native of Wisconsin; have four children, three boys and one girl. Member Catholic Church; Democrat.

FRANK S. REYNOLDS, physician, Neosho; born in Byron, Fond du Lac Co., Wis., May 1, 1853, where he received his early education; his medical education he received at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he graduated in 1876; April 17, 1876, he located at Oak Grove, Dodge Co., where he practiced medicine for two years; October, 1878, he moved to Neosho, where he has a very large and growing practice. He married on April 17, 1876, Miss Loretta Voorhees, a native of Wisconsin; they have two children—Edith, born Jan. 21, 1877; Ethel, born Dec. 7, 1878. The Doctor is a charter member of Oak Grove Lodge, No. 7, Order of Odd Fellows, also of Wildey Lodge, No. 128, at Neosho. In the fall of 1877, he was elected County Physician of Dodge Co. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN ROHLINGER, farmer, Sees. 4 and 5; P. O. Woodland; born in Prussia in 1832; he came to Wisconsin in 1847, locating, with his father, in the town of Herman, where he remained till he was 24 years old, when he purchased seventy-two acres in Sec. 4, afterward adding 129 acres, his present homestead. Mr. Rohlinger is considered a very successful farmer, raising both stock and grain. He married, in 1857, Miss M. Hein, a native of Germany; they have eight children. Mr. Rohlinger has been Justice of the Peace for two years, and a member of the School Board for nine years, also Clerk and Treasurer. Democrat in politics.

HENRY P. SAYLES, of the firm of J. C. & H. P. Sayles, manufacturers of furniture and bee-keepers' supplies; born in Waukesha Co., Wis., in 1844, where he remained till he was 13 years old, when he moved to Saylesville, and was engaged in the lumber business with his father till 1865, when he formed partnership with his brother, J. C. Sayles; their trade extends all over the States, also to Canada and Scotland; it is the only factory of this kind in the county, and one of the largest in the State. He married, in 1871, Miss Maggie Douglas, a native of Wisconsin; they have had two children. Mr. Sayles has been Justice of the Peace one year; Republican in politics.

FRED SCHULTZ, of the firm of Schultz & Son, millers, Neosho; born in Wisconsin in 1853; at the age of 10 years he moved to Rubicon, with his father, who purchased there 170 acres on Sec. 19, which he afterward sold; in 1871, his father purchased the flour-mill at Neosho from William Lehman, where Fred worked till 1875, where he formed a partnership with his father, under the firm name of Schultz & Son; they have five run of stone, and do an extensive business shipping to the Chicago and Milwaukee markets. He married, May 1, 1875, Miss Rosalia Wegwart, a native of Wisconsin; have one child—Julia, born March 1, 1876. The family are members of the Lutheran Church.

REV. NICHOLAS SCHAAF, Pastor of St. Matthew's Catholic Church; born in Lunenburg, Germany, January, 1841; came to Wisconsin in 1857, locating at Ashford; he afterward moved to St. Francis' Seminary, Milwaukee, where he received his clerical education; in 1870, he was ordained by Bishop Henni, at Milwaukee; afterward took charge of his present church; he has also two other missions in Dodge Co., and a very large school in connection with his church at Neosho.

ANDREW SNYDER, Neosho; born in New York in 1837; came to Wisconsin in 1845, locating at Rubicon, where his father purchased eighty acres and resided till his death, May 7, 1865; the early portion of Andrew's life was spent on his father's farm, Andrew succeeding to the homestead after his death, where he resided until 1877, when he sold out and traveled to California, Washington Territory and Oregon, returning to Rubicon in July, 1878, where he now resides; he has retired from active business; he is the owner of the celebrated stud-horse, Young Andrew Jackson, Jr., a thoroughbred half Hambletonian and half Jackson, sired by Young Andrew Jackson, of Columbus, Wis., by Andrew Jackson, of Watertown, N. Y.; he is 6 years old, dark mahogany bay and weighs 1,220 pounds. For style, color, weight and condition, he stands unequalled; the horse is now under the charge of B. Rickert, a well-known horseman.

GEORGE THOMSON, carpenter and joiner, Neosho; born June 19, 1847, at Hamilton, Canada West; came to Wisconsin at the age of 2 years, with his aunt, locating at Ashippun, where he received his early education; in 1866, he attended the State University at Madison for one year; in 1867, he commenced work for William Kendall in the wagon business, continuing for eighteen months, when he went into the carpenter business and worked for Al Annis for a short time, when he went to Chicago and remained about three months; in the fall of 1870, he went to California and returned the same year; has since been in the carpenter business. Married, in 1872, Miss Ellen Cynthia Goodenough; they have had

three children—George Francis, born May 3, 1872, died Sept. 21, 1874; Ethel Alice, born Nov. 5, 1875; Janet Elizabeth, Nov. 28, 1877.

MARCUS TRUMER, proprietor of the Rubicon Hotel, Rubicon; born in Stuben, Austria, in 1842; came to Wisconsin in 1856, locating in Washington Co., where he purchased 109 acres and resided till 1867, when he moved to the village of Rubicon and purchased the Rubicon Hotel, which is considered first-class in every respect. Married, in 1856, Miss Teresa Waggoner, a native of Austria; six children, three living. In 1861, enlisted in Co. F, 34th W. V. I., also Co. A, 35th W. V. I.; was present at the forty days' fight at Spanish Fort; received several wounds; served five years; one year in Texas after the close of the war; mustered out April 11, 1866. In 1871, member of the Legislature, Justice of the Peace for the past three years, also Town Clerk; politics, Independent.

ASHIPPUN TOWNSHIP.

RICHARD COPITHORN, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Neosho; born in Ireland in 1817; came to Wisconsin in 1846, locating at Ashippun, where he purchased 80 acres, which he afterward sold, and purchased 80 acres on Sec. 6, his present homestead. Married, in 1846, Miss P. Luranton, a native of Ireland; they have had nine children, six living. Mr. Copithorn has been Supervisor, also Town Clerk, and member of School Board; Independent in politics.

JOHN T. CURPHEY, farmer, Secs. 20 and 21; P. O. Ashippun; born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1842; came to Wisconsin at the age of 1 year; the early part of his life was spent in Ashippun; in 1861, he made a trip through the Eastern States, also to England, visiting the home of his father, returning in 1863, when he resumed farming; in 1871, he purchased from his father 160 acres, his present homestead; he is considered a very successful farmer; raises both stock and grain. He has been Assessor two years. There is a natural spring on his farm that never goes dry, either winter or summer.

WILLIAM CURPHEY, farmer, Secs. 20 and 21; P. O. Ashippun; born in England in 1815. came to Wisconsin in 1844, locating at Ashippun, where he purchased 160 acres, which he afterward sold to his son, John T. Married in 1840, Miss Elizabeth Clark, a native of the Isle of Man; they had three children, two living. Mr. Curphey was one of the early pioneers of this township, and the first crop of wheat he raised he brought to the Milwaukee market by ox team, taking five or six days for the journey. Democratic in politics.

A. DERSE, farmer, Secs. 23 and 26; P. O. Alderly; born in France in 1816; came to Wisconsin in the spring of 1845; locating at Ashippun, where he purchased 145 acres, his present homestead. Mr. Dersé is one of the pioneers of this town, and has been very successful in farming, raising both stock and grain. Married, in 1844, Miss Catharine Humbert, a native of France; they have had twelve children—eleven boys and one girl; his oldest son, Nicholas J., is proprietor of the hotel at Alderly. Mr. Dersé has been Town Treasurer for several years in succession. Assessor one year, and Town Clerk three terms. Democrat in politics.

NICHOLAS J. DERSE, Proprietor of Alderly Exchange; born in Ashippun, Wis., in 1845, where he received his education, at the district schools; at the age of 14 years, he worked on the farm of James Thompson for three years, afterward for Joseph Whilton for nine months, and James Lawson, for the same period; in 1876, he opened the Exchange Hotel, in Alderly, which is considered first class in every respect. Married, in fall of 1876, Miss Lizzie Laudy, a native of Emmet, Wis.; they have one child—Laura; born Sept. 10, 1878. Mr. D. has been Deputy Sheriff four years, also Constable.

ANDREW DOUGLAS, dry-goods, boots and shoes, crockery, etc., Alderly; born at Ashippun in 1846, where he received his early education; in 1869, he went to Waukesha and finished his educational course, remaining one year, when he returned to Ashippun, and was engaged in farming, till 1872, when he moved to Alderly and opened a general store, which business he is at present engaged in. Married, in Spring of 1872, Miss Louisa F. Young, a native of Wisconsin; have one child—Cordalas; born July 7, 1876. Mr. D. was Town Clerk for three years. Democrat.

JAMES DOUGLAS, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Alderly; born in Scotland in 1809; came to Wisconsin in spring of 1844, locating at Ashippun, where he purchased 120 acres—his present homestead; Mr. D. is the owner of a very fine farm, and is largely engaged in breeding horses and cattle; he is one of the first settlers, having built the first double roof log cabin that was built in the town; in order to obtain his lumber he had to cut a road, one and one-half miles long, through the wood, and mark the

trees as a guide for him. He married, April, 1840, Miss Margaret Walker, a native of Scotland; they have had nine children, six living. Town Treasurer one year. Democrat in politics.

JOHN DOUGLAS, farmer, Sec. 27; P. O. Alderly; born in New York in 1842, locating at Ashippun, with his father, where he received his education in the district school; in 1867, he purchased eighty acres, on Sec. 27, his present homestead; Mr. D. is raising cattle, stock and grain. Married, in 1866, Miss Christina Quimby, a native of Michigan, who died at Ashippun in 1867. Married again in spring of 1870, Miss Ellen Leard, a native of Wisconsin, who died in February, 1879, leaving three children—John, born in May, 1871; William, born in September, 1874; Lizzie, born in September, 1876. Mr. D. has been a member of the School Board three years, also Superintendent at the present time. Democrat in politics.

OLE H. HALVORSON, of the firm of Christianson & Halvorson, dry-goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., Tolands Prairie; born in Washington Co. in 1851, where he received his early education, at the district schools; he worked on his father's farm till 1878, when he formed a partnership with Nelse Christianson, and opened a general store, which business he is at present engaged in. Mr. H. is Assistant Postmaster at Tolands Prairie, and Republican in politics.

JOHN W. HAYS, farmer, Secs. 10 and 15; P. O. Alderly; born in Crawford Co., Penn., in 1830; came to Wisconsin in 1847, locating at Ashippun, where the early portion of his life was devoted to his father. In 1855, he purchased 120 acres on Sec. 15, afterward adding 120 acres more, in Sec. 10, his present homestead; Mr. H. is considered a very successful farmer, his specialty being stock; he raises a very fine quality of Spanish Merino sheep; also Durham cattle. Married in 1857 Miss Jane Hassell, a native of New York State; have four children—Emma, born in July, 1858; Samuel, born in September, 1861; Arthur, born in October, 1863; Annette, born in March, 1867. Mr. H. was District Clerk for twelve years; also one of the Directors of the Ashippun Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Republican in politics.

ISAAC J. HUBBARD, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Alderly; born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1819; came to Wisconsin in 1845, locating at Ashippun, where he purchased 100 acres of land, his present homestead; Mr. H. raises both stock and grain with much success; he is also one of the early settlers of this Township. Married in 1843 Miss Elizabeth Wood, a native of Montgomery Co., N. Y., they have had two children—Permelia, born in 1844, married James Hayes; Amenza J., born in 1847. Mr. H. is Republican in politics; has been Town Treasurer one year; also member of the School Board.

JOHN H. HYDE, farmer, Secs. 4 and 9; P. O. Alderly; born in New York in 1826; came to Wisconsin in 1856; in the year 1865, he located at Ashippun, where he purchased 200 acres of land, his present homestead; Mr. A. is one of the largest as well as one of the most successful farmers in the township; he raises both stock and grain; also deals largely in dairy produce. Married in 1852 Miss Amelia Harlow, a native of New York; they have had ten children, six boys and four girls. He has been Supervisor two years and Justice of the Peace for a number of years; also member of the School Board. Is a Republican.

WILLIAM LAWSON, farmer, Secs. 21 and 28; P. O. Alderly; born on Isle of Man in February, 1831; came to Wisconsin in June, 1844, locating with his parents in Ashippun; in 1855, William purchased a farm of eighty acres on Sec. 21, his present homestead; in 1863, he added seventy-six acres on Sec. 28. Married, in 1859, Miss Isabella Gurle; they have had three children. Mr. L. is considered a very successful farmer, raising both stock and grain. Republican.

WILLIAM HENRY LEARD (deceased); born on Isle of Man in 1817; came to Wisconsin in 1844, locating in Ashippun, where he purchased 103 acres, and resided till his death, Feb. 20, 1870. Married Miss Jane Lawson, a native of the Isle of Man; had three children, two living; the son, Daniel Robert, has now charge of the farm. Mr. Leard was a very successful farmer and prominent man; he was not an office-seeker, but attended strictly to the duties of his farm; his loss was deeply felt by the farmers of Ashippun and his sorrowing family.

MICHAEL McALAVEY, farmer, Secs. 29 and 32; P. O. Ashippun; born in Ireland in 1818; came to Wisconsin in 1845, locating at Ashippun, where he purchased 280 acres, his present homestead; Mr. McA. is one of the largest as well as one of the most successful farmers in the township; he came here at an early day, and, after years of toil, has now got a well-paying farm with a fine residence. Married, in 1836, Miss Bridget Murphy, native of Ireland; they had two children; she died at Ashippun; in 1848, he married again, the same year, Miss Julia Byrnes, a native of Ireland; had five children. Was Town Supervisor three years, Roadmaster three years. Democrat.

JOHN MORTIMER, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Alderly; born in Yorkshire, England, Jan. 12, 1833; came to Wisconsin in 1844, locating at Ashippun, where he purchased 104 acres, his present

homestead. Married in 1856, Miss Susan Walker, a native of Yorkshire, England; had six children—Mary N., born Aug. 25, 1856; Joseph, born July 2, 1859; Sarah L., born Sept. 23, 1861, died Feb. 16, 1862; Harry F., born May 25, 1864; Seth W., Oct. 22, 1870; Samuel, March 30, 1875, died April 22, 1875; he has been Supervisor two years, Treasurer of School Board for a number of years; Mr. M. is one of the pioneers of the Township; he is considered a very successful farmer; raises stock and grain; he is the youngest man of the old settlers living at present.

JOHN C. MARSHALL, of the firm of Marshall & Leslie, millers, Alderly; born in Perthshire, England, in 1840; came to Wisconsin in 1844; located with his father at Ashippun, where he received his early education, also studied one term at the Horicon High School in 1865; John commenced work with his father in the mill, continuing till 1869, when his father retired from active business; he took charge of the mill, which is the only one in the township; doing a very large and increasing business, shipping to both the Eastern and Western markets. He married, fall of 1868, Miss Ellenor C. Young, a native of New York; they have had four children, three boys and one girl. Mr. M. has been District Clerk three years, Town Clerk one year and Justice of the Peace six years; he also read law and was admitted to the bar in 1871. Democrat.

SAMUEL MARSHALL, farmer, Secs. 26 and 27; P. O. Alderly; born in Scotland in 1810; came to Wisconsin in 1844, and located at Ashippun, where he purchased eighty acres, his present homestead, in 1843; Mr. Marshall formed partnership with Alex. Leslie, and built a saw mill which they ran till 1865; they also built a grist-mill at Alderly, which is at present under the management of his son, J. C. Marshall. Mr. Samuel Marshall married, in 1863, Miss Jane Hill, a native of Scotland; they have six children; four living. Mr. Marshall was Chairman for twelve years, and also member of the first Board that sat in Ashippun; he is about the first settler in Alderly, and owns considerable property in the village.

GUSTAVE MEISSNER, groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, etc., Ashippun; born in Germany in 1844; came to Wisconsin in 1869, and located at Watertown, where he was engaged in teaching school for four years; in the spring of 1873, he moved to Ashippun, and opened a general store, which business he is at present engaged in. He married, in 1871, Miss Conradine Wittig, a native of Germany. He has been Supervisor one term, and also a member of the School Board.

LUCIAN MERRILL, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Ashippun; born in New York in 1836; came to Wisconsin in 1855, locating at Ashippun. On the death of his father, he took charge of the farm of 160 acres on Sec. 29, his present homestead. In 1875, Mr. Merrill commenced the manufacture of bricks, and to-day has one of the largest brickyards in the county, turning out about 400,000 bricks per year; he also manufactures a first-class article of tiles. He married, Aug. 22, 1858, Miss Sarah J. Fulmer, a native of New York; had five children; four are living. Independent in politics.

MYRAN MERRILL (deceased); born in Madison Co., N. Y., in February, 1813; came to Wisconsin in 1855, locating at Ashippun, where he purchased 160 acres of land, and resided there till his death, Feb. 20, 1876. He married, in 1834, Miss P. Moore, a native of New York; they had four children—Lucian, the oldest son, has now charge of the farm. Mr. Merrill was a member of the Baptist Church.

PHILO PATCHIN, farmer, Secs. 9, 22 and 23; P. O. Alderly; born in Deerfield, N. Y., in 1817; came to Wisconsin in 1850, locating at Ashippun, where he purchased 285 acres—his present homestead; Mr. Patchin is one of the largest and most successful farmers in the township, raising both stock and grain, also deals largely in dairy produce; he is a carpenter and builder by trade; he has also been an extensive traveler. He married, in 1844, Miss Mary Sanford, a native of Connecticut; they have one child—Emily E., born June 6, 1847; married N. Polts, of Dodge Co., Wis. Mr. Philo Patchin held the commission of Lieutenant in the New York State Militia for a number of years. Republican in politics.

OLE PETERSON, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Alderly; born in Norway in June, 1840; came to Wisconsin in 1857, locating at Ashippun, with his father, until he enlisted in Co. I, 29th W. V. I.; he was at the battles of Jackson, Port Gibson, and Vicksburg; he contracted a disease from exposure, from which he lay in hospital four months; mustered out in 1865, after a service of three years; returned to Ashippun, and purchased 60 acres, his present homestead. Married, in 1866, Miss Ann Austinson, a native of Norway, who died Feb. 17, 1875; had six children—two are living; married again, in 1877, Miss Annie Nelson, a native of Norway, who died in the fall of 1878; had two children. Mr. Peterson raises both stock and grain. Republican in politics.

WILHELM F. RADTKE (deceased); born May 27, 1805, in Prussia; came to Wisconsin in 1829, locating at Milwaukee, where he was engaged in teaming for fourteen years; in 1853, he moved

to Ashippun, where he purchased 200 acres on Secs. 19 and 20, and resided there till the time of his death, June 9, 1876. Married, March 20, 1851, Miss Lisette S. Maria Roseman, a native of Mecklenburg, Germany; had eight children—five living. Mr. Radtke was a prominent man, a kind husband, an indulgent father and a true Christian; his loss was sadly felt by his sorrowing family and large circle of friends.

ALEXANDER RUDOLF, farmer, Secs. 30 and 33; P. O. Alderly; born in Baden, Germany, in 1819; arrived in New York, August, 1830; came to Wisconsin in 1833, locating at Black River, where he remained about eighteen months, when he removed to Ashippun and purchased 160 acres, his present homestead. Mr. Rudolf is one of the oldest settlers in this township; he is a successful farmer and a good business man; he raises both stock and grain, also deals in dairy produce. Married, October, 1847, Miss Elizabeth McAlavay, a native of Ireland; had eleven children—one dead. Democrat in politics.

SOLOMON RUDOLF, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Ashippun; born in Dodge Co., Wis., in 1848, where he received his early education; in 1873, his father gave him 40 acres on Sec. 8, where he commenced farming for himself; he sold out, May, 1874, and purchased 80 acres on Sec. 29, his present homestead. Married, in 1876, Miss Mary Malloy, a native of Washington Co., Wis.; they have one child—Alexander. Mr. Rudolf was Supervisor in 1875, Assessor, and at present Chairman of Board of Supervisors; Mr. Rudolf is the first Chairman who was born in the town of Ashippun.

ABEL B. SANFORD, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Alderly; born in Newtown, Fairfield Co., Conn., in 1822; came to Wisconsin in 1841, locating at Waukesha, where he worked on his father's farm and taught school for five years; in 1846, he moved to Ashippun, where he purchased 120 acres, his present homestead. Mr. Sanford is one of the pioneers of the township, and has been very successful in raising both stock and grain. Married, Feb. 27, 1849, Miss Esther Curtis, a native of New Haven Co., Conn.; they have had eight children, five living—David A., the oldest son, graduated at Philadelphia in June, 1878, and was ordained at Milwaukee in June, 1879, and received charge of the Kemper Mission of Darlington, Wis. Mr. Sanford was, in 1848, Town Clerk; in 1849, Town Treasurer; from 1850 to 1857, Town Clerk; in 1866, Town Clerk; 1868–69, Town Clerk, and also Justice of the Peace two years. Democrat.

EPHRAIM SHAW, farmer, Sec. 27 and 28; P. O. Alderly; born in England in 1834; came to Wisconsin with his father, Absalom Shaw, in 1845, locating at Ashippun, where he purchased 200 acres; on the death of his father, Aug. 18, 1867, Ephraim took control of the farm, raising both stock and grain very successfully. Was Roadmaster one term.

THOMAS STEELE, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Alderly; born in Scotland in 1843; came to Wisconsin in 1856, locating at Ashippun with his father, where he received his early education at the district school; in 1867, he purchased 160 acres on Sec. 36, his present homestead. Mr. Steele has been very successful in farming, raising both stock and grain; he also handles some dairy produce. Married, in 1867, Miss Harriet Wood, whose mother was the first white woman who settled in Ashippun; had five children; four are living. He has been Supervisor three terms, Clerk of School Board three years; also Town Clerk, this being his second term. Is a Democrat.

DR. WAYNE TOWNSEND, physician, Alderly; born in Grafton, Wis., in 1848; his early education was received at the district schools; he also took a term of seven months at the Normal School of Whitewater, after which he went to Beloit College for one year; in 1875, he moved to Louisville, where he graduated in the Kentucky School of Medicine; May, 1877, he located at Alderly, where he established a very successful and growing practice. Independent in politics.

WILLIAM WALKER, farmer, Secs. 22 and 27; P. O. Alderly; born in Yorkshire, England, Nov. 25, 1805; came to Wisconsin April 1, 1844, locating at Ashippun, where he purchased 120 acres of his present homestead; he is also the owner of 120 acres in Pierce Co., on which there is a natural spring, which gives an unceasing supply of water. Married, in 1830, Miss Mary Forx, a native of Yorkshire, England, who died at Ashippun April 25, 1866; had four children—Susan, born July 17, 1835; John, born Sept. 12, 1837; Seth, born Nov. 10, 1839; William, died at an early age. Mr. Walker is one of the early pioneers of this county; he never held any office, having no time to spare from the duties of his farm; he has just completed a fine residence; having retired from active life, his son John now has charge of the farm, raising both stock and grain with much success. Independent in politics.

EDWARD WEBSTER, farmer, Secs. 27, 30 and 32; P. O. Alderly; born in Leeds, England, in 1834; came to Wisconsin in 1834, locating at Ashippun, where his father purchased eighty acres on Secs. 27 and 32; in 1856, he purchased the above farm from his father, making it his present homestead; he also purchased twenty acres on Sec. 30; Mr. Webster has been very successful in raising grain;

he is also engaged in the manufacture of butter. Married, in 1855, Miss Emelia Leslie, a native of Scotland; they have had nine children, six living; he has been Town Treasurer one year, Supervisor one year, member of School Board six years. Democratic in politics.

LEBANON TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS BAKER, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Hustisford; born in Cornwall, England, Dec. 15, 1817; spent his early life, grew to manhood and married in England, marrying Miss Eliza Baker in December, 1837, who died March 1, 1848, leaving five children—Mary, Ann, Eliza, Rachel R. and Thomas W.; on the 20th of February, 1849, he married Mary E., daughter of Degury Baker, of Cornwall. In April, 1852, Mr. Baker and family left Old England for the New World; landed at Quebec May 7, and came at once to Waukesha Co., Wis., where they lived until Mr. Baker bought seventy-five acres of his present farm in January, 1853; about fifty acres of this was cleared, upon which was a small house; Mr. Baker has improved and added to this, and as the fruit of many toilsome years, has a homestead of 155 acres, a modern brick farmhouse, built in 1862, good barns and other substantial improvements; he also owns 365 acres of well-improved land in Hustisford; this is a good showing for a man who came to America with only a few hundred dollars; he devotes the farm to both grain and stock. Mr. and Mrs. Baker are Methodists in belief; politics, Independent.

FERDINAND GNEUWUCH, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Lebanon; born in Prussia Aug. 7, 1823; was educated in the fatherland, and came to America, in 1847, with his parents, who settled in Lebanon; at 16 years of age, he began life as a sailor on the Great Lakes, and sailed on Michigan, Huron, Superior, Erie and Ontario, until the fall of 1858, when he settled on the homestead, and married Miss Ernestina Maas, of Prussia; they have seven children—August, Louisa, Emily, Emma, Anna, Ferdinand and Paulina. Mr. G. has 230 acres well improved, with excellent buildings. In politics a Democrat; he was, first, Town Treasurer, then Assessor, and was Chairman of his town from 1863 to 1876, when he was elected County Clerk, and, at the end of his term, was again made Chairman, which office he now holds; Mr. Gneuwuch was a member of the Legislature of Wisconsin in 1865 and 1873. Is, with his family, a Lutheran, and has always been a leading man and public-spirited citizen of his township.

HENRY MOLDENHAUER, farmer, merchant and Postmaster, Lebanon; born in Prussia Feb. 21, 1831; in 1843, about forty from the vicinity of Berlin and Stettin agreed to come to America with Milwaukee as a rendezvous; the parents of Henry Moldenhauer were among the number, and left Hamburg June 20, 1843, reaching Milwaukee Sept. 7; the entire colony settled in Lebanon, using ox teams and cutting roads to their Government farms; the M. family consisted of parents and ten children; Henry's twin sister, Sophia, died Oct. 10, 1843, and hers was the first body buried in the St. Paul's Cemetery; the family built a rude wigwam, soon after building a poor frame house, the first in Lebanon; as one of the pioneer colony, this family is identified with the early history of the town; Henry M. has owned the homestead of 100 acres since 1857, and has it well improved with good buildings; in June, 1878, he built the only store in the town, and was made Postmaster at the same time; has general stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats and caps, hardware, woodenware, glassware, crockery, patent medicines, notions, etc. He married Miss Wilhelmina Hartman, Ixouia, Jan. 26, 1855, who died Feb. 24, 1879, leaving ten children—Henry, Fred, Edward, Ottilie, Francis, Lezetta, Amelia, Otto, Selma and William. Mr. M. and son are Democrats, the father having been Trustee, Supervisor and Chairman. The family belong to the Lutheran Church.

REV. ERDMAN PANKOW, Pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lebanon; born in Prussia Sept. 5, 1818; was educated in the Fatherland, where he learned the trade of tailor. Married Miss Sophia C. Moldenhauer April 17, 1843; came to America with a large colony of Prussians, reaching Milwaukee Sept. 6, 1843; worked at his trade here five months, then spent a short time in Watertown, where he built and sold a house, soon buying eighty acres of Government land on Sugar Island, Lebanon; built a 14x20 feet log house, and with the aid of his wife cleared about four and one-half acres of heavy timber; wolves used to howl round their cabin, and they led a busy yet lonesome life for two years; on the 1st of January, 1846, Mr. Pankow began teaching the Lutheran school in Lebanon, which he continued just thirty-two years; preached his first sermon as Pastor of St. Paul's the Seventh Sunday after Trinity, 1848; also has Lutheran Evangelical congregations in Milwaukee, Mayville, Schwartzburg Station, Germantown and Sugar Island; Mrs. Pankow died Aug. 28, 1859, leaving six children—

Wilhelmina, Herman, Erdman, Michael, Sophia and John (deceased). On the 17th of November, 1859, he married Miss Mary L. Dammbach; they have nine children—Louisa, Albert, Adolph, Anna, Oswald, Eva, Paulina, Agnes and Angela; Wilhelmina is married and lives in Norfolk, Neb.; Herman is a photographer in Marshfield, Wis.; Erdman is Pastor of Lutheran congregations in Tomah and Ridgeville, living at Ridgeville, Wis.; Michael is Pastor of the Lutheran flock at Norfolk, Neb.; Sophia is married and lives in Tomah; Albert and Adolph are students at the Northwestern University, Watertown, and the other children are on the farm of eighty-five acres, Sec. 19, where Mr. Pankow built a pleasant home in 1858; he still owns the old Government claim on Sugar Island.

FERDINAND PETSCH, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Lebanon; born in Prussia in 1842; came with his parents to America in 1845, living five years in Niagara Co., N. Y.; in 1850, they removed to Lebanon, locating on a farm; when about 16 years of age, Ferdinand returned to New York State, and, after eighteen months, again came to Wisconsin; here he began learning the stonemason's trade, helping to build his present residence; in August, 1862, he enlisted in the 26th W. V. I.; this regiment made a most brilliant record, taking an active part in twenty-nine battles and skirmishes, in every one of which Mr. Petsch participated; he undoubtedly saw more actual service and fighting than any man in his town; he was engaged at the great battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, where he narrowly missed death from a rebel shell; was also in the battles of Wauhatchie Creek, Dalton, Resaca, Cassville, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, the battles in front of Atlanta and Savannah, and two fights in North Carolina; the regiment was discharged at Milwaukee July 2, 1865. Mr. Petsch married Miss Louisa Rex, of Hubbard; they have six children—Louis, Richard, Amelia, Henry, Louisa and Charles. Mr. P. is an Independent Republican and the family are Lutherans.

THEODORE TESCH, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Ashippun; born in Prussia Feb. 11, 1836, and came to America in 1856, locating on his farm of eighty acres; of this only twelve were cleared, on which was an old log cabin; by labor and management he has an improved farm and good home; enlisted Aug. 20, 1862, in the 26th W. V. I., and was in the great and bloody battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg; the regiment was then transferred to Sherman, and was in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Burnt Hickory, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, etc.; Mr. Tesch was in Sherman's grand march, and in the fights at Bentonville and Averysboro; at the close, went via Richmond to Washington, where his regiment was discharged, he returning to his farm and family. Married Miss Sophia Wallman in 1862; they have six children—Layetta, Richard, Clara, Mary, Albert and Julius. Mr. Tesch is a Democrat; was Town Treasurer five years, and is now Assessor; is a Lutheran, with his family.

TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN PROPER PLACE.

EMMET TOWNSHIP.

CHARLES ARENBERG, cooper, Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Brunswick, Germany, Oct. 8, 1832; came to America in July, 1854; located in Milwaukee; came to Watertown in May, 1856. He was married in Milwaukee, in June, 1855, to Mary Dittes; she was born in Baden, Germany; they have had three children; one died in infancy; the living are Otelle and Ernst. Mr. Arenberg is one of the oldest coopers in the State; he has been engaged in the business ever since he came to the country; he is one of the leading citizens of the city; he has been Supervisor; is now President of Concordia Musical Society, having held that position several times. He has been President of the Northwestern Saengerbund, and is at present a member of that society; he is a member of the Sons of Hermann and has been President of the same, also has held presidency of the Grand Lodge.

CHARLES BECKER, cigar manufacturer, Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; was born in Germany Aug. 26, 1838; came to Watertown in 1866; worked as cigar-maker for Wigginhorn Bros. until December, 1878; in the spring of 1879, he commenced manufacturing for himself. In April, 1868, he married Augusta Zahn; she was born in Germany; they have five children—Christiana, Fredrick, William Charles, Victor Otto, Augusta and an infant son.

HON. CHARLES BECKMAN, Justice of the Peace, Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Prussia Aug. 16, 1813; came to America in September, 1843; located in Buffalo, N. Y.; taught school in Western New York until he came to Wisconsin in September, 1845; engaged in farming until 1868. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace continuously since 1853, except for three years, from 1860 to 1862, and one year prior to that time; he was for many years Supervisor, Alderman, City Treasurer,

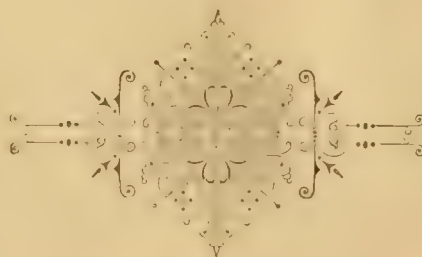
School Commissioner, City Clerk, Commissioner of Public Debt, and, in 1874, he was a member of the Assembly. It would be difficult to find a man in the State who has received so many manifestations of the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and fellow-citizens as the people of this vicinity have shown to Mr. Beekman. He was married, Oct 31, 1839, to Hannah Charlotte Knuth; she was born in Prussia Feb. 7, 1812; they have had seven children; the living are Anna Maria Eliza (now Mrs. Hermann Teisch, of Dakota), Alvine Louise Francisco (now Mrs. Eugene Gebhart, of Watertown) and Henry Louis Martin (a resident of this city).

WILLIAM HERBST, tailor, Fifth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Mecklenburg, Germany, Jan. 5, 1837; came to America in 1851; located in New York City; remained there until 1852; then came to Watertown; commenced learning the tailor's trade in Germany when only 14 years of age; has continued to work at the same business ever since. He was married in Watertown to Paulina Roder, March 5, 1856; she was born in Silesia; they have had nine children, lost five; the living are Paul, Robert, Priscella and Emma; those who have died were named William, Calvin, Emil, Willie and Eddie. Mr. Herbst has been a member of the School Board; he is a member and one of the Trustees of the Evangelical Reformed Church.

CHARLES WILLIAM FRED HILGENDORF, grocer and saloon-keeper, Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Prussia Dec. 29, 1832; came to America and located in Watertown in 1854; for six months he was engaged in brickmaking; clerked two months for H. Bellach; for twelve years, he was with William Buchheit; afterward, for two years he carried on business as commission merchant at Beaver Dam, Wis.; in May, 1878, he commenced the business he is now carrying on. Mr. Hilgendorf's first wife was Louise Roeber; she died Sept. 16, 1878, leaving two children—Charles and Anna. March 1, 1879, Mr. Hilgendorf married Mary Roeber, his present wife. Mr. Hilgendorf is a member of the Sons of Hermann and Workingmen's Societies.

FREDERICK MAERZKE, wagon-maker, Sixth Ward, Dodge Co.; born in Prussia March 21, 1827; came to America in 1852; lived in Milwaukee one year and a half; came to Watertown in 1854; commenced wagon-maker's trade when only 14 years of age; he has been five terms Alderman of the Sixth Ward; he is a member of the I. O. O. F. May 27, 1867, he was married to Mary Ann, daughter of John Hubegger; she was born in Switzerland July 13, 1840, and died in February, 1877; seven children survive her—Philipp, Frederick, Jr., Charles, Oscar, Sophia and Lina; lost one son and a daughter.

CHRISTIAN MAY, cooper, also member of the firm of F. Miller & Co., proprietors flouring-mills; was born in the south part of Germany, on the river Rhine Aug. 28, 1824. In 1846, he emigrated to America and located in Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained a little over a year, and moved to Michigan, staying there, however, but a short time. He passed two years between Milwaukee and Chicago, the winters being passed in the latter city, working at his trade of cooper, when he made his residence in Watertown, where he began business in the summer of 1849. During Mr. May's residence in Watertown, he has been identified with all that contributed to the welfare and prosperity of his adopted residence, and the citizens have, on several occasions, testified their appreciation of his efforts by his election to city offices. Nov. 28, 1852, he married Lena Kloger, a native of Germany, but raised in Massachusetts, whence she was brought with her parents when 4 years of age. They have two sons—Gustavus, born Dec. 22, 1853, and Edward, Dec. 28, 1856, who are engaged in looking after the varied interests of their father.



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